The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1872.

The Senate has concurred in the House resolution to adjourn finally on the 3d of June.

The racing at Dexter Park yesterday was enlivened by the killing of a pair of horses and wounding of a couple of riders. And yet the Americans are said to possess no manly sports!

The Civil Rights bill, already emasculated in the Senate, has practically received its death-blow in the House. The motion to take it from the table, failed yesterday to secure the requisite two-thirds majority, and the bill will not probably come up again this session.

Investigation having shown one employe of the Methodist Book Concern to be a victim of omissional insanity in balancing his cash, Dr. Carlton, the Senior Agent, disclaims any responsibility, "because he relied on Mr. Hoffman's honesty." But did not the Methodist Church rely on Dr. Carlton's discretion in the choice of his subordinates.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Cleveland, June 27, to nominate a State ticket and elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The sentiment of the members of the Central Committee was favorable to the support of Mr. Greeley, should his nomination be indorsed by the Democratic National Convention.

The New York Committee of Seventy proposes to indict Governor Hoffman, for alleged complicity in voucher frauds during his term of office as Mayor. The connection between this action and a recent message of the Governor's, vetoing the charter drawn up by this Committee may, however, be no more remote than that existing between city milk and the hydrant.

Man is a cooking animal—especially in the Methodist Book Concern. The report of the Investigating Committee on the bindery shows that the bookkeeper made a mistake of $20,000 in footing up a column, but balanced it by carrying down $16,000 from somewhere else, and putting in $4,000 from nowhere at all. Such ingenuity would be but illy rewarded by an appointment to the Accountant's office in the Navy Department.

Mr. Trumbull's manly protest against the five-minute gag during the discussion of the Tax and Tariff bill by the Senate, has been of some effect, since the rule is only to apply to debate on amendments. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz, it will be noticed, propose to reply at length to the attack made upon them in the report of the French Arms Whitewashing Committee. So that the last week of the session bids fair to be of unusual interest, as well as unusual importance.

Advices from an apparently trustworthy source in Boston declare that the story in the New York *Times*, about the loss of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, with some 3,000 or 4,000 sailors, is almost entirely false, news of the safety of almost every vessel named therein having come to hand. Judging from the recent course and character of the *Times*, it would seem to have Ananias for an editor and Munchausen as his special correspondent.

The jury, yesterday, in the case of Annie Taylor, accused of bringing about the death of her sister and that sister's little daughter, by hurling a lighted kerosene lamp at them, failed to agree and were discharged. The woman of the period, whose feet are swift to shed blood, must, therefore, possess her soul in patience till after another jury passes upon the case, and includes in the category of weapons wherewith an emotional female may kill without doing murder, the coal-oil lamp, or taboos it, and confines her to strychnine and six-shooters.

To-day is the "Derby Day"—pronounced, of course, Darby—the great unwritten holiday in the calendar of English peasant and peer, butcher, bagman, and baronet. By the time our sun is noon high, the race will be over. "Prince Charlie" will have won or lost; four or five millions of dollars will have changed hands; Epsom Downs will be blocked with drays, dog-carts, barouches, and broughams for miles, and a hundred thousand spectators will be going home—four or five, at least, who have trusted in horses, and been beggared, to blow out what in other people would be called their brains.

The Cheney case—which, it was hoped, had shared the fate of the local insurance companies—was revived yesterday, when the Bishop made an attempt to obtain a temporary injunction from the Circuit Court to restrain Mr. Cheney from using the property and revenues of Christ Church. Affidavits as ample as any ever filed in Stokes' behalf were read, but the injunction was not granted, the case being put over till June 18, when a preliminary hearing will take place. It is a thousand pities—both for the cause of religion and the readers of newspapers—that ecclesiastical filthy dowlas cannot be scoured without resorting to the town-pump.

The Ku-Klux act found its Sedan in the House yesterday. The motion to take the bill from the table not only failed to secure a two-thirds majority, but any majority whatever, the vote being yeas, 94; nays, 108. Twenty-three Republicans voted against the bill, among whom were Messrs. Burchard, Farnsworth, and Hay, of Illinois, and Mr. Garfield. This vote is generally considered equivalent to a final defeat of the measure, and is sufficiently significant to make any party less pig-headed than the dominant faction pause in its course toward destruction. Such a check would have brought the swine in the Bible to a dead stop, though the place was very steep, and they were possessed of many devils.

The developments in the investigation into the missing records of the Buell court-martial would create astonishment in any country but this, and reflect discredit on any Administration but ours. There is but little doubt that six hundred letters, all the records of the Buell trial, and several other important documents, have been handed over by the War Department to General Badeau, for historical or other purposes. There is not the slightest doubt about the fact that these documents have never been returned. General Badeau has written to say that he has shipped them, a habit much affected by delinquent debtors in correspondence with their creditors. There is no necessity to stir up old scandals, since, at such a time as this, all the facts will inevitably come to light. If those there be who have not scrupled to stain the reputations of others that their own might remain unsmirched, they will find that the offence will not readily be condoned, and that 1872 is not 1868.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active yesterday, but tended to lower prices. Mess pork was weak at $12.40a12.45 for cash or seller June, and $12.70 for seller July. Lard was quiet and steady, at $8.62 1-2a8.65 for cash or seller June, and $8.65a8.70 for seller July. Summer lard, $8.20a8.25 per 100 lbs. Meats were quiet; shoulders easier, at 4½ 1-4c, and short ribs firmer at 6 5-8a6 3-4c. Highwines were steady at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were firmer and active, at 7 1-2c and 8a8 1-4c for corn and wheat by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and nominally easier. Wheat was 3c lower, closing at $1.47 3-4 cash, $1.48 1-4a1.48 1-2 seller June, and $1.49 1-4a1.49 1-4 seller July. Corn was active, but 1c lower, closing at 44 3-4c cash, 44 3-4a44 7-8c seller June, and 46 3-8a46 1-2c seller July. Oats were active, but closed a shade easier, at 40 1-2c cash, 40 7-8c seller June, and 39a39 1-4c seller July. Rye was 4c lower, closing at 75c. Barley was dull and easier, at 50c for regular No. 2. Hogs were in active demand, and prices again advanced 10a15c, or to $4.00a4.25. The cattle market was active and firmer, with sales at $4.00a8.75. Sheep were inactive. The grain in store in this city at the close of last week was 1,085,275 bu wheat, 3,207,293 bu corn, 919,303 bu oats, 184,098 bu rye, and 161,223 bu barley. Total, 5,564,103 bu.

POLITICAL.

How the Democratic Congressmen Stand Toward the Cincinnati Convention.

Colfax's Chances as Against Senator Wilson at Philadelphia.

Seventeen Republican Newspapers in Illinois Declare for Greeley and Brown.

The Ohio Democracy Enthusiastic for the Cincinnati Nominees.

State Convention of the Pinchback Faction at New Orleans.

Senator Sumner's Letter to the Massachusetts Labor Reformers.

How Democratic Congressmen Stand Toward the Cincinnati Nominees.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A prominent Southern gentleman, who has been through the House of Representatives, writes to the *Sun* that Democratic members stand as follows: "You may put down Dox, Handly, and Sloss, of Alabama, all for Greeley, and that by the first intention; Hanks, of Arkansas, has not yet defined his position; Barnum, of Connecticut, leans to Greeley; Biggs, of Delaware, is a strong Bourbon, and against Greeley; Young, Dubose, Price, and McIntyre, of Georgia, were probably not inclined to view the nominations with favor, and Young and Dubose were at first strongly opposed to them, but Georgia is for Greeley and those gentlemen will acquiesce;—the six Democrats from Illinois, Robinson, Marshall, Rice, Crebs, Stevens, and McNeely, are for Greeley; Indiana is divided—Holman, Niblack, and Manson for Greeley, and Merin, Voorhees, and Kerr against him; in Kentucky Beck, Arthur, and McHenry are for indorsing Greeley; Crossland, Reed, and Rice are ready to acquiesce in the nomination, if indorsed at Baltimore; while Adams, Lewis, and Winchester are bitter in their opposition to the ticket. Maryland is now a unit for Greeley, namely, Swann, Merrick, Archer, Richie, and Hambleton. In Michigan, Sutherland's position is not known; McCormick, Wells, King, and Comings, of Missouri, are all for Greeley. The position of Kendall, of Nevada, is not known. The three New Hampshire members, Bell, Hibbard, and Parker, are all for Greeley, and were from the start. Forker and Bird, of New Jersey, are strong against Greeley, and, I suppose, under railroad influence. All the Democratic members from New York,—Townsend, Kinsella, Slocum, Roosevelt, Roberts, Cox, Smith, Ely, Jr., Brooks, Wood, Potter, Tuthill, Perry, Warren, Rogers, Carroll, and Williams,—are for Greeley. It is the same thing in North Carolina,—Waddell, Leach, Shober, Rogers, and Harper are all for Greeley. There are five Democrats only from Ohio,—McKinney is warmly for Greeley; General Morgan admits that no other man has a chance to carry Ohio, while Campbell, VanTrump, and Lamison are opposed to the nominations. Slater, of Oregon, is against the Cincinnati nominations. In Pennsylvania all the Democratic members save one are for Greeley. These are Sam Randall, Getz, Storm, Haldeman, Myers, Speer, Sherwood, Griffith, Foster, and McClelland. Dr. Acker is against Greeley. The six Tennessee members, Garrett, Bright, Golladay, Whitthorne, Caldwell, and Vaughan are all for Greeley—so are the three Democrats from Texas,—Herndon, Connor, and Hancock. Virginia is so earnest, enthusiastic, and unanimous for Greeley that her five Conservative members—Duke, Cutcher, Harris, Braxton, and Ferry—may all be set down the same way. Herford, of West Virginia, I learn, is now disposed to acquiesce in Greeley's nomination. Davis' position is not known. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, is said to belong to the Grant Ring and is against Greeley, while his colleague Mitchel is for him. As to the Senate, that body is less amenable than the House to popular influences and the summing up is less satisfactory. I classify them as follows: Blair, of Missouri, for Greeley; Bayard, of Delaware, opposed but ready to acquiesce in the decision of the Baltimore Convention; Thurman, of Ohio; Casserly, of California; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Hamilton, of Maryland, also are opposed but ready to abide the action of the Baltimore Convention; Johnston, of Virginia; Ransom, of North Carolina; Norwood, of Georgia; Cooper, of Tennessee, and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, all for Greeley; Kelley, of Oregon, also inclined that way; Vickers, of Maryland, not yet ascertained; Stockton, of New Jersey, and Saulsbury, of Delaware, very strongly opposed. All the changes that have occurred in the two bodies, and they have occurred rapidly, are in favor of Greeley. The opposition to him in Congress is now kept up by less than twenty out of one hundred and twenty members, and is being flattened out every day. When Dan Voorhees comes back from Indiana he will find half his parasites have gone over to Greeley.

Colfax's Chances for a Nomination at Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Wilson having been given the benefit of his statement of his chances for the Vice Presidency at Philadelphia, Colfax's friends are now giving, on behalf of that gentleman, his exhibit in this direction. As it was prepared by himself, it may be considered official. The State and Territorial delegations claimed are Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Montana, and Utah. The delegation from Michigan are not instructed, but are understood to be unanimous for Mr. Colfax. Besides this the majority of the uninstructed votes are claimed from New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, California, Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina. As to the colored vote, Mr. Colfax thinks his four casting votes on behalf of civil rights will at least equally divide the colored delegates with Wilson.

Senator Schurz's Position Definitely Stated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—It is but proper to say that, since the Administration papers, and other enemies of the Cincinnati ticket, have made so many assertions lately in regard to Senator Schurz's adhesion to the Cincinnati nominees, that that gentleman has not only nothing to do with the New York counter-actionists, but will take no part in it whatever. It has also been reported, time and again, lately, that Senator Schurz had intimated that he would not support the Cincinnati ticket. This is also incorrect. There is no doubt that he will, soon after the adjournment of the Senate, enter the canvass and make speeches throughout the country in favor of Greeley.

The Ohio Democracy Favorable to the Cincinnati Ticket.

COLUMBUS, May 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee and a few Democratic politicians met here to-day to consult on the situation and fix the time for holding a State Convention. General Durbin Ward offered a resolution that a call be issued for a State Convention of the Democratic party, to be held in this city August 7, to nominate a State ticket and Senatorial Electors; that the call shall invite all Liberal Republicans and all opposed to the re-election of General Grant to take part in said Convention; also that a Convention be held in each Congressional District June 19, in which Democrats and all opposed to Grant shall co-operate to elect delegates and alternates, and four delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, and that the election of delegates at large shall be reported to the State Central Committee, who shall meet here June 26 to count the votes cast by the respective Congressional districts for delegates at large, and the four persons having the largest number of districts shall be delegates at large to Baltimore.

This first resolution was taken up and warmly discussed, General Ward stating that he had offered his resolution so as to do away with action in the State Convention until it was known what it had been deemed best to do at Baltimore. Individually he was in favor of a straight Democratic nomination at Baltimore, and Wm. S. Groesbeck was his first choice. Some members of the Committee may have felt similarly inclined, but no one else publicly expressed themselves as in favor of a straight Democratic nomination.

A motion was made to strike out that portion of the resolution which invited Liberal Republicans and anti-Grant men to co-operate, and, after an animated discussion of the motion to so amend, a motion to lay the whole series of resolutions on the table was agreed to.

A motion was then made that the Convention for nominating a State ticket and delegates to Baltimore meet in Cleveland, Ohio, June 27, which was agreed to, leaving the question of nominating an electoral ticket to the discretion of that Convention.

Mr. Ward moved to amend it so as to provide that the language of the call of the National Committee be added to it, but this was voted down—8 to 8.

While no formal action was taken, a general willingness was expressed to support Greeley heartily in case the Baltimore Convention saw fit to indorse his nomination, and some prominent gentlemen expressed themselves enthusiastically over such a course.

The change of place of holding the State Convention from this city to Cleveland has no political significance, but is merely an economical move, free halls and free music being the incentives.

Massachusetts Labor Union.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Convention of the Massachusetts Labor Union was held to-day in Horticultural Hall, G. M. Chamberlin, President. Wendell Phillips read a series of resolutions, which approve of all associations of workingmen, as a means of training their members to co-operation, and of fixing the attention of the world on the condition of the working classes; denounce violence and interference with personal liberty, but believes that strikes are expedient and necessary, and congratulate the parties in the late strikes on their success; advocate the establishment of a Congress of labor unions; regard co-operative associations as a cure for most of the evils suffered by workingmen; hold the lessening of the hours of labor as a necessity; express favor for the Government scheme to reduce interest to 2 or 3 per cent, and abolish the system; that all dividend-paying companies should be obliged to divide one half of the net profits among the laborers, and that imported pauper labor to work on long contracts should be subject to duty.

At the evening session, the following was read:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 25, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot take part in your public meeting, but I declare my sympathy with the workingmen in their aspirations for greater equality of condition and increased opportunities. I therefore insist that the experiment of an eight-hour law in national workshops shall be fairly tried, so that if successful it may be extended. Here, let me confess that I find this law especially valuable, because it promises more time for education and general improvement. If the experiment is successful in this respect, I shall be less curious on the question of pecuniary profit and loss, for to my mind the education of the human family is above dollars and dividends. Meanwhile accept my best wishes, and believe me, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To the Committee of the Labor Convention.

The resolutions offered in the morning were adopted this evening after a long discussion.

The Republican Press of Illinois and the Cincinnati Ticket.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—The *State Register*, to-day, publishes a list of seventeen Republican newspapers in Illinois, which have unequivocally declared for Greeley and Brown. The *Register*, to-morrow, will print a list of six German newspapers in Illinois which declare for Greeley and Brown unequivocally. Nine others are opposed to Grant, and two for Grant. The list will also embrace thirteen German papers in Illinois that declare unequivocally for Greeley and Brown, and twelve that are for Greeley as against Grant.

State Convention of the Pinchback Faction of the Louisiana Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—The Republican State Convention, called by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, met in Mechanics' Institute to-day. After appointing a number of Committees the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. It is thought to be the programme to introduce Greeley resolutions to-morrow, and, if rejected, the Greeley delegates will withdraw, hold a separate Convention, and appoint a Committee to confer with other political organizations friendly to the Cincinnati platform.

Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.—The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport this morning, to organize the State Government for the ensuing year. Charles C. VanSandt was re-elected Speaker of the House; William B. Vincent was elected Clerk of the Senate. The votes cast for general officers were counted, the result officially declared, and the officers-elect inducted into office with the usual formalities.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Brooklyn Committee of Twenty-five, in their final report, say they have evidence that 11,000 fraudulent votes were cast at the State election.

The *World* publishes a statement that a member of the Liberal Republican Committee asserts that the Committee have received information that Carl Schurz is to speak at the Greeley meeting next Monday. Senators Tipton, of Nebraska, Hamilton, of Texas, and Gratz Brown, will also be among the speakers.

It is also said, on the same authority, that if Greeley should be indorsed at Baltimore, he will, if elected, make Horatio Seymour Secretary of State.

It is further asserted that Greeley promises to support the Democratic nominee for Governor of this State.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 28.—At the Republican Convention for the Seventh District, held to-day, Hon. Judge Cason, of Lebanon, Ind., was nominated for Congress on the fourteenth ballot. M. D. White, of Montgomery; W. C. Wilson, of Tippecanoe, and B. T. Gregory, of Warren County, were prominent as candidates.

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—The Republican Convention to-day renominated General J. S. Negley for Congress in the Twenty-second District, and James L. Graham in the Twenty-third. H. H. McCormick, J. S. Wainwright, J. W. Ballantry, H. K. Sample, and J. D. Ramsey for the State Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—A Grant Club was organized to-day to receive delegates to the Convention. Over 4,000 persons signed their names as members since 8 a. m. to-day. The Club will parade on the evening of June 4.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Horace Greeley remains in the strictest seclusion.

A letter received in this city from General George E. Pickett, of Richmond, Va., winds up thus: "Three cheers for Greeley and Brown."

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Arrangements are now completed for the accommodation of 150 representatives of the press on the floor at the National Republican Convention. Journalists desiring seats should apply at once to General H. H. Bingham, Chairman, Philadelphia, endorsing the word "press" on the envelope.

INDIANA.

Masonic—Observance of Decoration Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—The thirty-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, began this morning. The report of Grand Master M. H. Rice showed that during the year, out of thirty-three petitions received for the organization of new lodges, dispensations were granted to the following: Vigo Lodge, Centreville, Lewis Post Office, Vigo County; Prairieton Lodge, Prairieton, Vigo County; Romney Lodge, Romney, Tippecanoe County; Dearborn Lodge, Aurora, Dearborn County; Wakarusa Lodge, Wakarusa, Elkhart County; Kirklin Lodge, Kirklin, Clinton County; Staunton Lodge, Staunton, Clay County; New Corydon Lodge, New Corydon, Jay County; Goodland Lodge, Goodland, Newton County; Yankeetown Lodge, Yankeetown, Warrick County; Laurel Lodge, Laurel, Franklin County. Laurel Lodge No. 29 was tried and found guilty of clandestine work, with a penalty of reprimand, and the books, records, etc., of the Lodge, were taken possession of, and handed over to the Grand Secretary in accordance with orders from the Grand Body. The report of Grand Secretary Bramwell shows the following statistics for the year: Initiated, 2,251; passed, 2,155; raised, 2,150; reinstated, 136; affiliated, 742; died, 234; demitted, 1,218; suspended for non-payment of dues, 325; suspended for non-Mason conduct, 55; expelled, 129; total membership, 24,324. This shows an increase of membership in one year of 106. Number of chartered lodges, 438; number under dispensation, 12. New Albany Lodge No. 39, initiated 47, being the largest number made in one lodge.

Decoration Day will be generally observed in this city, and a big time is anticipated. A number of outside towns are expected to send delegates. A feature of the occasion will be the Dead March in Saul, rendered by all the musical societies in the city, and bands, with cannon accompaniment.

Killed by a Falling Rock—Fatal Fall from a Building—Decoration Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARION, May 28.—A short time after the boy, named Woods, was killed, yesterday, by a falling tree, another young man, named Caleb Boots, was crushed to death at one of the stone-quarries, about a mile north of this place. It appears that his dog ran a rabbit in among the stone, and a large piece of flag stone fell on the youth, crushing him to death. Both the young men killed here, yesterday, were highly respected by all who knew them.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 28.—At Napoleon, Ohio, to-day, W. Boner, while carrying brick on to the third story of a building being erected, missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. His injuries will prove fatal.

Decoration Day will be observed here with unusual display. The city is expected to be filled with strangers, bands of music, and societies from neighboring towns. Prominent public speakers have been engaged as orators of the day.

UTAH.

Railroad Items—The Weather.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 28.—It is reported that Brigham Young has sold his interest in the Utah Central Railroad, to William Jennings and Bishop Sharp, for the purpose of taking greater interest in the construction of the Utah Southern. Superintendent Sickles, of the Union Pacific Railway, made a trip to the terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad yesterday.

The weather is warm, and the snow is rapidly disappearing from the Cottonwood mining districts.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A falling barometer, fresh to brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and, very probably, rain will extend eastward over the upper lake region, lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee on Wednesday. Clear weather continues very generally over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with light to fresh winds, and over the the Middle and New England States with easterly winds, the latter backing to southerly over the lower lake region, with increased cloudiness, and, possibly, threatening weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Tornado in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—A Tornado, on Friday, swept St. Charles Parish, totally destroying the residence, sugar-house, stables, and quarters on the plantation of Young & Brothers, uprooting trees, &c. Alexandria was also visited by a tornado on Friday. The Episcopal Church was blown to the ground, trees uprooted, and fences blown down. The damage in the city is estimated at $35,000. Other sections probably suffered by the storm.

WASHINGTON.

The Ku-Klux, Civil Rights, and Enforcement Bills Virtually Killed in the House.

Twenty-three Republicans Vote Against the Former Measure.

Final Passage of the Supplemental Apportionment Bill.

Bill Passed the House Amendatory of the Bankrupt Act.

The President Has a Social Talk with His Friend Red Cloud.

The Supplemental Treaty—Conflicting Rumors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KU-KLUX, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND ENFORCEMENT BILLS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The House this afternoon passed its judgment upon three of the most important measures pending this session, and in a manner which is significant and unmistakable. The Ku-Klux, Civil Rights, and Enforcement bills were all offered to the House in succession, and all virtually and decisively rejected. On the first there was a positive majority of fourteen votes against it, while on the other two, although, larger majorities were recorded in their favor, they were still far below the requisite two-thirds. In the present situation of each of the bills, a two-thirds vote is necessary for its success; therefore, the action of the House is a strong indication that each one must ultimately fail. The interest of the House and of the galleries centered upon the Ku-Klux bill, which was called up by Judge Poland, Chairman of the House branch of the Committee which investigated the order in the Southern States, last summer. Both sides expected that some Republicans would join the Democrats in voting against the continuance of the President's authority to suspend the *habeas corpus*, but how many, and whether enough to defeat the bill, was altogether uncertain. When the roll-call was complete, it was found that twenty-three Republicans had voted with the entire body of Democrats against the bill, and it was freely stated on that floor the twenty more Republican votes could have been secured on the same side, had it been necessary. Judge Poland had framed his motion in accordance with the suggestions of several of his Republican associates, so that it covered the whole ground, and its rejection was equivalent to the defeat of the bill. After the vote had been announced, he stated that, having called up the bill, and ascertained that it lacked a majority, he should take no further action until instructed by the Committee. The meaning of the statement seemed to be that he was glad the affair was over, and, on the whole, that it had failed, a feeling which many prominent Republicans, including some who had voted for the bill, did not hesitate to express privately. The Republicans voting against the bill also intended their action as a sharp and distinct notification to the Senate that the scheme for an extra session or the prolongation of this until the Ku-Klux bill was passed would not be tolerated, and that the House meant to define its position and intentions, so that they could not be misunderstood. The Senate evidently put the correct interpretation on the vote, for within half an hour it settled all its muddle of adjournment by agreeing to the House resolution of June 3, and going to work on the Tariff bill, under the five-minute rule. The vote of the House on the Civil Rights and Enforcement bills are precisely what might have been predicted, and everybody expected divisions on strict party lines. A new bill would pass the House by a comfortable majority, but to reach those on the Speaker's table from the Senate requires a two thirds vote, which can never be obtained so long as the Democrats resist. Judge Bingham's substitute to the Enforcement act differs from the Senate bill only verbally and in some unimportant details, but Mr. Beck objected so vociferously and strenuously, with his allusions to military interference and the use of the army to carry elections, that it was not even read to the House.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Chandler, who has taken it upon himself to play the same role in the Senate, on the adjournment question, that Butler did in the House, found himself as badly beaten, to-day, as his fitting compeer did when Dawes solved this muddle over the Essex statesman's head. In moving to rescind the 29th of May resolution, Chandler was simply carrying out the programme arranged at the White House, which would keep Congress here until the Ku-Klux bill was passed, if it took all summer. A majority of the Senators refused to rescind until it had been pretty generally understood that all pending business could be disposed of the present week, when by a vote of 42 to 16 adjournment was fixed at June 3d, at which time that happy event may be looked for. It is still confidently asserted by Chandler and those who voted with him to-day that they will so arrange it as to make an extra session unavoidable.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The huge Steamboat bill, which has cost so much time and labor, together with the assiduous efforts of a persistent lobby all the winter and spring, is likely to fail after all. Senator Corbett, of the Conference Committee, is opposed to its report, and is working, with Senator Conkling, for its defeat, aided and sustained, it is said, by the influence of the Treasury Department. Secretary Boutwell and the Treasury officials much prefer the existing law to that which it is proposed to substitute for it.

JUDGE DELEHY'S CASE.

The House Judiciary Committee closed its business to-day, and adjourned *sine die*. A resolution was agreed to providing that the Committee, during the recess, should continue the investigation into the charges against Judge Delehey, of Kansas, and another allowing the Committee to sit during the recess, either in Washington or elsewhere, and to examine witnesses for this purpose, was adopted by the House. Recent testimony by one of the most prominent citizens of Leavenworth relating to this case, shows that no longer ago than the 10th of May the Judge was so intoxicated in the streets of that city as to be incapable of locomotion. His condition, in the quaint language of the witness, was the result of having "taken too much between drinks;" yet he is still a judicial officer of the Government, and is now holding United States Courts.

CINCINNATI POST OFFICE.

Representative Perry succeeded to-day, in passing his twelve page bill to regulate the exercise of the right of eminent domain in securing site for the public buildings in Cincinnati. The right of the United States to condemn land held at extortionate prices by owners, for the use of the Government, has been so rarely exercised that considerable machinery was necessary in the Cincinnati case, and the regulations which this bill imposes will be valuable hereafter.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY.

There are so many stories afloat to-night with respect to the correspondence on the Treaty, and such an unusual reticence in official quarters to affirm or deny the same, that anything like an intelligent statement of the situation is impossible. The story which seems to be the most probable is that the President will forward to the Senate to-morrow Granville's reply on behalf of his Government to the supplemental Treaty, passed by the Senate last Saturday night, and that the reply is in every degree satisfactory. On the other hand, from perhaps equally reliable quarters, comes the statement that Granville's reply has an ambiguity which foreshadows a week, at least, of telegraphic negotiations, with the ultimate necessity of a special executive session of the Senate to finally adjudicate the difficulties.

GENERAL BRIDGE BILL.

With the passage of the same by the Senate, yesterday, the bill to generally regulate the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River now needs but the signature of the President to become a law. Under the provisions of the bill, bridges shall hereafter be subject to the regulations of the Secretary of War, who shall especially regard the security of navigation. To effect this end, Congress reserves the right to change these structures from time to time, at the expense of the owners thereof, and also the right to revoke the authority under which the bridges were erected whenever the free and convenient navigation of the river may require it; also, without expense or charge to the United States.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

The bill which passed the House to-day amending and revising the general Bankruptcy act makes several important changes in the existing statute. The time during which bankrupts may be discharged upon the payment of 50 per cent of their indebtedness is extended until July 1, 1873. Life insurance policies to the amount of $5,000 are exempt from assets available for creditors, and all judgments obtained against persons or property before petitions in bankruptcy filed are to be first and fully satisfied. One of the most important of new provisions, that in reference to the appointment of Registers and minor officers in bankruptcy, brings the law fully within the provisions of the Constitution, the present system of giving this power to the Chief Justice and various Judges of the United States Courts having been devised as a partisan expedient in Andrew Johnson's time.

AMNESTY BILL.

The House this afternoon passed the Amnesty bill for the benefit of Alexander R. Boteler, of Virginia, and John Young Brown, of Kentucky, both formerly well-known members of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, subsequently of the Confederate Congress.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

The Military Committee of the House is still secretly engaged in its investigation regarding the stolen documents of the War Department, and the result each day is more disastrous to the Military Ring. It was previously shown that General Badeau, as the personal historian of General Grant, has the freest access to valuable records of the War Department, and had advertised in his book the superior advantages over other historians, who were refused permission to examine the archives, and that contrary to all precedent he has been allowed to take the most valuable records of the armies, in the shape of reports, original letters, etc., to his private quarters and to retain them as long as he desires. Secretary Belknap and Adjutant General Townsend seemed to be ignorant of this fact in their testimony, and it was not until to-day that the full extent of this new outrage by the military family of the President was elicited by the Military Committee. H. T. Crosby, the private Secretary of Belknap, and Cunningham, Clerk in charge of the file-room of the Department, were examined to-day, and told some embarassing facts. When Badeau went to London as Consul General, he carried with him five or six chests of very important papers belonging to the War Department. Not satisfied with this cart-load which he had taken, he called for more after his arrival in London, and another chest full was shipped to him from the Department. Subsequently he was requested to return all records in his possession. To this request he replied that he had returned them. They were, however, never received by the Department, and there is no evidence, except his bare assertion, that he ever shipped them. His letter, saying he had returned them, was produced before the Committee to-day, and was put in evidence. The injunction of secrecy which the Committee still imposes prevents the exact contents of the letter from being known. The points established by previous witnesses and those examined to-day are: First, that all headquarters reports, 600 original letters, and the record of the Buell Court are gone from the files of the Department, with strong probability that other records are also missing. Second, that Badeau took a portion of the missing documents to the White House, and subsequently to Europe, where he holds the most lucrative Consular appointment within the President's gift. Third, that on his arrival in London, he wrote for additional documents, which were taken from the files of the War Department, packed in a box, and shipped to him. Fourth, that Badeau has written to the Department that he has returned the documents. Fifth, that none of those documents have been received by the Department. General Townsend will be called to refresh his memory in regard to the missing documents. General Buell arrived here last night, and will probably give his testimony before the Committee to-morrow. In the meantime the Committee are making arrangements to evade the necessity of making a report this session, and will keep the damaging testimony from the public. The Seargent-at-Arms of the House received a telegram from ex President Johnson to-day, saying he would arrive here on Monday to give his testimony before the Military Committee regarding the missing records. Tom Florence and other personal friends of his are here arranging to receive him at the depot, and serenade him.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESIDENT HAS A CONFIDENTIAL TALK WITH THE NOBLE SAVAGE.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President to-day gave audience to Red Cloud and his delegation of Indians. The President told them, through an interpreter, that we desired to do all we could to advance the interest of the Indians, and did not wish to remove them from their present territory without their consent; but if they will go to their Cherokee country we will set apart lands for themselves and their children. It is a large country, where they will never suffer from cold. We will build houses for their chiefs, and give them all shelter, and supply them with produce and cattle, and encourage them in farming, and assist them in raising stock, and appoint for this purpose either Indians or white men, as they shall prefer. We will also instruct them how to read and speak English, and otherwise contribute to their comfort. All treaty obligations we have entered into with them will be kept by us so long as they respect them. The Indians then filed before the President, each shaking him by the hand as they slowly retired from the room.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The defeat of the Ku-Klux bill in the House has important bearing on the question of final adjournment of Congress. The understanding has been that, if the vote disclosed a majority in favor of the measure, the Senate would not act on the concurrent resolution extending until June 3, but would let Congress adjourn to-morrow, to be called back by proclamation to a new session, unlimited in time. The fact that so many Republicans voted against the Ku-Klux bill will, probably, change this arrangement.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Henry Selby, Collector of Customs at Duluth, Minn.; David H. Porter, Ohio, Interpreter to the Legation and Consulate General in Turkey.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Geo. H. Hand, Register of the Land Office, at Yankton, Dakota; Charles Adams, Agent of the Los Pinos Indians, Colorado; Geo. H. Myers, Postmaster at Appleton, Wis.

SUITS ABANDONED.

The Department of Justice will soon issue an order abandoning all suits against those who have filled public office contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and whose political disabilities have just been removed by law. The largest number of such cases is in Tennessee.

DIVORCE.

Mr. Kellogg, the artist, was, to-day, divorced from his wife, Julia Logan Kellogg. She is to have the custody of their only child. The petition charges the abandonment of the husband by the wife more than a year ago. The case is one of incompatibility.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the House concurrent resolution to adjourn June 3.

Mr. CHANDLER moved a substitute, rescinding the resolution to adjourn to-morrow.

Mr. MORRIS (Vt.) moved to amend, so as to adjourn June 5. Lost, 22 to 35.

Mr. Chandler's substitute was then rejected—29 to 35.

TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff and Tax bill then came up.

THE GAG RULE.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of taking up the resolution reported by him yesterday, from the Committee on Finance, applying the five-minute rule to debate on the bill and amendments. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone consideration of the resolution until the first Monday in December next. He regarded this resolution, he said, as one of the series of measures which are changing the character of our Government. From the origin of the Government debate in the Senate had been free until within the last few years, when attempts had been made from time to time to put the Senate under the control, not of the majority, but of a mere minority of its members, by means of caucus dictation. Under this system Senators, instead of voting according to their own convictions, were coerced into voting as dictated by the caucus, and if the political agitation and disruption of parties now going on in the country should result in emancipating the representatives of the people themselves from this party despotism, great good would have been gained.

Mr. SHERMAN said that no Senator had objected to his proposition except the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner). He had been informed that that Senator thus insisted on delaying public business, because he intended to engage in political debate on the Tariff bill, and for his part he would stay in session until the end of his term, rather than have the Senate forced in this way by one Senator to do that which it did not wish to do. His only object in proposing to restrict debate was to hasten the public business. He was anxious to adjourn, and in order to adjourn at an early day, the Senate must attend to public business and to nothing else. There had been political debate and wrangling enough this session, and he hoped there would be no more. The business on hand was to pass this Tariff and Tax bill, by which the people would be relieved of the most burdensome taxes, and he wished to confine the Senate to that. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) had charged that this resolution was an attempt to deprive the Senate of the right of free speech, and had appealed to another tribunal, but he (Mr. Sherman) believed the judgment of the people would be that when any Senator undertook to delay the passage of a bill so important as this by rehearsing old political speeches on dead issues, the Senate had the right to protect itself and to confine the debate to the pending subject by unanimous consent, or by rule, or in some way. However, as there seemed to be great sensitiveness about adopting this proposition as a rule, he would not insist on that if he could have unanimous consent to limit the debate, but not without such arrangement.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he did not now speak longer than five minutes either on any amendment or the bill itself. What he objected to was the attempt to put the Senate in a straight-jacket.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would modify his resolution so as to apply only to amendments, leaving debate open on the bill itself, but still excluding amendments not germane to the bill.

Mr. SUMNER, who had been temporarily absent, said he understood that Mr. Sherman had stated that he (Mr. Sumner) intended to make a political speech on the Tariff bill. He had no such intention. He did desire that he and his friend from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) should have the opportunity to reply to the extraordinary attack made on them in the report of the Committee on the French Arms Sale, but he did not intend to introduce that subject into this debate, unless the Senate, by refusing him an opportunity, should compel him to do so.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the passage of this bill should be obstructed by political debate, he would abandon the attempt to pass the bill, and would no longer attempt to restrain his political associates from joining in political debate. Indeed, he thought he would take part in it himself.

Mr. SUMNER. The lecture of the Senator from Ohio, if lecture it be, ought not to be addressed to me.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is not a lecture; it is only a notice.

Mr. Sherman's modified proposition was agreed to.

The question was on concuring in the resolution to adjourn at 12 o'clock Monday, June 3.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend so as to adjourn Wednesday, June 5, at 8 p. m.

Mr. TIPTON. Make it 6 p. m. If we sit until 8 p. m., these gentlemen will be too late to take the train for Philadelphia. [Laughter.]

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The resolution to adjourn at noon Monday, June 3, was concurred in.

TARIFF BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill.

The paragraph as to paper, which is included among the articles on which the reduction of 10 per cent on existing duties is provided for, was amended so as to read as follows: On all paper and manufactures of paper, excepting books and other printed matter, not herein specially provided for, provided that the duty on printing paper, whether sized or unsized, shall be equal to 22½ per cent *ad valorem*.

The paragraph in relation to books was struck out, so as to leave the present rates of duty unchanged.

The paragraph in relation to copper was struck out, which retains the present duty.

The following section of the House bill was struck out:

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts requiring duties to be assessed on packages, commissions, brokerages, cost of transportation, shipment, transhipment, and other like costs and incidental charges incurred in packing and shipping merchandise, are hereby repealed, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

The rates on saltpetre were fixed as follows: On crude saltpetre, 1 cent per pound; partially refined, 1½ cent per pound; refined, 2 cents per pound.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that the additions of the free list made by the Finance Committee amounted to $600,000.

Mr. THURMAN moved to put assafetida on the free list. Lost.

Mr. SUMNER moved to put on the free list all books in any language, printed and manufactured 20 years before importation. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING said that scientific books ought to be admitted free, and suggested an amendment to that effect, but Mr. Sherman and Mr. Thurman argued that the term scientific might be construed to cover books of almost every kind, and the amendment was not pressed.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add to the free list books printed in foreign languages. Not agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike old brass off the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to put calomel on the free list. Lost.

RECESS.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron, went into Executive Session, and soon after took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill.

Mr. SHERMAN announced that he had invited the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be present during the balance of the sessions on this bill.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that when the bill now being considered in the Committee of the Whole should be reported to the Senate, he would offer an amendment to the paragraph putting on the free list unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, the effect of which would be to put lumber on the free list. The paragraph was reserved for consideration in the Senate.

Mr. FLANAGAN gave notice that he would move to strike hides from the free list, and the paragraph was reserved.

The free list was then agreed to.

At Mr. SCOTT'S request the section allowing importation in bond of lumber, hemp, manilla, iron and steel for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in foreign trade was reserved.

The section relating to the payment of a portion of the duties in legal tenders, the section relating to the use of imported salt in bond for curing fish, and the section repealing the provisions of the act of July, relating to moieties, were also reserved.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out the amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at 24 cents per pound, and to leave it at 20 cents as in the House bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said this was the salient point in this bill. The existing law imposed a tax of 16 cents per pound on smoking and 32 cents per pound on chewing tobacco. The proposition of the House was to impose a uniform tax of 20 cents per pound. The effect of this change would be to reduce the revenue $7,000,000, and the effect of the Senate amendment would be to make a reduction of $3,000,000. As the bill came from the Committee on Finance it would make a reduction in the revenue of over $54,000,000. This was a greater reduction than was thought safe, and if the present rates were retained, namely 16 cents on smoking and 32 cents on chewing tobacco, the aggregate reduction of revenue by the bill will be only $51,500,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment making the tax on the finer grades of tobacco 32 cents per pound, and the tax on cheap grades, excluding fine cut shorts, 16 cents per pound. All other amendments, so far as the bill was read, were agreed to, certain portions being reserved as stated above.

Without voting on the tobacco question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution directing that Committee to continue the investigation of charges against Judge Delahaye, of Kansas, with power to send a sub-Committee to Kansas to take testimony. The report was adopted.

KU-KLUX BILL.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules to pass the Senate bill extending the Ku-Klux bill until the end of the next regular session. Rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 108. Some 22 Republicans voted with all the Democrats against the bill.

The Republicans voting against it were:

Ambler,
Blair (Mich.),
Burchard,
Cotton,
Donnan,
Farnsworth,
Finkelnburg,
Garfield,
Goodrich,
Hale,
Hay (Ill.),
Kellogg (Conn.),
Lowe,
McCrary,
Morphis,
Peters,
Sheldon,
Smith (Vt.),
Strong,
Stoughton,
Sypher,
Whiteley,
Willard—23.

Mr. POLAND, representing the House portion of the Joint Ku-Klux Committee, stated that, if the majority had voted for his motion, which required a two-thirds vote, he would have reported, as he had a right to do at any time, the House bill identical with the Senate bill, and which required only a simple majority to pass it; but as the vote just taken disclosed a majority against the bill, he should not report the House bill on the same subject unless further instructed by the Committee to do so.

NAVIGATION BILL.

The House then took up the bill, reported from the Committee on Commerce, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, &c.

After discussion, the bill was recommitted.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. MERCER made a conference report on the supplementary Apportionment bill, which was agreed to. The Senate recedes from its amendments.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. MERCER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act, giving the appointment and removal of Registers in Bankruptcy to the United States Circuit Court, and making various other alterations in the law. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BUTLER made a conference report on the bill to further the administration of justice, which was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend the rules, and pass the Senate bill amendatory of the Civil Rights act. Rejected—yeas, 115; nays, 87; less than two-thirds in the affirmative. This was also a strict party vote.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) moved to suspend the rules, and pass the bill granting the right of way to the Utah, Idaho & Montana Railroad Company. Agreed to.

CINCINNATI POST OFFICE.

Mr. PERRY (O.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill authorizing the condemnation and appropriation of property for a site for a post office building in Cincinnati. Passed.

The Conference report on the bill authorizing the President to appoint a Paymaster General of the Army, was presented by Mr. Coburn and agreed to.

The House adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

All Quiet in the Superior Mining Region—Drowned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 28.—Governor Baldwin has received such advices from the scene of the strike at Houghton, that he has requested the military authorities here to withdraw the troops, and necessary orders have been issued.

An Allegan letter says that Marvin Ward, an employe in Brownell & Parker's brick yard, came to town Saturday in a boat. At 5 o'clock he started on his return, and when about a quarter of a mile up the river he was seen to fall from his boat, but before assistance could reach him he had sunk for the last time. Whisky is the supposed cause.

The Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Centennial Commission to-day considered the report of the Committee on Plans. The report authorizes the selection of ten architects, to be paid $1,000 each, for preliminary plans of buildings; that ten other prizes of $1,000 each, to be paid to other architects for sketches or drawings, and six of the most meritorious be selected from twenty plans to be awarded the following prizes: $15,000 for first, $10,000 for second, $6,000 for third, $4,000 for fourth, $3,000 for fifth, and $2,000 for the sixth. The resolution was defeated without result.

IOWA.

Meeting of the State Eclectic Medical Society—Suicide—The Initial Chinch Bug.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 28.—The State Eclectic Medical Society holds its annual meeting in this city to-morrow.

Jacob Gair hung himself at Kellogg, Jasper County, this morning. The deceased was 58 years old, and committed the rash act while laboring under mental depression, caused by financial embarrassments.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the case of the Republican Fire Insurance Company was argued at length upon the demurrer to plaintiff's petition. The Court will probably decide to-morrow upon the questions involved.

Chintz bugs have made their appearance in some parts of this county in large numbers, and are making serious inroads upon the growing wheat.

MISSOURI.

A Great Tornado with Tremendous Rains and Inundations—Twelve Lives Reported Lost, and Many Persons Injured—Fatal Affray at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Specials from Versailles and other points in Southwestern Missouri, say that a terrible tornado passed over Morgan County Saturday evening. On the farms of Avery Fisher and others, barns, orchards, fences, etc., were completely destroyed. Jacob Blosser and a child were killed, and Mrs. Blosser, Avery Fisher and wife, and twelve others wounded, only five of whom are expected to recover.

In the vicinity of Florence a great number of houses and barns were destroyed.

At Verona, Sunday night, a tremendous rain fell, inundating a large part of the town, and carrying away the railroad bridge, and a long stretch of railroad track. The house of George Greenleaf was swept away, and himself, wife and child, drowned. In the valley of Spring River immense damage was done, whole farms being completely ruined.

At Springfield and vicinity, the rain fell in torrents the whole night, washing away the railroad track, and doing much other damage.

Three negroes, named Edward Parker, West Hall, and Cash Day, got into a fight last night, at the Black Crook, a disreputable saloon and dance-house on the corner of Fourth and Almond streets. Parker was killed, Hall was severely stabbed, and had his skull fractured, and Day was seriously cut.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 28.—PASSED DOWN—Props Oswegatchie, Jarecki; barge and barks C. K. Nims, Arabia, Jessie Drummond; schrs Belle Wall, Bridge, Sunrise, Eliza Gerlach, Neshota, Wm. Lewis, W. Elgin, American Union, Owasco, Albatross, H. C. Potter, Melrose, Evaline Bates, Corsair, Delos De Wolf, Foster, George Holt, Julia Willard, Oneida, Louise McDonald, Delaware, Crosthwait, Wm. Sanderson, James Platt.

PASSED UP—Props Roanoke, Hurd, Sheridan, Arizona.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, May 28.—Evening.—PASSED UP.—Prop Empire State; barks Summer Cloud, Favorite, Northwest, Wm. Jones, Emma Coyne; schrs Camden, Trinidad, Floretta, Gold Hunter, Gilbert Mollisson, Francis Palms, David Stewart, Exile.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Mineral Rock; schrs Donaldson, Annie Vought, David Wells, Lucinda, VanValkenburgh.

WIND—Northwest.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Asylum, 681 West Lake-st. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Warden.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

FEARING, RODMAN & SWIFT,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
LAWRENCE
AND
OLD COLONY DUCK,
AND
NEW BEDFORD CORDAGE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS, &c.
IMPORTERS OF
Anchors, Wire Rope, Russia Bolt Rope, & Bunting.
23 & 25 Commercial-st., BOSTON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
At FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

Chicago Cutlery and Edge Tool Works, 37 Union-st., near Lake.
Tailors, Tinners, and Book-binders' Shears and Machine Knives of all kinds ground and repaired. Lawn Mowers ground and repaired.
JAMES PATCHEL.

J. M. W. JONES.
Stationer, Printer & Blank Book Manufacturer
Office outfits a specialty. 68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

GEO. H. FROST,
CITY SURVEYOR,
500 WABASH-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. NO. 21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

S. S. Greeley, City and County Surveyor,
Removed to Room 22 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

BUILDING PAPER.

Rock River Paper Co.
BUILDING PAPER,
OF ALL KINDS.
Call or write for circular and samples. Sent free.
No. 48 West Lake-st.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

A CARD.

The firm of HUNT & LOCKETT having been dissolved, Mr. Lockett takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has entered into a copartnership with Mr. F. B. ORR for the purpose of continuing the HARDWARE business at

129 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,

Where he will be pleased to see any of his old friends and acquaintances, assuring them that the new firm of ORR & LOCKETT will strive, by close application to business, and strict integrity, to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed in the past.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S
PASSENGER STEAMERS.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at......9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at......8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at......7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at......11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at......7 p. m.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The basement of 445 Wabash-av., for business purposes. Fixtures or not, as desired. Apply on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

SCANDINAVIAN
NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $250,000.
FERD. S. WINSLOW......President
AUGUSTUS JACOBSON......Vice President
ALEXANDER SILLER......Cashier
Directors—Belden F. Culver, Wilson K. Nixon, Aug. Jacobson, J. O. Hutter, F. S. Winslow, P. L. Hawkinson, Mons. Anderson, R. Biddle Roberts.
Local Banking in all its branches. Letters of Credit for travelling and commercial purposes. Cable transfers of funds to London and Paris. Drafts on any part of Europe at New York rates. Negotiation of first-class securities, etc.
Nixon's Building, cor. LaSalle & Monroe-sts.

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

INTERESTING
TO LADIES!

The Farrand Tuck Folder and Adjustable Hemming Attachment.

The most valuable Sewing Machine Attachments ever invented. It tucks, stitches, and feeds at the same time, producing a perfectly straight tuck of any desired width, with a uniform space between. *No hand-folding, no marking, or creasing required.* No noise. Can be attached to any sewing machine. Hems twelve different widths. Any number of tucks can be made in a skirt after it is sewed together without removing it from the tucker. Can be understood in five minutes. Price $2. Call and see it in operation at the office of THE FARRAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 634 Wabash-av., Chicago. EDWARD G. NEWELL, Agent for the Northwest.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
164 and 166 LaSalle Street.

I have removed my Bank to the splendid rooms, Nos. 164 and 166 LaSalle-st. (Bryant's Block), where I have two fire and burglar proof vaults, for my own convenience, and for placing valuable papers therein for my depositors. I will continue to carry on the same general

BANKING AND EXCHANGE

business as I have done in this city for the past twenty years, and the public will always find my house, with the same promptness and regularity, ready to give accommodations to parties whom I know to be prompt and responsible.

I hereby call attention to the various branches of my business:

DEPOSITS received from Banks, Business men, and individuals.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued, payable on demand, and interest paid on time deposits.
MONEY LOANED to depositors at bank rates.
COMMERCIAL PAPER and notes discounted.
ADVANCES made on city and county orders, and on grain in warehouses.
LOANS made on real estate in Cook county.
GOLD AND SILVER, Governments, bonds, and local securities bought and sold.
EXCHANGE on New York and Europe at current rates.
PASSAGE TICKETS to and from Europe, and Letters of Credit issued for travellers to Europe.

Respectfully yours,
LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

THE GENERAL AGENCY OF THE
United States Life Ins. Co.
OF NEW YORK, IS REMOVED TO
23 Central Block,
82 Market-st., Chicago.

Cleveland Paper Co.
PAPER
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
REMOVED TO
73 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVAL.
MORSE, WARD & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office, No. 151 Monroe-st. (Kent's Building).

REMOVED.
WM. M. DEE, Sewer Builder,
Has removed to 22 Quincy-st., near Dearborn.

INSURANCE.

Highest Price Paid in Cash for Claims Against
Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago.
Chicago Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago.
Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, of Chicago.
Home Insurance Company, of Chicago.
Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago.
Mutual Security, of Chicago.
By A. C. GREENBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED, FOR CASH,
A limited amount of claims in the
Knickerbocker and Merchants'
Insurance Companies of Chicago.
T. H. DAY, Room 50, Central Union Block,
Northwest corner Market and Madison sts.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD and ASTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES, of New York. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner of Clark and Washington sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDE PARK CEMENT PIPE WORKS.

All persons interested, are hereby notified that Mr. B. F. J. Read, who has heretofore been acting as my agent in the charge of the Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, at Hyde Park, Illinois, has no longer any authority to act in any manner for me, or as the agent of said Works.

Mr. Henry Evans is now my only authorized agent to conduct said Works and collect all debts.

All the machinery, buildings, stock on hand, manufactured and unmanufactured, together with the license to manufacture and sell under the patent rights owned by me, are hereby offered for sale. Inquire of Henry Evans, at the office of the Works at Hyde Park.
EDWARD L. BAKER,
Proprietor Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engraves and Prints
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

FIREWORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer,
SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Agents Wanted.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
O'Callahan's Eureka floor and ship's deck planer, on exhibition for a few days at the corner of Madison and Wells sts. Capitalists, manufacturers, and builders are respectfully invited. Patent right and machines for sale. Call or address T. O'CALLAHAN, No. 128 South Canal-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO WOOL HOUSE!
WOOL.
Now receiving choice lots of SCOURED, TUB FLEECE, WASHED, and UNWASHED. For sale at market values.
Purchasers invited to inspect some very handsome lots now offered. ENOS BROWN & CO.,
131 Michigan-av.

MUNGER'S
LAUNDRY,
OFFICES—112 State, 98 South Desplaines, and 120 Michigan-sts.

NEURIL.
INSTANTANEOUS CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
Price $1 and $2 per Bottle.
E. F. CRONYN & CO., 311 N. Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo.
FULLER & FULLER, Wholesalers.

Envelopes and Twine Boxes,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 44 Wabash-av.

TO ARTESIAN-WELL CONTRACTORS.
Proposals for sinking an artesian well (8 or 6 inches bore) will be received by the Committee on Fire and Water of the City of Waukegan, Ill. Address all communications to L. D. WARREN, Chairman Committee Waukegan, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of D. Jackson & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
D. JACKSON,
J. H. SMITH.
May 9, 1872.

WANTED.

Calf Boot Bottomers.
WANTED—Four first class Calf Boot Bottomers (peg work), at JAMES KELLY & SONS' Boot and Shoe Factory, 422 Main-st., Racine, Wis. Full prices paid in cash every Saturday. Uppers already fitted for a 6 months' job. None but first-rate hands need apply.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Jury in the Kerosene Homicide Case Fail to Agree--A Case of Larceny Grows into an Alleged Murder.

Another Chapter of the Whitehouse-Cheney Imbroglio---The "Judson Branching Corn" Swindle Exposed.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

THE KEROSENE CASE—FAILURE OF THE JURY TO AGREE.

In the matter of the indictment against Annie Taylor, for overwhelming her sister, Mrs. Stark, with kerosene oil, the jury failed to agree. When the jury retired for supper on Monday evening, its members stood nine for conviction of manslaughter and three for acquittal. At half past 11 o'clock Judge Booth came to the Court House and discharged the jury for want of agreement. At that time the jury stood six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

LARCENY CHANGED TO MURDER.

Louisa A. Boyce was in February presented to the Criminal Court upon a true bill charging her with the larceny of a $500 United States bond from the person of the late Calvert H. Johnson, who had come to this city from Cleveland, and who was aged 26 years. The larceny, it was alleged, was committed from his person, when he had departed this life, in the woman's bed, in her room, on West Madison street. The man Johnson was found dead as stated, the bond was gone, but it was found in possession of the woman, and then she claimed that he had, prior to his death, given it to her to aid in supporting a child of hers, which he acknowledged was also his. Of the larceny she was tried. The jury disagreed. Yesterday the cause was set to be re-tried, but yesterday the State's Attorney came in and stated that upon evidence adduced since, an indictment for murder had been found, and, therefore, he asked a continuance. It was granted.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

THE WHITEHOUSE-CHENEY IMBROGLIO.

Yesterday there was filed in this Court a bill—the parties to the record being, for complainants, Allen C. Calkins, James O. Cleveland, and Henry F. Jennison, and for defendants, Charles E. Cheney, Elijah P. Phillips, George Field, D. W. Keith, Charles Fargo, Henry C. Smith, George W. Thompson, Peter Van Schaack, William Wheeler, Eldridge B. Keith, Charles Follansbee, and Royal A. B. Mills. The Charles E. Cheney referred to is the Rector of Christ Episcopal Church. The balance of the defendants constitute the vestry, trustees, etc., who support the Rector in his ministration of the Gospel. The object of the bill is to bring into the custody of Mr. Whitehouse, a Bishop in the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Illinois, the Christ Church property. The bill alleges an interest on the part of the complainants, as pew owners, and it is sought to obtain an injunction to restrain Mr. Cheney from officiating "as a pretended minister," and the wardens and vestrymen from permitting him to officiate in the church edifice of the Parish of Christ Church, and from using and appropriating the revenues, etc., of the church, etc., as well as from occupying the parsonage without the payment of rent. The injunction, even temporary, has not yet been granted. The bill recites all the matters in relation to the Cheney trial, conviction, the appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, the deposition of Rev. Mr. Cheney by Bishop Whitehouse, and the Bishop's allegation of contumacy on the part of Mr. Cheney.

NEW SUITS.

Petition for assignment of dower was filed by Charles H. Frost, of Scott County, against Cornelia H. Frost and others. The property consists of Sub-Lot 5, Lot 4, Block 24, School Section Addition (No. 91 South Desplaines street).

—Affidavit was made by and upon a writ of replevin, issued in behalf of Jacob Bakker, for the possession of ninety-four cows, valued at $3,500, which he alleges Spencer, Julius and Frank Kimball, and Abraham Jones, wrongfully withhold from him.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Duncan McKellar against Charles O. Howe, the demand being for $3,000.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment by confession was rendered in favor of Alden Scovell against Amos F. Tompkins for $1,641.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

THE HYBRID CORN SWINDLE.

In the case of J. T. Yard against E. O. Judson, to recover for fraud and deceit in the sale of the right to vend Judson's new branching corn, an institution made to blossom with ears, by dint of glue and ingenuity, the jury awarded the plaintiff $750 as his damages. The jury was instructed that where a person knowingly, and with design to deceive and defraud another, makes false statements and representations of a matter by which the party to whom they are made is deceived and induced to enter into a contract, by reason of which he sustains injury, the person guilty of the fraud is liable in damage, although even the party making the fraudulent representations is a stranger to the contract; so, if in this case, Judson made the false representations which induced the contract, he was liable for the immediate damages resulting from the making of the contract. Wherefore if he, Judson, stated to plaintiff that he owned a new variety of corn—"Judson's new branching field corn"—which would produce an ear of corn at each joint of every stalk, exhibiting specimens of stalks with such ears attached, and made to appear to grow thereon, stating that the same were samples of his new corn, and that the ears grew thereon, all of which he knew to be false, then he should be held guilty, and damages should be assessed against him. But, this being an action for deceit, in which defendant is charged with fraud, the fraud must be proved, the burden being upon the plaintiff.

DOWER.

A petition for dower was filed by Caroline Nelson, widow of the late Andrew Nelson, against the heirs for an assignment of dower in Lots 7 and 8 in Block 2, H. Best's Sub-division of the west eight acres of Lot 14, Canal Trustees' Sub-division of the east half of Section 29, 40, n. r. 14 east. Also Lot 10, Wadington's Sub-division of Block 29, Canal Trustees' Sub-division of the north half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 33, 40, n. 14 east; and Lot 23, Block 13, Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition on the north side of Erie street, between Market and Franklin streets.

DECORATION DAY.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Decoration of the Soldiers' Graves—A Programme Adopted—Financial.

An adjourned meeting of Soldiers' Graves Decoration Committee was held last evening in the basement of the First Baptist Church, Dr. Emmons in the chair.

Major Woods, of the Stage Committee, reported that arrangements had been made to erect a convenient stage at the north gate at Rosehill, the flags for which had been obtained from General Sheridan's headquarters, through the kindness of General Forsyth.

Mr. Rutter, of the Committee on Programme, reported the following proposed programme:

Rosehill Cemetery.—After decorating the graves, the call of order will be made from the stage at 2:30 o'clock; a prayer to be offered by the Rev. Dr. Ryder; music; address by the Rev. Dr. Brooks; music; and concluding address by the Rev. Dr. Bartlett.

Graceland Cemetery.—The Committee will go to Graceland at 11 o'clock, in carriages, and decorate the graves there, and then proceed to Rose Hill.

Calvary Cemetery.—The Committee will see that the soldiers' graves are decorated; after that the Rev. Dr. Butler will deliver a short address.

On motion, E. Ryan, S. H. Thompson, and M. Barker were appointed a Committee to attend to the decorations at Oakwood Cemetery. The Committee will leave the city at 3 o'clock. The programme at this cemetery will be published in to-morrow's paper.

On motion of Major Woods, it was determined to amend the programme by inserting the dates of leaving.

Dr. Ryder hoped the appointment of the Committee on Oakwood Cemetery did not imply a neglect of duty on the part of the Committee who had made the arrangements in the other cemeteries. Those gentlemen evidently knew well that the citizens of Hyde Park would assume the duties of the decoration of the graves.

He, the gentleman upon whose motion the appointment of a Committee on Oakwood Cemetery was appointed, rose and apologized.

The programme was again amended so that the special train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad would leave the Kinzie Street depot at 1 o'clock, reaching Rosehill at 1:30, and leave the Cemetery at 3:45 o'clock.

The Hon. David A. Gage, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that already the contributions to the Decoration Fund amounted to $600. Mr. Ramsey, of the same Committee, reported $250.

The reports were cheerfully adopted, and the Committee formally thanked.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder moved that the officers of the steamer Michigan and of General Sheridan's staff, as well as all military and civil organizations, be invited to participate, which motion was agreed to.

On motion, Major Woods was appointed Chief Marshal of the day.

Mrs. Colonel Mulligan stated that Mr. Reisig had donated $150 worth of flowers, and Mr. Farrell a similar amount.

Corner Stephens requested that all organizations desirous to join in the parade would meet the Grand Army of the Republic at 92 West Randolph street, and that all communications on the subject be sent in to-day.

Major Woods announced as his Aides-de-Camp the following gentlemen: S. H. Thompson, for Oakwood Cemetery; Captain J. J. Healy, for Calvary; J. P. Hussion, for Graceland; and Captain John Stephens for Rose Hill.

The ladies of the Committee earnestly desire that their lady friends will not fail to be present at the cemeteries and assist them in their labors.

The meeting adjourned.

HYDE PARK.

At a meeting held on Monday evening at Hyde Park to make arrangements for the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Oakwood Cemetery, on the 30th inst., a Committee to solicit contributions of flowers was appointed, of which Colonel R. S. Thompson was made Chairman. The Committee was instructed to report at the Town Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. The time appointed for the decoration and services at the cemetery was 4 o'clock p. m., Thursday. The Hyde Park train, leaving the city at 3 p. m., arrives at the cemetery at the hour appointed, and returns at 5 and 6 o'clock.

A NEW BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.

The Western Electric Manufacturing Company's New Establishment.

Among the substantial new buildings erected on the North Side may be classed the one just completed by Mr. Eli Jennings, architect and contractor, for General Anson Stager. It is located on the south side of Kinzie street, between State and Dearborn streets, and built of brick, with terra cotta trimmings. It fronts 149 feet on Kinzie street, with 86 feet depth, containing seven stores, three stories in height with basement. The entire upper part of the building, together with one store and basement underneath, is being fitted up with steam power, steam heating apparatus, steam elevator, and other modern improvements for the Western Electric Manufacturing Company. This Company has bought out the manufacturing establishment of the Western Union Telegraph Company, hitherto located at Ottawa in this State, as also that of Messrs Gray & Barton of this city, and, with the new and improved machinery to be added, will form the most extensive and complete establishment for the manufacture of telegraph instruments and electric machinery in the United States, and its location in this city is another proof of the advantages which Chicago offers as the most convenient and desirable point for the manufacturing interests of the West. Mr. Jennings, the contractor, is entitled to great credit for the substantial and workmanlike manner in which this building has been erected.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Peoria has 30 churches, and 22,000 people who don't attend church.

—Alexis, a growing town on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad 45 miles south of Rock Island, was started last November, and has now 125 houses.

—One J. H. Crouse, verdant from the country, was pounced upon by the Sheriff, in Jacksonville, last Saturday, and, in a twinkling, sworn as juror in the Henslee murder trial. His bride of half-an-hour sat in the farm-wagon, the while, and then drove home to await the coming of her lord.

—John H. Oberly is now sole owner of the Cairo *Bulletin*.

—The St. Louis *Times* says:

> The river is again at the old trick of washing away the alluvial deposits from the bottom lands above Bloody Island. In several places near Brooklyn the water is almost undermining the track of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in spite of the rip-rapping.

—David Y. McMullen, formerly of the Chicago *Evening Post*, and Mr. Beach, of Terre Haute, will open a bank in Marshall, Clark County.

—The Rev. John McLean, of Galena, accepts a call to the Presbyterian Church, Beloit, Wis.

WISCONSIN.

Wolves are making havoc among the sheep in the vicinity of LaCrosse.

—The Madison *Journal* says:

> We are informed that there are renewed assurances from officers of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee that President Grant will certainly be here on the Fourth of July.

—A fire at Mazomanie, last Saturday morning, burned Freeman's livery stable and George Condery's dwelling.

—The Editorial Convention and the University Commencement, at Madison, June 17-20, have a consolidated programme. The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, will lecture on Monday evening, the 17th.

IOWA.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met yesterday at Clinton.

—The DesMoines Valley Railroad has sold $480,000 worth of lands since the beginning of the year.

—The Rev. Emory Miller, Methodist, of Davenport, was the other day surprised with the present of $1,000, by his congregation.

—The DesMoines *Register* insists that one of the new Methodist Bishops should reside in Des Moines, and not at either Omaha or Council Bluffs, as ordered by the General Conference.

—The Granges of the Patron, of Husbandry for the State of Iowa are to unite in a grand Fourth of July celebration on the College Farm, with General Wilson, of the *Homestead*, President Welch, and others, as orators.

—The Sioux City *Journal* says:

> E. P. Childs, an Omaha merchant, has written to Sheriff McDonald, inquiring about Berdine, who, he says, sold him some Chicago lots to which he had no title. Berdine furnished a plat and abstract of title, but, after the sale, borrowed them, promising to return them the next day, and has not done so yet. Who were the purchasers of the Chicago real estate Berdine sold at auction in this city, a short time since? We pause for a reply.

INDIANA.

George W. Julian is expected to be Fourth of July orator at Vincennes.

—Sheriff G. W. Jones, of New Albany, in an attempt to arrest Edward Maddox, for murder, near Salem, last Friday, was set upon by Maddox's four sons, and wounded in the left arm, which required amputation. Maddox escaped.

—At Bloomington, Monroe County, in the appointment of delegates to the County Convention, Judge Buskirk and another prominent Republican refused to serve, designating two negroes to take their places.

—James McGrew, Prosecuting Attorney, died, at Warsaw, last Thursday, from the effects of drinking too much whiskey,—no less than nine full glasses,—to drown the pain that might ensue from having a lot of teeth pulled.

—The *New Era*, a daily Republican newspaper, is about to be started, at New Albany.

—The Rev. Robert Sloss, Presbyterian, goes from Indianapolis to the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, New York City.

MICHIGAN.

The State School Fund, $187,352.64, divides 48 cents per child, one cent less than last year.

—The impeachment trial of Commissioner Charles A. Edmonds cost more than $15,000.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says farmers are generally pleased with wheat and fruit prospects.

—Captain Paddock, of the Newaygo Company says there will be more than the usual amount of lumber cut on the river this year, even with the 100,000,000 hung up.

—The Chicago & Mackinaw Railroad, from Monteith, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana, to Valparaiso, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, will be built without delay. It will be the shortest route from Grand Rapids to Chicago, by a mile, when completed.

—The tunnel drift has reached a point about 600 feet from the Detroit shore and about 140 feet from the Windsor shore.

—Last Thursday night, L. D. Spencer & Co.'s saw mill, eight miles west from Tawas City, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $8,000; no insurance.

—Three of the soldiers under Major Bates, stationed at Houghton, Lake Superior, deserted on Tuesday night, and walked to Calumet, 12 miles distant, where they avowed their intention of remaining, to work in the mines. On being "interviewed," they stated their determination of holding out for an "eight-hour shift."

—Last Thursday evening, at Saginaw, James Cornell, a youth of 22, maddened with liquor, entered the National Hotel, and, attempting to shoot one Palmer for the seduction of his (Cornell's) sister, wounded two other men.

—The new Temperance law is finding enforcement in this way at Detroit:

> During the past week a couple named Bliss have made a regular business of black-mailing saloon-keepers, but they came to grief yesterday. The man would call into a saloon, procure and drink a glass of liquor, and, in the course of half an hour, his wife would step in and demand damages, claiming that her husband abused and neglected her on account of his dissipated habits. As she is very determined in look and seems thoroughly posted on the new State law, nearly every saloon-keeper has thought it best to give her from one to five dollars to avoid a suit. The man yesterday entered a place on Griswold street and called for his beverage, but, being recognized, was kicked out doors. He went and brought his wife, who was armed with a hammer, and they sailed in together, but were well handled and put into the street, the woman fighting until she had but little clothing left.

—A woman at Kalamazoo has brought suit against five liquor-sellers, claiming $5,000 for damages sustained by herself and family by reason of the sale of liquor to her husband.

—Sherburne Gaige, an old citizen of Jonesville, involved in litigation and about to be surrendered by his bond, cut his throat last Tuesday.

MINNESOTA.

Winona tailors are on a strike.

—A $30,000 Episcopal Church is to be erected in Winona.

—The new Land Office at Redwood Falls is to be opened with Colonel B. F. Smith, of Mankato, as Receiver, and W. H. Kelly, of Owatonna, as Register. Colonel Smith was State Senator a couple of years ago, and is a friend of Senator Windom, while Mr. Kelly is a zealous friend of Representative Dunnell.

—The severe cold of winter froze 9,000 feet of water-mains in Minneapolis, and the pipes must be relaid at a depth of eight feet.

—Major John H. Howell has assumed editorial charge of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, and Major Clifford Thompson grasps the counting-room. No other Majors are retained on the paper. It is understood that the two Majors aforesaid already own a large fraction of Hennepin County.

—Banning & Branch will this summer build an Opera-House at Duluth, costing $40,000.

MISSOURI.

The semi-centennial of Clay County will be celebrated at Liberty the 5th prox., when such old and distinguished pioneers as ex-Senator David R. Atchison, General A. W. Doniphan, Colonel Winslow Turner, Judge W. T. Wood, and Colonel Richard R. Rees, signify their intention to be present.

—Harry Spaulding, manager of Dan Rice's Circus, was shot in the groin, and fatally wounded, at Baxter, the 23d, in an altercation with City Marshal Taylor as to licenses claimed by him. The Marshal received three wounds, one under each shoulder blade, and one in the calf of his right leg. Spaulding was a son of the Spaulding of the well-known firm of Spaulding & Rogers, and was about 35 years of age.

—The Hon. Henry M. Vories, of St. Joseph, accepts a call to be a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

—The Commissioners to locate an Insane Asylum either in Northwest or Southwest Missouri were last week in St. Joseph.

—The new Post Office and Custom House at St Louis will be located in the block bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Olive, and Pine streets.

—The St Louis *Democrat* says:

> The prospect of rebuilding the Lindell Hotel is brighter at this time than it has been since the destruction of that magnificent edifice. The Ames heirs, some time since, proposed to rebuild the house upon its old site, providing adjacent property owners and others interested would donate $150,000 as a bonus—the amount to be made up by the 1st of July. The sum of $134,000 has already been subscribed, leaving only $16,000 to be made up.

—St. Louis citizens have life insurance as follows: John Howe, $300,000; W. N. Switzer, $330,000; E. Whitaker, $200,000; Clark Whittier, $170,000; R. C. Gordon, $150,000; E. O. Obear, $140,000; P. Beardslee, $135,000; D. A. January, $130,000; Robert Baker, $100,000.

—Captain McDonough, Chief of St. Louis Police, speaks of the encouraging results of the Social-Evil law, and says:

> First, by this report it is shown conclusively that the number of public women has uniformly decreased each year. Second, that they are more decorous in their manner in public. Third, that open solicitation in the streets has been totally checked. Fourth, that a considerable number of abandoned women have been reclaimed and restored to respectable life, and in several cases married. Fifth, that clandestine or private prostitution, which often degenerates into open vice, has been materially checked by fear of the legal consequences of such indulgence when brought home to the offender. Sixth, that juvenile prostitution has been greatly diminished, if not wholly removed.

KANSAS.

Osage Mission has grown in one year from 600 to 2,500 population, and the Catholics are erecting there a $200,000 church.

—A Kansas editor of sixteen years residence says: "We have never seen the Spring open with fairer prospects for crops."

—At Council Grove, on the Neosho, J. B. Somers and wife, Miss Susie, daughter of Judge Huffaker, and P. B. Roberts, were drowned last week, Tuesday evening.

PERSONAL.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is to be Boston's Fourth of July orator.

—D. A. Wasson, well known to *Atlantic Monthly* readers, will reside in Stuttgardt the next two years.

—Sam. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, has cut up his town estate into building lots, and expects to realize $100,000.

—Josie Mansfield has taken a summer residence at Centreport, L. I.

—Brignoli and wife (Miss McCullough) have gone to Europe.

—S. J. Tilden, of New York, enfeebled by age, is about to retire to private life.

—Colonel Lester B. Faulkner, of Governor Hoffman's staff, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief, *vice* Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., resigned.

—The Rev. Edwin P. Parker, Congregational of Hartford, Conn., is called to a $5,000 salary and parsonage at Brookline, Mass.

—Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, will preside at the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Lowell Mass., June 12.

—The "Old South" Church, at Worcester, Mass., has called the Rev. William M. Parry, of Nottingham, England.

—The widow of Ex-President Tyler, with her daughter and an infant grandchild, have been received into the Catholic Church at Georgetown, D. C.

—George F. Tracy, Postmaster at Bridgeport, Ct., has been taken to the Insane Retreat in Hartford.

—W. P. Halliday, of Cairo, Ill., succeeds General H. W. Campbell, of Tennessee, in the Directory of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; other Directors re-elected.

—The Rev. T. J. Harcourt, Presbyterian, has been declared a State Pauper, in Connecticut, and sent to Tariffville; and his good luck ought to encourage young men to enter the ministry.

—Dana, of the New York *Sun*, will sue the State of Pennsylvania to recover the $5,000 bail which he forfeited in the libel suit of one Kemble; claiming that Kemble had no right to bring a criminal action in Pennsylvania whilst he had a civil one pending in New York.

—George Bancroft and Akerman ("who's Akerman?") have promised their portraits to Exeter (N. H.) Academy.

—Of the contents of the *Atlantic*, Mr. Howells writes up the "Recent Literature;" Mr. Arthur Sedgwick, of Harvard, '64, who has been acting as political editor, has just accepted a position on the New York *Evening Post*, and the place on the *Atlantic* is vacant; Mr. James is the art editor; Mr. William Apthorp is the musical critic.

—Seth Wilbur Payne, of the Utica (N. Y.) *Bee*, sent to Albany Penitentiary for slandering Judge Doolittle, has been released by the Governor at the request of the Judge.

—Colonel William S. Clark stays with the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, to the disappointment of Lafayette, Ind.

—This, hurled from the rotten borough State of Connecticut to the restricted suffrage State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, may be considered personal. The New Haven *Palladium* says:

> If the very respectable Senator who edits the Providence *Journal* represented a State, even though a small one, instead of merely sitting in the Senate by the grace of a wealthy family, its opinion on the action of the Connecticut Legislature might be worth more than it now is. The General Assembly of Connecticut, imperfect as our Constitution is, represents the people, for here every citizen votes; the Legislature of Rhode Island does not, for a large portion of the people are disfranchised. A Senatorship in that State is a matter to be decided by a few wealthy manufacturers.

—"Spotted Tail" indignantly denies that he authorized the association of his name with that of Victoria C. Woodhull on the Presidential ticket. The following despatch has been received from him: "Woodhull! Squaw! Ugh! Me no run!"

—Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, is plaintiff in a suit in California, which, if gained, will make him a money-millionaire. In 1850, when Alcalde of San Francisco, he loaned $62,000 at 5 per cent per month, and has now fastened on some property to get satisfaction.

—The Lawrence (Kansas) *Standard* says:

> Sydney Clarke returned from Washington a few days ago, and has gone back again. He reports Caldwell's case as hopeless, and says that Tom Carney and himself are determined to never cease in their efforts to oust him from the Senate until they accomplish the task. If Carney had not run away last winter to avoid testifying, and if Clarke had not shown so much cowardice, we would have more confidence in them. So far as they are concerned, we believe it is nothing but cowardly, big black mail, and we are sure that they cannot prove Caldwell a scoundrel without showing themselves equally as bad. But how about Pomeroy? Clarke's organ in this city did not attack Caldwell until he was down, as we all know that Clarke himself is one of "Old Pom's" most supple tools. Why not expend a little ammunition on that powerful old corruptionist, instead of wasting so much on a miserable creature who is already doomed?

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The dry goods market is in a very stationary state, although firm, and very little improvement is expected before the close of the month. Almost nothing is doing in domestics, except a slightly improved demand for checks. Printing cloths for spot goods may be quoted still at 7½ to 8c for extras, but the market has an upward tendency rather than otherwise. Other goods remain unchanged. Auction sales were fairly attended to-day. In white goods a line of Victoria lawns brought the following figures: 15c, 16c, 16½c, 18½c for 36-inch; 19c for 37-inch. Two-inch all silk bullion fringe, $1.50; 2½-inch, $1.62½; 12-4 Marseilles quilts brought $2.40; also $3.30; also $3.50, and $3.75. Silk gloves, 20c per pair; driving lisle-faced, 16c per pair; Didier & Castor gloves, 21c. In kid gloves, Dores color, 2 buttons, assorted, $8.12½; Lupin's color, $6.50; operas, $6.37½.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published this Day:

I. Three Books of Song.

A New Volume of Poetry. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. 1 vol. 16mo. $2.00.

This volume contains a second series of "Tales of a Wayside Inn," with prelude and interludes; a quite long dramatic poem, "Judas Maccabæus," a poem of great power and dignity; and "A Handful of Translations." The blended vigor, purity, and grace of this volume will charm anew the vast circle of Mr. Longfellow's admirers.

II. Broken Toys.

By Anna C. Steele. Seventh Volume in Osgood's Library of Novels. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25.

"A contemporary, given to eulogy, has observed of another of Mrs. Steele's novels that 'for love of nature, refined art, dramatic conception and passion, ironical wit, and graceful expression, the harmonious prose of poetry never losing itself in the turgid, nor descending to the vulgar grandiloquent, this is one of the most remarkable contributions to the prose literature of imagination.' We cannot undertake to say as much as this of 'Broken Toys,' but it is thoroughly readable and worth reading."—London Examiner.

⁂ *For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.*

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276 State-st.

FOR SALE.

Store and lot in a large and flourishing town in Iowa doing a large trade in Dry Goods, &c. Will sell the stock of goods, if wanted. Any one thinking of going into business cannot find a better point in the West. For terms, etc., address C. L. SNYDER, Belleplaine, Iowa, or C. A. LEWIS & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CAVANAGH & BODLE
DISTILLERS
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
156 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
Builders' Hardware,
146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted st., near Madison.
AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE,
FOR SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES ONLY.

The management has the honor to announce a short season of FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, in which

MLLE. AIMEE

will make her re-entree in Chicago, (previous to her departure for California and Europe), with her justly celebrated company of distinguished artists, together with Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 3,
LES BRIGANDS.

Mlle. AIMEE as..........Fiorella
NOE as.... Falsacappa | Mlle DUBOIS as Fragoletto
Mlles. Vandame, Vandelet, Messrs. Duchesne, Edgard, Julien, Chol, Daran, &c., in the principal roles
F. W. ZAULIG..........Musical Director.
Tuesday, June 4—LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
Wednesday Matinee, at 2 p. m.—LES BRIGANDS.
Wednesday Evening, June 5—LA PERICHOLE.
Thursday Evening, June 6—BARBE BLEUE.
Friday Evening, June 7—Benefit of AIMEE—LA BELLE HELENE.
Saturday Matinee—LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
Saturday Evening, June 8—(first time here)—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

Evening Prices—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle (reserved), $2; Balcony Circle (reserved), $1.50; general admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. At the Matinees—Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents.

Sale of reserved seats will commence Thursday, May 30, 9 a. m., at box office of Academy of Music only.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Immense success of the inimitable,

"THE MURPHY."

Entire change of bill.

HANDY ANDY.

Sketches from the great original HELP. To conclude with the new and original farce, COLORED HELP. All the above at each entertainment. Friday, farewell benefit of "THE MURPHY."

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee only,

CASTE.

Due notice will be given of the reproduction of Progress and Mephisto's Mission, which had to be withdrawn in consequence of the indisposition of Miss Annie Goodall.
In preparation, ROCK AHEAD.
Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the renowned character artists, Johnson and Powers, who will appear in their specialties of Let Me Be and Ethiopian Eccentricities. First week of Psychology, Peter Piper Pepper Podge, and the Miller's Daughter. An entirely new programme every evening and Saturday matinee. Monday, June 3, the great representative of the Old Plantation Darkey, Charles Howard.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

TO-MORROW

The sale of tickets will open for the great Orchestral and Choral performance of Handel's Oratorio,

"THE MESSIAH."

On TUESDAY evening, June 4. 5 eminent Solo Vocalists. Orchestra of 30 Performers. Grand Chorus of 150 Voices. Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. The sale will open to-morrow morning at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash av.; Bliss & Sharp's, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash av. On the West Side, at Stiehl's, 50 West Madison-st.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,
Clinton-st., near Washington.
ROYAL JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE,
IN ENTIRELY NEW ACTS,
with original Arenic Pastimes, by the
ONLY CIRCUS COMBINATION.
Every Afternoon and Evening.

Next Stars,
LEOPOLD and GERALDINE,
with the great LULUS SENSATION,
just from England, and the
RENOWNED BUISLEY BROTHERS,
recently arrived from France.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
Furnishing Goods.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 29, most beautiful styles Ladies' Cambric Suits, Wrappers, Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Toilet Sacques, Train and Short Skirts.

Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Embroidered Aprons, White and Colored Linen Aprons, Embroidered Linen Yokes and Bands.

Victoria Lawn and Swiss Suits, Swiss Overdresses.

Children's Pique, Linen and Victoria Lawn Suits; Children's Underwear, Pique and Lawn Hats.

Infants' Robes, Embroidered Blankets and Skirts, Cashmere and Pique Cloaks, Lace Bonnets and Caps, Sun Bonnets, Crochet Sacques, Carriage Afghans and Baskets, etc.

PRICES UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW.

State & Twentieth-sts., and Madison & Market.

FURNITURE.

FRESH ARRIVALS DAILY,

Of rich and substantial Furniture, from our own Factories at Detroit, to be offered at greatly reduced prices.

WEBER
Furniture Company,
CORNER
CLARK AND JACKSON-STS.

HATS.

HATS!
New Firm! New Store! New Goods! New Prices!
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
Successors to
BISHOP & BARNES,
Will offer NOW, preparatory to removal, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Hats and Caps, at lower prices than ever reached in Chicago.
460 WABASH-AV.

MAZZINI.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Office No. 27 William-st.
Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.
Directors:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
F. L. BARREDA,
W. H. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, } New York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON,
LOUIS FREMY, } Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET,
AUT. M. SCHNAPPER,
Baron S. DE HABER, } Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
ALTGRAF ZU SALM REIFFERSCHEIDT,
Chevalier H. VON HOFFEN, } Vienna.

The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.

Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.

A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Bankers,
New York,
NO. 20 WALL STREET.
Philadelphia, 114 South Third-st.
Washington, Fifteenth-st., Opp. U. S. Treas.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Foreign Travel.

Circular Letters of Credit issued upon deposit of gold, currency or approved securities, which the traveller can thus make available in any part of the world. Letters can be obtained through our correspondents, banks and bankers throughout the United States and Canada as well as at our offices.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.
70 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Known as the
RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,
Holding regular sales of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

Great Auction Sale.

New Buggies, Carryalls, Democrat and Concord wagons, Phaetons, &c., on Wednesday morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale Horses, Farm Wagons, Spring Wagon, and Buggies,

On WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at rear of our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Three work horses, farm wagon, spring wagon, and double harness; one entire rig, chestnut horse, buggy and harness; one ditto bay mare, buggy and harness.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Desirable Line of Dry Goods,

Linens, Dress Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Notions, &c., on Thursday morning, May 30, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE STOCK
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

On THURSDAY morning, May 30, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-sts.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUED SALE OF
Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Diamond Pins & Rings,

On THURSDAY morning, May 30, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal st
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEST SIDE
Regular Saturday Sale
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, &C.

20 New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, 25 Sewing Machines, best makes, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., on SATURDAY morning, June 1, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Fine Hardware, Table Cutlery, Scythes, &c.
300 CASES GLASSWARE,

On WEDNESDAY morning, June 5, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal st
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A COLLECTION OF
CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS,
BY THE MOST POPULAR ARTISTS,
Will be sold by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, June 5 at the Art store of WM. T. NOBLE & CO., No 79 Van Buren-st., who have kindly tendered the use of their handsome premises for this sale.

The public will find in this collection some of the most choice works of art ever offered in this city. They embrace those of the most popular artists of the day. Particulars hereafter.

CREDIT SALE

Of the entire Commission Stock of Messrs Hornet & Co., to pay advances,

On Thursday Morning, June 7,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their sales-rooms 55 and 57 South Canal st. The stock will comprise:
5,000 Ready Made Suits for Ladies; 2,000 Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets; 500 Velvetine Skirts.
2,000 Silk and other Skirts; 3,000 Lawn Hdks.
3,000 pcs. Dress Goods; 500 pcs. White Lawn.
300 pcs Pique; 200 pcs. Linens.
1,000 pr. Overawls; 1,200 pr. pants.
50 pcs Black Velvet, together with a large line of other goods.
Particulars hereafter.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, AND BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe sts., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Piece Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Linens, Towellings, Straw Goods, Notions, etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS,
By American and foreign artists, elegantly framed in gold, to be
SOLD AT AUCTION,
commencing on THURSDAY, MAY 30, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and 7:30 o'clock p. m., at store,
No. 188 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.,
near Wabash-av.

Paintings on exhibition, and catalogues ready Wednesday morning, May 29, and until time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

622 WABASH-AV.
BY ELISON & FOSTER.
Elegant Furniture

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY MORNING, May 30, at 10 o'clock, at private residence, 622 Wabash-av. Elegant Rosewood Parlor Sets, beautiful Chamber Sets, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Rosewood Book-Case, elegant China Dinner and Tea Sets, elegant Coin Silver and Plated Ware, Engravings, Body Brussels Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams sts.

750 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS

Will be offered at Auction, by catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 9½ a. m. prompt. The display of

MEN AND WOMEN'S SUMMER WEAR

will be unusually large and attractive. The city and country trade are invited to look this sale over, as it is now ready for inspection.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
Office, 336 Wabash av.

The Old Lake House Property,
Fronting on Rush, Michigan, and Kinzie-sts.,
At Auction,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3, at 3 o'clock on the premises,

Will be sold, Lots 5 and 6, Block 6, of Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, being 122 feet on Rush st, by 100 feet each on Michigan and Kinzie-sts.

A fine property, and well adapted for stores, warehouse or manufactory. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

Terms: One-third cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $9,000, due in two years, at 8 per cent interest, and one of $2,500, due in one year, at 10 per cent interest, and balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent interest.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Valuable Real Estate
AT AUCTION,
BY T. S. FITCH & CO.,

At their Real Estate Rooms, 157 Dearborn-st., Wednesday, May 29, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Two-story frame house No. 19 Cottage place, south of Thirty-first-st., with lot 25x110 feet to alley and close to steam and horse cars.
Two lots, each 100x200 in the Blanchard tract.
Two lots each 100x200 feet in Westfall's First Subdivision, covered with nice shade trees, and location of unequalled beauty and easy access.
Four lots on Milwaukee-av., near Fullerton-av., averaging about 50x175 feet each.
Cottage No. 37 Davis-st.; good fence; lot 25x125 feet.
Five choice residence lots on Clybourn-av., Kroger and Centre-st; terms easy.

By HORACE REED & CO.
Regular Weekly Sale of
DRY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
Hdkfs., Towels, Napkins, &c., &c.,
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 9½ o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,
44 State st.

SPECIAL SALE

Of Dry Goods, Straw Goods, Ribbons, Lace Collars, all fresh and desirable, on Friday, May 31, at 9:30 o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

MAZZINI.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From Boston.	
Russia	May 29	Abyssinia	June 1
Cuba	June 5	Batavia	June 8
Scotia	June 12	Algeria	June 15

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 370 State-st. and 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

F. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.,
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE
TABLE CUTLERY,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND FINE
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.

We sell a White French China Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Set combined,

136 Pieces for $35.

MUSICAL.

Sparkling Rubies!
New Sabbath School Song Book.

An appropriate name for this neat, complete, and most pleasing collection of musical gems, (about 150 of them), by A. Hull and H. Saunders. Music new, fresh, spirited!

Price, 35 Cents.

"Never Trouble Trouble, till Trouble Troubles You," is the title of a favorite song by Wellman, 30 cts.

THE PILGRIM'S HARP,

Is the name of a compact book of 210 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, and yet contains a very large proportion of the most popular psalm tunes, spiritual songs, &c., &c. It would be difficult to compile a more convenient book for the Vestry, the Prayer Meeting, or Social Singing Meetings.
By ASA HULL. Price, 60 cents.

Everybody likes "KISSING AT THE GARDEN GATE," Song. Loesch. 40c.

THE MUSICAL TREASURE

Continues to be a "great success." Great variety of the best vocal and instrumental music.

Price in Bds., $2.50; Clo., $3.00; Gilt, $4.00.

The above Books and Pieces, sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines.
New Improved Shuttle Stitch MACHINES.
Old Favorite Elastic Stitch MACHINES.
SALESROOMS,
96 West Randolph and
127 East Eighteenth-sts.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2300 HEAVY Linen, per dozen..........$36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen..........33.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen..........30.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen..........27.00

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.

Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 463 State-st. and 27 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

HARDWARE.

Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS,
Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,
MERCHANT IRON AND
HEAVY HARDWARE.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST.
(One Block South of Old Location.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

MAZZINI.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo
OF
The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 118 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 121 Wabash-av, corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

Gents' Spring and Summer
UNDERWEAR!
And Novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods.
PORTER & HOYT, 120 Twenty-second st.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Elston & Wheeling Gravel Road Co. will be held at the Tollgate of the Road, on Monday p. m., June 3, 1872, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business brought before the meeting.

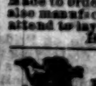
N. P. LOBERG, Sec'y.

HASSOCKS AND OTTOMANS

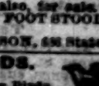
Made to order from Remnants; also, for sale. We also manufacture the NURSERY FOOT STOOL, and attend to laying carpets.

HAPPELL & GARRISON, 336 State-st.

SINGING BIRDS.



Five hundred Mocking Birds, just brought from the South. The best lot ever brought to the city.



R. GEISERT, cor. Market and Randolph-sts.

NOTICE!

SEALED PROPOSALS received at my office, No. 143 West Washington-st., until 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, June 1, A. D. 1872, for building an Elevator, and supplying and adjusting the Heating Apparatus in the Chicago Cotton Mill at Brighton, Cook County. Plans for the same at the above office.

JOHN McCAFFERY, Treasurer.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries; and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 446 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 139 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
Aluminous Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 220 East Lake-st.
American Horse Shoer.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
MERIAM & STREET, 84 South Canal st.
A. L. ROBB, 374 Wabash-av, late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Arcade Building.
ROSE & WILCOX, 84 South Canal st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 465 State st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st. old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 59 West Lake st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 203 E. Lake.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 136 West Twelfth st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 131 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, cor. Washington & Franklin.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 300 W. Rand. & 462 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 63 West Washington st.
COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—87 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY, 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 22 S. Canal-st
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI MONHEIMER & HART (Phelan & Collender tables), 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand
C. E. CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st., cor. Randolph.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 66 S. Canal st and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 590 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 47 W. Washington-st
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 489 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 339 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 751 and 753 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 39 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & Co., Mich.-av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 283 and 285 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 230 Michigan av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr[illegible]
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 230 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 226 East Washington st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 551 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. B. TAYLOR, 83 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 45 West Lake-st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 208 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale.)
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River st.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 257 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 69 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 722 Wab.-av. & 195 W. Mad.
MABLEY & HULL, 123 West Madison st.
P. M. PLATT, 369 State st, cor Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 50 & 52 E. Mad.
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Arcade Building, La Salle-st.
SIMEON W. KING, 167 East Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 97 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 151 East Monroe st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 269 E. Randolph st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO., 88 Market st., Room 11.
STILES, GOODY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 228 to 230 S. Water-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 56 S. Green st.
Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274 to 278 Wabash av.
F. & E. JAEGER, 78 Wabash av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av
PITKIN & BROOKS, 202 Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 288 State-st
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 436 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. E. BELL, 467 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 530 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 207 West Monroe st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington st., cor. Halsted.
SAMUEL E. NOBLE, 852 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
A. S. REBER, 506 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 348 W. Washington-st., cor. Ann.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 624 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 44 and 46 River-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 88 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 23 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 205 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 & 124 Mich av.
RIC[illegible] PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
CARSON, [illegible] & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison
D. W. & A. KE[illegible] & CO, 519 State st.
J. M. STINE, KRAM[illegible]
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 31 East Washington-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State st., and 82 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 152 Illinois-st. & 264 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO. 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 65 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217-219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 78 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 201, 203 and 205 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 126 20th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 49 and 51 W. Washington st
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 284 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 129 Michigan av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 52 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 723 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 186 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 93 W. Randolph-st
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 123 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 261 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av. near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 76 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 81 W. Lake st. cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 255 and 257 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 251 and 253 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 142 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 50 & 52 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Sherman House), W. Madison st.
MACKENZIE, 373 Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 271 Mich. av. Market.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 48 & 50 W. Wash.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 88 & 90 Illinois st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 480 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, 2 West Madison-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tilley & Co.) 45 S. Canal-st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 487 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUT. LIFE, Central [illegible]
ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor State & [illegible]
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 83 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Early), 179 E. Mad.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 181 22d st.
PROTECTION LIFE, 260 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 475 Wabash av.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 336 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GILES, 284 Wab. av., 347 W. Madison and 135 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 208 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 216 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 463 State and 27 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 421 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av. and 43 W. Madison.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 465 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 86 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 289 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 262 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 561 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 229 Mich av., near Congress
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 532 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 430 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 383 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 43 Union Central Block
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st, Room 12.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, [illegible]
R. W. RICKABY, 18 Wash. R. R. JOHNSON, 76 [illegible]
HENRY WALLER, 160 West Washington st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 48 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 25 and 27 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 277 and 279 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS. F. E. Spooner, 77 [illegible]
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 21, 23 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 N. Jefferson
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. O. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail)
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 58 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale)
D. B. FISK & CO., 77 and 79 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
HEILBRON BROS., 294 Michigan-av., near [illegible]
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 274, 276 & 278 Wabash av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av, near [illegible]
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 207 State st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st bridge.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 542 Wab. av
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 275 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), [illegible]
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 284 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 470 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington
W. C. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 45 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 38 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Wash[illegible]
Paper Hangings and Window Shades
ALEX. DRAKE, 173 West Madison st.
F. E. RIGBY, 621 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 399 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 534 Wabash av.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & Adams
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 963 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, [illegible]
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 258 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 31 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 281 Wabash av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 88 Market, cor Washington
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
Printers, Job
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 81 S. Canal
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 48 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av, [illegible]
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
O. F. AVERY, 455 Michigan-av.
AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
Refrigerators.
J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 170, Chicago, Ill.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 E. Monroe
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. [illegible]
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 55 West Madison
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av. [illegible]
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
S. H. & G. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 125 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 134 South Halsted
ELLIPTIC, 383 West Madison-st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 599 Wabash
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. [illegible]
MANHATTAN, 325 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 581 Wabash
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 238 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 128 West Madison. Branch Office, 960 Wabash-av
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 573 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. [illegible]
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 35 South Market-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 32 W. Washington-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 29 Market st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 228 to 230 S. Water
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 254 S. Water, nr. [illegible]
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods
WILSON BROS., 330 Wab. av., and 35 W. Madison
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 59 and 61 So. Canal
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, [illegible]
Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 95 and 97 East Harrison-st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. S. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 349 E. Madison
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
R. ABBEY & CO., 286 and 288 South Canal-st.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and [illegible]
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 54 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Lighthouse
A. B. LEAVENWORTH, 213 West Lake-st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HEEGAARD, 275 South Clark st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 154 State-st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 907 Wabash av
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 245 West Madison-st.
JOHN STEVENSON, 450 Wabash-av.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 92 Market st, [illegible]
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 84 S. Halsted
CHAS. T. WILT, 285 Wabash-av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark st.
C. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Randolph & 129 W. Madison
VOGLES & GRUDTNER, 206 Mich.-av. nr. Congress
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark-st., near Court House.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 243 East Madison-st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 179 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle-st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 229 East Jackson-st.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale)
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av & [illegible]
Wool and Grass Seeds.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 307 Michigan av
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturer
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 12 N. Jefferson
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 286 and 288 Wabash
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 252 W. Madison st.

MAZZINI.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between William T. Chilson and Moses Pierce, under the firm name of Chilson & Pierce at 188 West Taylor-st, packers, &c., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts to be paid by, and all bills to be paid to, said Chilson at the above number. The business will hereafter be carried on by said William T. Chilson.

WILLIAM T. CHILSON,
Chicago, Ill. May 28. MOSES PIERCE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK
STANDARD
SCALE
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & [illegible]
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U.S. Standard Scal
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

Country orders for currency were larger to-day, and the increased demand for it to meet these, caused a decline in the price of New York exchange from par, yesterday, to 50c per $1,000 discount to-day for sales between banks.

This increased movement of currency toward the country indicates the probability of greater activity in the movement of grain, cattle and lumber in the Northwest generally before long. The banks here have been holding large balances in New York because they could not employ all their funds here, but to-day were obliged to sell exchange at 50c per $1,000 discount to get their funds back.

As far as we can learn the largest amounts of currency going out are to the corn-raising districts and the lumber regions, but considerable is also being sent to Milwaukee and other points in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where it will probably be used to pay for wheat. Usually the receipts of grain begin to increase at the lake ports about the 20th or 25th of May, but as this has been a late spring, farmers have been kept in the fields later than usual, and the influx of products therefore will begin somewhat later.

Money continues very easy as yet, but if the movement of products becomes general, as there is some reason to expect, money will soon be more active.

New York exchange is also lower in Cincinnati and St. Louis than it was a week ago, thus indicating some tendency toward the same condition of trade as here.

DECLINE IN STOCKS.

Late this afternoon, there was a rise in gold to 114 and a pretty general decline in railway stocks averaging nearly 1 per cent on the whole list. Erie fell 2 per cent, closing at 65, Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central fell 1 per cent, Union Pacific 1 per cent, and Ohio & Mississippi 1 per cent.

LOSS ON CHECK BOOKS.

If the Tariff bill passes the Senate, it may entail some considerable loss on banks, in the way of check-books. Thus, a book containing 1,000 checks costs $21, and the stamps on the checks cost $20 more, making $41 in all. If the Department should redeem the stamps printed on the checks and keep the checks on which they are printed, the banks would be the losers to the extent of the cost of the books. A good may banks keep check-books on hand to the amount of several thousands of dollars, one-half of which would be total loss.

DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE OF THE SOUTH.

The relative importance of some of the most prominent ports of the United States as places for the import of foreign goods may be approximated by the following list of their total customs receipts for the week ending May 18:

New York	$2,622,412
Baltimore	163,620
Philadelphia	220,631
New Orleans	109,152
Total	$3,115,815

But as places of exportation of domestic products some of the Southern ports have been gaining largely on New York, and the great bulk of cotton exports now goes from New Orleans, while New York is rapidly losing its export trade in cotton. During last year the exports of cotton from New York were considerably more than half as much as they were from New Orleans, while, this year, they will not average one-fifth as much from New York as from New Orleans. The great extension of the railroad system of the South since the war, has made Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans great railroad centres, and has increased their direct trade with Europe to a degree not yet appreciated by the North. This is one of the results of the paralyized condition of our shipping interests. The carrying trade has fallen into the hands of foreign ship-owners. The interests of these, as well as of the foreign manufacturers, leads them to open direct communication with producers of the raw materials in this country—who are also the consumers of the foreign manufactured goods—instead of doing it through the middle men of New York.

SENATE ALTERATIONS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill passed last week by the House has undergone some important alterations by the Senate Finance Committee, which, it is understood, will reduce the aggregate duties about $3,000,000 per annum. A concise summary of these alterations made by the Senate Finance Committee is given by the Washington Correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, under date of May 25, as follows:

The Revenue bill, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, takes effect July 1 next, the same as the House bill. The original Senate bill provision, imposing on slack or culm of coal a duty of 40 cents per ton, is put in. Also, that putting on potatoes 10 cents a bushel.

All Senate lumber provisions are put in, except that unenumerated lumber is put at $1 instead of $2, as before provided.

All the Senate lead provisions are inserted without amendment.

The 10 per cent reduction section is made to except steel rails.

The report adopts the House provision on wool, metals, and India rubber, but the Senate provision on earthenware, glass, glassware, &c., leather, and manufactures of skin, bone, &c.

The wire rope increase in the House bill is retained.

Coal-tar and like articles and plate glass are stricken from the section making the 10 per cent reduction.

The book, newspaper, and periodical provisions are changed entirely, the specific rate being done away with, and the present rates reduced 10 per cent, except the items included in the accompanying free list.

Goods arriving from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, on other than American vessels, pay 10 per cent extra, as required under the present law. It is a question whether this puts a 10 per cent duty on tea.

Section 4 of the House bill is amended by striking out freestone, sandstone, granite, &c., leaving them as at present. All acids and acetates are stricken from the tariff sections, except those included in the free list. Blue vitriol is also stricken out. Argals are placed at $3 a pound. Quinine 25 per cent, *ad valorem*. Chloride of potash 3 cents a pound. Sal soda $3 a ton. Soda ash ¼ cent per pound. Santonine $3 per pound. Strychnia $1 an ounce. The item imposing on all medicinal preparations, not specified, 30 per cent is stricken out.

Zante and other currants are but ½ cent per pound; dates 1 cent per pound; preserved milk 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The copper, fire-cracker, wood screw, and Moisic iron paragraphs are stricken out.

The tin paragraph is amended by making terne and tager tin 15 per cent, and pulverized tin 2 cents per pound.

Hammers, scythes, shovels, &c., having handles of wood, when exported, shall have a drawback equal to the duty paid on similar articles of foreign manufacture. The ship section is amended so as to apply to all vessels (instead of wooden sailing vessels only) built in the United States, and such vessels are all allowed to engage in the coasting trade three months instead of two. The word "ship stores" are stricken out from the section, so that ship stores are not admitted free. The provision for the acceptance of one-third the duties on greenbacks is stricken out.

Salt used in curing fish shall be absolutely free.

The tax on internal sales both of tobacco and whiskey is abolished. The rectifiers' tax is abolished, but the license is kept. A ten cent stamp represents the rectifiers' tax.

The whiskey export provision stands exactly as the House passed it. The amendments made to Section 48, of the act of July, 1868, are all stricken out. The whiskey tax is consolidated at 70 cents.

Moieties are abolished, and $100,000 appropriated to be used in the discretion of the Internal Revenue Bureau to prosecute frauds.

The tobacco tax is fixed uniform at 24 cents, and the tobacco bonded warehouse provisions are kept exactly as the House passed them. Every tobacco peddler who has not paid the tax must pay immediately.

All taxes under schedules B and C, being stamp taxes except on liquors and tobacco, are abolished.

Claims for refunding of taxes illegally paid are debarred after two years.

Mr. Kelley's clause, providing that all taxes now collectable and due shall be collected after the passage of the act, is inserted.

The bill as now reported gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power to appoint tax agents and reduce the force of officers as much as possible. He is to consolidate the collection districts into sixty before January 1, 1873. The bill repeals the tax on shipbuilders under the head of manufacturers' tax.

It increases the peremptory seizure limit to $500,000.

Borrowed money of banks is declared not to be subject to tax as capital.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¼	119⅝
5-20s of '62	113½	113⅞
5-20s of '64	113½	113⅞
5-20s of '65	114½	115
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¾	117¼
10-40s	111¾	....
United States new 5 per cents	112½	....
United States Currency 6's	117	117½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	..	95@98
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange	..	114¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@110	

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Gold has been pretty active at the following figures: 113⅞, 113⅝, 113¾, 114, 113⅞, and closed at 113⅞@114. Loans were from 2 to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings about $30,000,000. It is said that a portion of the gold engaged for Wednesday's steamers will not be shipped.

Governments closed strong at ⅛ per cent advance on last night's prices.

State bonds dull. Tennessee quiet; North and South Carolina weak.

Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent.

Stocks opened steady, and on the first call slightly better. After call the market was very weak, Erie being the chief point of attack, selling down to 66½ on second call from 68, the opening price. During the afternoon Erie sold down to 63¼. The entire market was weak. Northwest down to 73, Indiana Central 38¾, Boston, Hartford & Erie to 7, Northwestern 73, Pacific Mail steady. At the very close the market rallied, and there was an advance of ½ to 1 per cent. Uncertainty regarding the treaty and reports that it had failed, caused the advance in gold and decline in stocks. The *Post* has a report that the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central is cornered and that it can accordingly be put up to almost any price, entirely independent of its intrinsic value.

Washington telegrams say the President has signed the bill giving Pacific Mail the extra subsidy of $500,000.

Sterling, 109⅝.

Governments closed:

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	117⅜
Coupons, '62	113¾	Coupons, '68	117⅜
Coupons, '64	113¾	U. S. 10-40s	112¼
Coupons, '65	115	Currency 6s	117⅛
Coupons, new	116½	New 5s	112⅝

State bonds:

Missouri	96½	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	53		

Stocks closed:

Canton	90	St. Paul	57½
W. U. Telegraph	76	St. Paul preferred	78
Quicksilver	34½	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	86
Wells & Fargo Ex	93	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	78½	Terre Haute	28
United States Ex	81½	Terre Haute pfd	46
Pacific Mail	75½	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central scrip	92½	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
Erie	64½	C., C. & C.	92½
Erie preferred	83	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	39½
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	39½
Northwestern	73½	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Northwestern pfd	93	Cent. Pacific bonds	103½

Rock Island	110¾	D. L. & Western	106½
New Jersey Cent	108	B., Hartford & Erie	7

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, May 28.

Lots 22 to 24, Barrett's Block 88, of w ½ of Sec 27, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $14,355.

Michigan av, 172 ft north of Thirty-second st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 13; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 3 and 10, in Davis' n ½ e ½ s w ½ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated May 25; consideration, $4,400.

North Clark st, n e corner of Schiller st, w f, 30x149 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 7 of Lots 116 and 117, of Butterfield's Addition, dated May 28; consideration, $550.

Belden av, n e corner of Orchard st, s f, 47x136 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $4,000.

The premises No. 43 Honore st, dated April 30; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 5, in Block 8, of Morgan's s e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated May 14; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 86, in Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $700.

Emerald av, near Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, $500.

Lot 52, of Hull's Lots 59, 61, &c., in Butterfield's Addition, with buildings, dated July 6, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Luke st, bet May and Fisk sts, s f, 25 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $2,650.

Centre st, bet Fremont and Dayton sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 13; consideration, $1,050.

Dayton st, bet Centre and Sophia sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 19; consideration, $1,200.

Dayton st, bet Bissell and Willow sts, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 7; consideration, $1,000.

Clayton st, 100 ft west of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 14; consideration, $700.

Clayton st, 125 ft west of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 21; consideration, $700.

Burnside st, 168 ft south of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 96 feet to alley, dated May 23; consideration, $4,000.

The premises No. 653 Butterfield st, dated April 17; consideration, $2,767.

Coolidge st, near Ashland av, n f, 11 ft to alley, dated May 26; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 36 to 38, in Wisner's Lots 35 to 38, of e ½ s e ¼ Section 36, 39, 13, dated April 29; consideration, $650.

Same transfer as above, dated April 11; consideration, $600.

Lot 6, in Givins & Gilbert's s 2-5 of Lot 11, in Honore & Bradley's w ½ n e ¼ Section 14, 39, 13, dated May 20; consideration, $500.

Loomis st, between Catharine and Rebecca sts, w f, 24x46 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 1, in Block 2 of Smith's n e ¼ n e ¼ Section 39, 14, dated May 4; consideration, $4,800.

West Lake st, between Seymour & Cossitt sts, s f, 48 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 20, in Block 4 of Cochran's Block 32, Section 7, 39, 14, dated May 27; consideration, $800.

Quinn st, n of Thirty-first st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $500.

Lot 39, in Block 4, of Hamilton's w ½ e ½ n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated May 25; consideration, $1,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 371 ft w of Lincoln av, s f, 50x125 ft; dated April 20; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 15, in Block 19, Ravenswood, dated May 23; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 17, in Block 3, of Hundley's 18 acres in n ½ s w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $775.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

North 198 ft of 8 51-100 acres, lying w of Humboldt boulevard and s of Palmer place, in n w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 4; consideration, $5,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,113	5,651	1,634	1,780
Wheat, bu	29,095	57,460	38,130	29,762
Corn, bu	319,460	217,339	253,499	31,948
Oats, bu	116,360	40,461	37,651	13,172
Rye, bu	2,959	1,681	1,600	......
Barley, bu	4,990	2,730	420	......
Grass seed, lbs	33,640	5,225	22,455	......
Flx seed, lbs	......	3,284	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	25,310	1,450	20,800	......
Cured meats, lbs	54,360	2,440	229,750	162,174
Beef, brls	46	......	44	......
Pork, brls	330	......	......	......
Lard, lbs	8,320	5,120	75,325	21,645
Tallow, lbs	66,270	6,730	......	87,600
Butter, lbs	56,005	44,430	......	40,820
Live hogs, No	6,476	2,173	6,492	1,417
Cattle, No	3,182	1,485	2,946	1,169
Sheep, No	378	98	673	......
Hides, lbs	127,965	42,315	60,470	23,117
Highwines, brls	266	250	260	205
Wool, lbs	332,136	74,369	191,598	148,610
Potatoes, bu	7,841	2,297	1,247	697
Lumber, m	9,658	6,154	1,611	1,817
Shingles, m	462	4,250	1,159	1,048
Lath, m	1,738	1,097	71	289
Salt, brls	......	......	1,375	940

Withdrawn on Saturday from store for city consumption: 1,868 bu wheat, 782 bu corn, 1,630 bu oats; 120 bu rye, 1,230 bu barley.

The following grain has been exported into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 56 cars wheat; 736 cars and 17,100 bu corn; 181 cars and 14,500 bu oats; 1 car rye; 2 cars barley. Total, (976 cars) 425,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye, bu.
By rail	24187	70769	85720	116390	12516	22595
By canal	38	5000	....	....	....	....
Buffalo	2200	91000	624442	21000	17500	....
Erie	1900	....	38587	....	....	....
Oswego	....	....	53254	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	700	....	19980	....	....	....
Port Huron	520	....	56292	100	....	....
Other U S p'ts	76	560	3409	1408	....	....
Montreal	....	....	30600	....	....	....
Pt. Colborne	....	....	194219	....	....	....
Kingston	....	....	302850	....	....	....
Total	29571	167209	1413963	138898	30016	22595

The death of David Buell, a long time and highly respected member of the Board of Trade, was announced on Change to-day; and appropriate resolutions offered and adopted.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted the resolution reported in our columns of this morning, to close the hall at 3 o'clock on each Saturday from now till October.

The leading produce markets were fairly active to-day, but weakness was the prevalent feeling, a great many holders being anxious to sell, while not a few were gloomy enough over the apparent prospects for lower prices. The weather was fine, though much cooler than wished for by those interested in seeing the country prosper. The produce movement was again active, but irregular, being most noted in corn and oats. Under the head of groceries there were no changes deserving special mention. The general market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices were firm for nearly everything in the list; more especially so for coffees and sugars, both of which are, relatively, considerable lower here than at the East. Teas are at present somewhat neglected, retailers confining their purchases to supplying the immediate wants of their trade, in anticipation of lower prices after the removal of the duty, July 1, but the tone of the market, at present, is firm, as stocks are generally light. The dry goods market was reported fairly active and firm, so far as seasonable goods were concerned, but quiet and easy for all fabrics not suitable for the summer trade. The butter market was dull and lower, prices declining fully 1c all around. In a small way choice new yellow sold up to 22@24c, but sales at over 20c were exceedingly rare, the ruling prices being 12@19c. As for some time past the demand was largely of a local character, though the low prices now prevalent will, no doubt, attract the attention of shippers. Bagging was in better request and ruled firm at former rates, or at 39c for Stark; 37c for Lewiston and Ludlow, and at 35c for Royal River and American. Cheese was in fair demand and prime goods were more firmly held, owing to the recent slight advance at the East. Coal remains inactive and nominal at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna; at $9.00@9 50 for Erie, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Fish were quoted more active, with prices somewhat unsettled but without material change. Dried fruits were in moderate request only, and former rates were unchanged. The market for green fruits was quiet, except for oranges and lemons, which were active and higher, the former now being held at $6 00@6 25, and the latter at $5.75@6 25. The hay market continues active and firm for pressed descriptions, there being a steady inquiry for shipment. Hides and leather remain firm and unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors were active, without change in values. Pig iron was in good demand, at $58 00@60.00 for Scotch, at which range prices are firm. The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, and a very firm feeling prevails. The stocks are ample. Metals and tinners' stock were in good inquiry, at about former quotations. Nails sold readily upon the basis of $5.50 rates. Naval stores and cooperage continue dull at previous figures. Poultry and potatoes were active and quotations were fully sustained. Salt was unchanged in price. Seeds ruled active, and were firm.

The correspondence between Collector McLean and the Secretary of the Treasury, published in our issue of this morning, shows that a new route is opened for the shipment of grain to the seaboard, which will be especially valuable this year, when water is very low in the Welland Canal region. The new route is by vessel to Collingwood, thence by the Northern Railway of Canada, to Toronto thence by vessel to Ogdensburgh; or vessel to Port Colborne,—thence by the Welland Railway of Canada to Port Dalhousie, thence by vessel to Oswego. One cargo of grain was sent by this route yesterday, and a regular line of vessels will soon ply in that connection.

Highwines were steady at yesterday's quotation, sales being reported of 250 brls at 88c per gallon. The demand was not urgent, but there was little offering. Hence the market was quoted as closing steady, though New York was reported dull and lower, at 91@91½c, making the relative value here to be not more than 85c.

Lake freights were active, and firm at ½c advance on our extreme quotations of yesterday, though the improvement was partially effected last evening. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 7,000 bu wheat and 310,000 bu corn. Rates closed at 7½c for corn, 8@8½c on wheat, and 5½c on oats, by sail to Buffalo; corn to Oswego, 13c; do to Kingston, 14c. Through rates on corn were quoted at 23½c to New York, and 25c to Boston.

Provisions were quiet, with little change in prices. Live hogs were reported higher, but this fact had no influence on the market for products, which were little wanted, with the exception of short ribs. That description of meats was in good demand, and quotably firmer. Mess pork steady, and rather more active in settlement. Lard was little better than nominal at yesterday's quotations. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12.50; do seller June, $12 50@12.55; do seller July, $12.70@12.75; do seller August, nominal at $12.90@12.95; prime mess, $11.25@11 40. Lard, cash or seller May, $8 65; do seller June, $8.65@8 67½; do seller July, $8.70@8.75; summer lard, $8.20@8.25. Dry salted meats, 4@4½c for shoulders, and 6¼@6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9 00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25 00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork cash or seller the month at $12.50; 100 brls do buyer the month at $12.45; 1,000 brls do seller June at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.52½; 1,000 brls do at $12.50; 2,000 brls do seller July at $12.75; 250 brls do at $12.72½; 500 brls do at $12 70; 150 tcs summer lard at $8 25; 150 tcs do at $8 20; 60,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 150 brls city tallow at $8.45 per 100 lbs.

Flour was dull, buyers holding off in view of the lower price of wheat, and a quotation of heavy flour in New York [illegible]. In the absence of demand, holders asked former prices. Sales were limited to 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville) at $10.50; 100 brls spring extras at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.12½; 200 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.75; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,000 brls. Bran was in ample supply, and again lower. Sales were 10 tons at $13.50 delivered, and 30 tons at $12 50 on track.

Wheat was more active, but very weak, declining 1½@3c per bu on seller June from the prices at the call yesterday. Seller July was relatively much firmer; it has for some time past been at a discount, but turned yesterday, and to-day was at ⅛@½c premium over June. The reason was that the parties who were long on wheat for next month were generally trying to sell out, and to buy for July. Comparatively little was done in the latter option; a good many orders came in to sell, but the prices named were generally far above the market. There was really a good deal (bad deal) of hard talk on the part of certain of the longs for June. It seemed that the few holders had arranged to work in concert, and that some of them sold out this morning without notifying the rest of their intention to do so. Those not in the secret tried to stem the current for awhile, but finally gave it up, and joined the throng of sellers, making the market weak and dull in the latter part of the session. Seller June opened at $1.51¼, fell to $1 49¼, with large sales at the inside, advanced to $1.49¾, and then weakened to $1.47¾, but improved to $1 48¼ at the close. Seller July sold at $1.48¾@1.50¼, closing at $1.49¼. Seller August sold at $1 39@1 42½; and seller the year at $1.22@1.23. Seller the month closed nominal at $1.47¼@1.48. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 1 spring at $1.52½; 700 bu do at $1 51; 5,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.49¼; 10,800 bu do at $1 49; 5,800 bu do at $1.48½; 5,000 bu do at $1 48; 5,000 bu do at $1.47¼; 5,000 bu do at $1 47; 5,500 bu No. 3 spring at $1.42½; 1,100 bu do at $1.38. Total, 45,800 bu.

Corn was fairly active, but weak, dropping ½c, under the treble influence of a decline in Liverpool and New York, large receipts here, and sympathy with wheat. The receipts were 320,000 bu, with fully 300,000 bu inspected in for to-morrow, much of which was placed on the market instead of being put in store for next month's delivery. At the same time the offerings of corn from country holders, for future delivery, were larger than usual, showing that country operators are acting contrary to their usual policy, and selling in anticipation of still lower prices. They are generally on the bull side, the wish for higher prices swaying the judgment in that direction. Buying for shipment to-day was less active, being repressed by the advance in lake freights. Seller June opened at 45½c, advanced ⅛c, then fell to 44½c, and closed at 44¾c. Seller July sold at 46@47½c, closing at 46¾c. Seller August sold at 47½@48½c, and seller September at 49@49½c. There was little difference between cash No. 2 and seller June. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 30,000 bu do at 45¾c; 63,000 bu do at 45⅜c; 86,000 bu do at 45¼c; 72,000 bu do at 45c; 10,000 bu do at 44⅞c; 30,000 bu do at 44¾c; 15,000 bu do at 44½c; 32,000 bu rejected at 42½c; 14,000 bu do at 42¼c; 10,000 bu do at 42c; 2,400 bu yellow at 46c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 46½c; 400 bu do at 45½c; 22,000 bu No. 2 at 47c, free on board. Total, 393,000 bu.

Oats were active and steady during the greater part of the session, at the decline noted yesterday, most of the buying being done by one firm, which was already a large holder. The receipts were again large, but they were taken up, though the inquiry was principally for next month's delivery, on which prices eased slightly at the close; the range was 40¾@41c. Seller July was weak, dropping 1¼c; the range was 39@39¾c, the inside at the close. Seller the month sold at 40½c. Cash sales were reported of 13,800 bu at 41c; 74,400 bu at 40⅞c; 27,400 bu at 40¾c; 10,000 bu at 40½c; 1,800 bu rejected at 38c; 600 bu do at 37½c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 43c; 600 bu do at 42. Total, 129,800 bu.

Rye was weak, and 2@5c lower than the inside quotation of yesterday, being offered very freely, while buyers held off in anticipation of a liberal supply from the new crop long before our present stock in store is exhausted. The market opened at 75c for No. 2, and closed at about 76c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (favorite house) at 75c; 400 bu do at 76c; 2,000 bu do at 75½c; 2,400 bu do at 76c. Total, 5,600 bu.

Barley was dull, and little better than nominal, at 56c for No. 2 in city elevator, 57c for do in Northwestern, and 60c for do in Central. No. 3 was quoted at 50c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 56c; 400 bu by sample at 72c, and 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 1,200 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	May 25, 1872.	May 18, 1872.	May 27, 1871.
No. 2 red	......	......	......
No. 3 winter	......	......	355
Rejected winter	......	......	343
No. 1 spring	70,238	62,545	114,496
No. 2 spring	897,961	1,051,462	496,498
No. 3 spring	41,456	9,236	84,089
Rejected spring	25,620	25,218	28,434
No grade spring	......	......	3,415
Total	1,035,275	1,183,650	728,080
CORN.			
White	5,667	5,667	......
Yellow	58,308	56,638	19,801
No. 1	101,910	76,683	188,372
No. 2	2,897,809	3,049,871	1,722,141
Rejected	203,599	112,913	82,881
No grade	......	......	3,489
New No. 2	......	......	2,922
Total	3,267,293	3,301,792	2,019,606
OATS.			
No. 1	11,387	5,560	1,304
No. 2	850,587	619,247	305,673
Rejected	54,362	51,334	31,337
No grade	......	......	258
Total	916,306	676,191	338,572
RYE.			
No. 1	36,489	37,563	8,616
No. 2	146,007	145,940	7,708
Rejected	1,612	1,612	3,314
Total	184,008	185,015	19,638
BARLEY.			
No. 2	118,217	146,150	56,567
No. 3	34,319	38,917	12,503
Rejected	8,687	8,687	3,918
No grade	......	......	404
Uninspected	......	......	......
Total	161,223	196,754	74,892

Total, 5,564,105 bu. During last week, the stock of oats has increased 240,115 bu. Other grains have decreased as follows: 153,875 bu wheat; 4,367 bu corn; 1,007 bu rye; and 14,881 bu barley.

The New York Produce Exchange circular has the following:

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending May 21, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow lbs.
Liverpool	41	875	752,217	2,144,362	614,770
London	....	75	....	....	6,107
Glasgow	50	5	95,104	145,470	42,560
Bristol	....	9	....	4,480	....
Antwerp	....	....	315,322	1,158,322	62,441
Hamburg	....	....	301,298	156,759	253,651
Bremen	....	....	326,347	382,258	....
Stettin	....	....	269,692	292,814	59,387
Havre	900	....	95,389	204,072	....
Cadiz	....	....	7,546	8,248	....
West Indies	1,806	491	421,100	271,632	7,916
B. N. A. Col	917	213	7,050	14,183	....
B. Guiana	40	77	....	....	....
Cent. America	9	35	6,941	3,774	1,291
N. Granada	31	30	129,476	4,757	5,707
Venezuela	....	....	10,837	1,641	8,019
Brazil	....	....	28,998	....	....
Peru	100	100	40,000	3,000	....
China	300	150	....	....	....
Total	3,694	2,060	2,870,200	4,756,077	1,178,737
W'k May 14,'72	4,227	1,837	3,339,139	3,417,899	2,907,733
W'k May 7,'72	4,249	2,898	2,413,251	3,384,870	1,600,966
W'k Apr. 30,'72	2,775	1,114	3,032,275	5,154,357	1,084,920
W'k Apr. 23,'72	2,621	789	2,888,152	3,678,401	1,142,074
W'k Apr. 16,'72	1,411	1,186	3,281,694	3,934,804	908,182

And 15,069 lbs grease; 19,677 lbs stearine; 59,739 lbs of butter.

And from Nov. 1 to May 21, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	114,617	90,908	48,316
Beef, pkgs	62,166	114,258	49,951
Lard, lbs	113,135,419	49,585,419	17,513,977
Bacon, lbs	150,766,820	42,637,225	22,403,553
Butter, lbs	2,834,776	2,266,279	825,423
Cheese, lbs	8,895,780	17,183,829	11,229,196
Tallow, lbs	34,139,168	13,014,338	15,446,320

The foreign exports of provisions from Philadelphia for the week ending May 18, 1872, were:

	Pork, lbs.	Beef. lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs	Tallow, lbs.
Matanzas	....	....	18,920	3,458	....
Laguayra	....	....	....	....	20,338
Total	....	....	18,920	3,458	20,338
Week May 11	9,600	....	30,237	3,254	106,148
Week May 4	27,400	23,100	13,750	2,272	298,881
Week April 27	16,000	10,000	24,820	2,400	....
Week April 20	16,500	2,500	24,144	4,731	....

And 1,650 lbs butter for Matanzas.

The *American Grocer* says: A rumor has been started that the incoming crop of Brazil has suffered severe damage from excessive rains in the interior. As all our advices hitherto have been very favorable and pointing to a fair average crop, the above rumor is not entitled to much credence without further confirmation. Indeed, the market is in much the same position as in October, November, and December last, when holders and speculators, for a time, had everything their own way, the only difference being that then the cry was, a "coffee famine," as the stocks at all the out ports then (October 31) amounted to only 43,779 bags, while now the stocks amount to 177,988 bags. The advance is made upon a hoped for increased demand in consequence of the abolishment of the duty. In view of the advance, almost equivalent to the reduction in duty, it is hardly possible that the real consumption of the remainder of the present month and the month of June will exceed, if it equals that of the past months.

Emmett Wells' *Hop Circular* says:

"There has been a little better feeling in market this week. Prices, though not quotably higher, are firm, and at the close evince a strong disposition to advance. This improvement is due in part to the rather discouraging reports from the hop districts, but mainly on account of the complete exhaustion of desirable grades of home growths of 71s. Were it not for the few arrivals from England, buyers would be compelled to fall back on old hops. Foreign letters advise us that we are not likely to be favored with any more shipments from the continent—at least for the present—owing to the late advance in prices there and the scarcity of supplies. This will make us almost wholly dependent upon England for fine 71s, though she complains, also, of short supplies, and prices may have to advance considerably here in order to induce further shipments. Our advices from the interior of this State are somewhat conflicting. Franklin County seems to have suffered more from the deep frost of the past winter than any other district. Schoharie and Otsego Counties are more favorable. Reports from Madison County are somewhat mixed, though, on the whole, rather unfavorable. Throughout the entire West, including the California District, our letters speak of the roots having wintered well, and the early indications give promise of a good crop. Many new yards are being established throughout the entire hop country. There is a lively demand for hop roots, the price asked being generally $5 per bushel."

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were less active than at the call yesterday, though a fair business was transacted in wheat and corn, with little change in prices. Oats were quiet and steady. Provisions weak. Sales on the call were 500 brls pork, seller July, at $12 70; 500 tcs lard, seller July, at $8.70; 10,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.48½; 15,000 bu do, at $1 48⅜; 5,000 bu, seller June and July, at $1.48½; 5,000 bu, seller July, at $1.49; 5,000 do, at $1 49⅛; 35,000 bu do, $1.49¼; 5,000 on seller August, at $1.40½; 30,000 bu corn, seller June, at 44¾c; 10,000 bu do, seller July, at 46½; 35,000 bu do, at 46⅜c; 15,000 bu do, seller August at 47¾c; 10,000 bu oats, seller June, at 41c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	....	$12 45
Mess pork, seller June	$12 40	12 47½
Mess pork, seller July	12.65	12.72½
Mess pork, seller August	12 75	12 90
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.50	....
Lard, seller June	8 62½	8 65
Lard, seller July	8 65	8 70
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.47½	1 48
Wheat, seller June	1.48⅜	1.48½
Wheat, seller June and July	1.48¾	1.48⅞
Wheat, seller July	1.49¼	1.49½
Wheat, seller August	1.40½	1 41
Wheat, seller the year	1.21	1 23½
Corn, cash	....	44¼
Corn, seller June	....	44¾
Corn, seller July	46⅜	46½
Corn, seller August	47¼	47½
Corn, seller September	....	41
Oats, cash	40	41¼
Oats, seller June	41	[illegible]
Oats, seller July	39	39¾

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

BUTTER—The butter market has been dull and declining one throughout the past week. Neither shippers nor speculators have operated to any very considerable extent, and as the local demand has not reached beyond meeting current wants, the stocks have steadily augmented, and values have further depreciated to the extent of 1@2c per pound. Choice new yellow is still coming forward rather sparingly, and in a retail way buyers are found at 22@24c, but sales at the outside figure are rare. We quote the market weak as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 22@24c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@20c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In the market for this class of goods there have been no noticeable changes, unless it be a slightly increased inquiry for grain bags and wool sacks. The general trade, however, is still quiet, and prices remain steady and uniform as follows: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 69@70c.

BERRIES—The receipts of strawberries were not as large, and prices averaged better than yesterday; demand fair. Cherries dull sale. Gooseberries plenty and lower. Sales 4 drawers Tennessee strawberries at $1.00 a drawer; 83 cases Southern strawberries at 10@12½c; 68 cases fair at 15c; 46 cases good at 16@17; 289 cases choice at 18c; 45 cases do at 20c; 3 cases sour cherries at 15c; 4 cases do at 12½c; 8 cases sweet do at 20@25c; 20 bu gooseberries at $2 00; 50 bxs (⅛ bu) at 50c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this market last week a good demand existed, and prices were generally well sustained: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x 8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6 75
6x10	120	6 25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	160	6 75	8x14	64	7.00
7x 9	114	6.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7 50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5 50
8x11 to 10x12	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6.25
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BEANS—The market was dull, and prices were easy; $2 45@2 60 for fair to choice medium, and $2 65@2.70 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The demand was meagre, and prices were steady, as follows: $30.00@75.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—In consequence of a slight advance at the East, and some little improvement in the demand, a firmer feeling prevails in the market for this staple, so far, at least, as prime goods are concerned, the supply of which is light. As the season advances, a steady improvement is seen in the quality of the cheese marketed, recent arrivals embracing some very fine goods. A fair business is doing at the annexed quotations: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 12@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—There is nothing new to note in connection with the coal market. The demand does not improve, nor is any considerable movement looked for until prices become a little more settled. The opinion is general that lower prices will prevail by and by, and consumers are restricting their orders to supplying current necessities, in anticipation of such an event. The following are the nominal rates: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9 00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.00@9 50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—Only a moderate amount of trading is being done in this line of goods, the demand at present being mainly confined to supplying interior dealers. The stocks, however, are greatly reduced, and prices remain firm for nearly all descriptions. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lbs	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2 00@3 25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There are few changes, and none of importance, to note in the market for drugs and chemicals. The demand, though not particularly active, is perhaps as good as in former years at this season, and prices rule comparatively steady as given below:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.25 @	....
Acid, oxalic, lb	38 @	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70 @	75
Ammonia, carb., lb	23 @	25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.35 @	....
Borax, ref., lb	38 @	40
Blue-vitriol, lb	15 @	16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20 @	1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.60 @	1.70
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	33 @	38
Gum camphor, lb	80 @	85
Gum opium, lb	6.75 @	....
Gum shellac, lb	45 @	50
Glue, white, lb	45 @	50
Iodine, lb	12.50 @	....
Lye, conc, case	6.00 @	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.25 @	....
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.35 @	1.60
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.25 @	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	70 @	75
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @	....
Potassium, iod., lb	9.00 @	....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	8.00 @	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40 @	1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00 @	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @	6
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14 @	17
Sulphur, lb	5 @	6

COOPERAGE—The market continues quiet and prices remain the same as last noted. Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.60@1 70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30 00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22 00@28 00 per m. of

EGGS—There was a fair demand at 12@12½c per doz.

FISH—Business is better, the country demand now being of a liberal character. Prices have undergone no important change, though at present they are somewhat unsettled, but for lake and saltwater descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8 00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1 90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1 60; family kits, $1.10@$1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6 75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last weekly review. The general trade is, just now, a little slack, but an active movement is looked for by and by, and as the stocks are generally light, the market continues firm all around. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3 30@3 40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

FIRE CRACKERS—During the past week there has been considerable activity in the demand for fire-crackers, and several large sales were effected. Prices have advanced 5 to 10c ₱ box, The present rate being $2 70@2.85.

GREEN FRUITS—The market has been only moderately active, and, save a slight advance in oranges and lemons, there has been no change in values. We now quote: Apples, $5 00@7 00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13 00@14 00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $6 00@6.25.

GROCERIES—With the exception of an advance of ¼ to ½c in coffees, prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last weekly review, though, with more activity in trade, the general market has ruled firmer. Coffees are now more settled, and a further advance is not looked for, but as the bulk of the stock in this country is in the hands of one or two large New York dealers, an advance is certainly among the possibilities. Sugars are firm with rather an upward tendency. Rice, soaps, spices, and other articles, rule steady. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28½@30½c; Java No. 2, 26@27c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@24¾c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@11⅞c; A, No 2, at 11½@11⅝c; B, at 11½@11⅝c; XC, at 11⅜@11½c; C, at 11⅜@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9¾@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 35@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled at 7½@7½c; White Lily at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor at 4½@4½c. palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—Timothy hay is still in active request for shipment East and South, and the little prime hay offering is promptly taken at full prices. Prairie is also in fair request (principally for the Lake Superior and lumber trade), but the supply is liberal and prices are relatively low. We now quote; Timothy, beater pressed, $20.00@22.50; do loose pressed, $19.00@21.00; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17 00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No changes of importance have taken place in the general features of this market. The demand continues steadily active and in excess of the supply; hence a very firm tone still pervaded the market. Both local and Eastern tanners are engaged, and the market is kept bare at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, green city veal kip, prime, 14c; salted, 15@16c; dry kip, 23c; dry [illegible]; [illegible], 30@31c; deacons, 65@75c; dry [illegible], cut, or otherwise damaged, [illegible] calf, 18c; dry [illegible] branded 10 per cent off. [illegible] calf, 28c; [illegible], grubby, 6½c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was again good and prices firm; feeling pervaded the market. The stocks [illegible] two-thirds. IRON for this season [illegible] are [illegible]

[illegible]	5 5-10@7c	
Heavy	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Light	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 5 3-10	rates
[illegible]	6 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	8¼	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12	rates

LEATHER—The leather trade continues quiet, with little or no variation in prices. The stocks are light, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	28@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.35
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2 20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general demand continues good, and prices were firm, at the following range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tin'd copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent. discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—We quote as follows:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @ ....
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @ 6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @ 6.12½

NAILS—The market for nails was less active, but prices ruled firm at $5 50 rates: 60d, $5.50; 8d, per keg, $5.75; 6d, per keg, $6 00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7 00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—The only quotable change in values of oils since the date of our last weekly review was an advance, yesterday, of 2c in turpentine. The general market is reported fairly active, both on local and interior account, and prices are firm all around. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1 00; do, strictly pure, $1 10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—In this department of trade uninterrupted activity is witnessed, and the firmness that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. We continue to quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12 00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12 50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16 00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

PIG IRON—Continues active, and prices remain firm as given below:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$58.00@60.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	58.00@60 00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	58.00@60 00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	58.00@60 00
No. 1 Lake Superior	58.00@60 00
No. 2 Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	58.00 ....
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	58.00@60 00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	56.00 ....

POULTRY—The market was more active, and prices ruled firmer, and about the same as last noted: Live chickens, $4.00@4 25 per doz; live turkeys, 8@10c per lb.

POTATOES—Following are the prices now ruling: 65@70c for Western; 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 55@60c for mixed Western.

SEEDS—The market was active at the following quotations: Millet at $1.75@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25. Timothy at $2 65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.90@2 95 for prime; clover at $5 40@5 50.

SALT—Trade continues good at former quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2 05; Onondaga, fine, $2 05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5 00 per bag.

TEAS—In anticipation of lower prices after July 1, when the duty will be removed, retail dealers are only buying for the immediate wants of their customers, and our jobbers generally report the market dull. The moderate character of the stock, however, induces a firm feeling, and there does not seem to be any disposition to increase sales by materially shading prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1 35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 895c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm at former rates. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 65@70; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—The demand is active, and the following prices are firmly held: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11 00; hickory, $12 00; slabs, $7 00 delivered.

WOOL—The market was dull, and prices were easy at the annexed range:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	46@48c
Unwashed, medium	46@50c
Unwashed, coarse	48@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents report a good demand at the recent decline:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	$.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	55	80
Washington, D. C.	.50	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	....	.80	40	45	....
Akron, O.	.40	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1 20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,102	6,476	378
Tuesday	2,300	8,000	500
Total	5,402	14,476	878
Same time last week	8,926	27,987	671
Week before last	8,191	14,498	618

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,946	6,492	679
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—There was a firmer tone to the market to-day. The lighter receipts, coupled with the slightly improved tone of advices from the seaboard markets, seems to have partially restored the confidence of shippers, and a good demand existed for all the more prominent points, and at better prices than prevailed last week. The quality was excellent, there being comparatively few common rough thin lots, while of choice beeves the offerings were numerous. The more notable sales of the day were 76 head, averaging 1,486 lbs, at $6 62½, by Gregory, Strader & Co.; 102 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $6.50; and 23, averaging 1,583 lbs, at $6 75. The inquiry from local butchers was only fair, nor was the demand for stock steers very considerable, but the supply of stock suited to the wants of these two classes of buyers was light and about all sold; the former at $4.00@5.25 for medium to extra cows and inferior to fairish steers, and the latter at $4 00@5.00. Veal calves were in good request and the market may be quoted firm at $4.00@4 75 for common coarse heavy, and at $5 25@6.00 for good to choice light weights. The market closed steady and firm, with only a few car loads unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price
16	choice steers	1,325	$6 25
11	calves	148	5 75
18	fat pony steers	1,038	5.75
48	smooth fleshy steers	1,182	5.75
17	smooth fleshy steers	1,178	5.75
18	cows	955	4 90
16	choice steers	1,216	6 00
18	fat steers	1,095	5.85
20	cows	1,016	4 80
33	Texas cattle	1,013	5.00
76	extra steers	1,486	6.62½
11	good steers	1,257	5 85
17	choice steers	1,168	6 12½
16	choice steers	1,257	6 12½
15	choice steers	1,312	6.37½
24	choice steers	1,213	6.20
15	good steers	1,394	5.87½
64	choice steers	1,283	6 25
6?	Texas cattle	1,203	5.35
61	Texas cattle	1,051	5 20
16	medium steers	1,098	5 62½
17	fat smooth steers	1,163	6.00
18	choice steers	1,206	6 25
33	choice steers	1,266	6 10
65	fat smooth steers	1,073	5.75
23	extra steers	1,583	6.75
64	choice steers	1,283	6 25
24	choice steers	1,281	6.10
64	good steers	1,208	5 80
12	medium steers	1,090	5 60
15	cows	1,065	5 00
102	extra steers	1,300	6.50
17	choice steers	1,160	6.12½
15	choice steers	1,282	6.20
12	choice steers	1,097	6.00
53	choice steers	1,260	6.25
59	choice steers	1,356	6 30
14	cows	984	4.75
20	cows	910	4.80

HOGS—The hog trade was again active to-day, and a further substantial advance was gained. The arrivals were moderate, reaching only about 8,000 head, and making the total since Saturday 14,476, against 27,987 for the same period last week, and 14,498 week before last, and under a brisk competition the pens were cleared at 10@15c advance on yesterday's prices. Sales were reported at $3.90@4 00 for common; at $4 05@4 10 for medium, and at $4.15@4 25 for good to choice—chiefly at $4.00@4.15. The market closed firm with all sold. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
114	224	$4.05	67	239	$4 05	132	210	$4.10
104	224	4.15	30	333	4 20	132	212	4 15
39	178	4.15	59	226	4.00	32	280	3 90
64	184	4.20	67	209	4.15	52	186	4 10
51	190	4 10	58	225	4.10	52	249	4 25
60	280	4.00	....	....	4.25	58	228	4.10
62	224	4.05	43	223	4 00	35	267	4 10
65	201	4 05	58	231	4 15	24	298	3.90
45	162	4.12½	57	279	4 10	62	214	4 10
42	211	4.10	54	196	4.10	54	222	4 00
53	265	4 00	48	261	4.10	52	212	4.10
59	198	4 10	63	179	4.15	68	175	4 15
37	204	4.10	39	248	4.10	41	185	4.15
98	230	4 10	51	201	4.15	48	305	4 20
17	205	4 20	111	233	4 10	61	194	4 10
44	162	4 10	54	205	4.12½	67	154	4.10
122	221	4 15	124	280	4.00	68	275	4.17½
55	219	4 05	55	266	4 00	64	187	4 15
217	216	4 00	108	266	4.00	56	211	4 15
239	179	4 10	57	297	4 00	115	202	4 10

SHEEP—Were scarce, and in the absence of sales values must be considered nominally unchanged. We quote stock sheep at $3.50@4.00; common to choice mutton sheep, shorn, at $4 50@5.50, and common to choice woolled sheep at $6.50@8.25. Lambs are in demand at $3 50@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	9,658	1,611
Shingles, m	462	11,569
Lath, pieces m	1,788	21

CARGOES—The market was active and prices were as follows:

Cargo schr Black Hawk, from Manistee, 85 m ft joist and scantling at $11 00; 35 m ft small timber at $15 00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Winnie King, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $11 00; 20 m ft small timber at $15.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Sea Bird, from White lake, 130 m ft mixed lumber at $13.00 for inch, and $10.50 for 2-inch. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Schr Phœnix, from Pentwater, 100 m joist and scantling at $10 50. Sold by Wm. Megiade.

Cargo schr North Star from Pentwater. 50 m joist and scantling, at $10 75. Sold by Wm. Megiade.

Cargo S. Bates, from Green Bay, 1,181 A shingles, at $2 75, 255 m do at $2 80; 44 m No 1's at $1.25, Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Libbie Nau, from Depere, 250 m extra A shingles, at $3.00. 331 m fair do at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Kearsage from Manistee, 150 m joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by Blanchard Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Beloit from White Lake, 110 m 3x12, 12x14 and 16 feet long, at $14.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Tuscola, from White Lake, 60 m lumber, 3x12, 12, 14, and 16 feet long, at $14.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Schr Persia, from Muskegon, 68 m common mixed lumber, at $12, Muskegon tally. Sold by William Megiade.

Cargo schr Rowena, from Muskegon, 98 m mixed lumber, at $11.50, Muskegon tally. Sold by William Megiade.

Cargo schr Curlew, from Muskegon, 160 m coarse mixed lumber, at $11.50, Muskegon tally, Sold by William Megiade.

Cargo schr Arab, from Muskegon, 135 m boards and strips, at $13.75, Muskegon tally. Sold by William Megiade.

AT THE YARDS.

Following are prices now current. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@18.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	19.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16 00@18 00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20 00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The market was dull at the following prices:

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$17.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15 00@16.50
Common strips and boards	12.50@13.50
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	10 50@11.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$2.75
Ludington, ₱ m	2.50
Pentwater, ₱ m	2 25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00
White Hall, ₱ m	2.25
Grand River, ₱ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m	2.50
Ahnepee—Wood ₱ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4½
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3 00
Oconto	3.50

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

The condition of our dry goods market is much the same as noted in our last weekly review. So far as seasonable fabrics are concerned, business is satisfactorily active, and prices are almost invariably well sustained, but aside from this the prevalent feeling is easy. As yet there has been no very pronounced decline in any class of goods, save perhaps heavy brown cottons,—which are ½c lower,—and two or three brands of denims, which are "off" 1c, but there is at present more or less shading of quotations for all cotton fabrics. The following prices are current:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	14½c	Cabot A, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	14	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Lawrence L L, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 4-4	14½	New Hartford A, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 3-4	12	Swift River	11
Stark A, 4-4	15	Arlington B	11½
Great Falls E, 4-4	14½	Utica C	10½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15 c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	14½	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	13
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9½

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Dolly Varden	11½@12½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	9

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	17 c	Rockport	14 c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	13½
Laconia	14½	Indian Orchard	13½

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	9 c	Slaters Paper	18 c
Washington	9½	Manville Paper	13

High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	23 c	Androscoggin, L	17 c
Lyman, do	23	Blackstone, AA	16
New York Mills	22	Cabot	16½
Wamsutta	20	Dwight Star	16½
Pride of the West	21	Western Product	14½
Langdon, GB	20	Harris	15
Fruit of the Loom	18	Gold Medal	14½
Lonsdale	17½	Social, L	13
Hill	16½	Green, G	12½
Auburn, A	16		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	26 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	25
Amoskeag, ACA	31	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	25	York, 32-inch	28½
Amoskeag, B	22	York, 30-inch	22½
Amoskeag, C	20	Pacific	16
Amoskeag, D	18	Swift River	13

DENIMS.

York, blue	26 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	25	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	18
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	14
Otis, CC	17	Boston	12½

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	22½c	Whittenton, A	17 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	20	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	19	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	17	American, 3-3	13½

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	30 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, G G G	37½	Bee Hive, colored	40
Rockford, R'per C'y	36		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,785 head, making the supply thus far this week, 5,801 head, or 341 cars, against 429 cars last week. Market firm and strong. There was a large attendance of buyers, and a fair amount of business was transacted. About 1,228 head changed hands, at slight variation from closing rates last week. Sales of 453 head Illinois steers, av. 985 to 1,339 lbs at $6 00@6 70; 13 Cherokees, av 918 to 1,078 lbs at $5.00; 143 Texas steers, av. 908 to 1,679 lbs at $5.50@6.15; 129 Indiana steers, av. 1,166 to 1,224 lbs at $6.25@6.90.

Sheep—Market weak; about ½c off last weeks' rates. No sales worth reporting.

Hogs—Market active at 5@10c better than last week. All offerings sold principally for shipping purposes at $4 20@4.35.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—1:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Spring wheat firmer at 11s 9d@12s; white wheat firmer at 12 10d@13s. Receipts last three days, 17,000 qrs, 15,000 of which are American. Corn, 28s 6d. Weather fair and favorable.

LONDON, May 28—5 p. m.—Consols, 93½. Bonds, 62, 90½; '65s, 91½; '67s, 94¼; 10-40s, 89½.

Tallow—52s 9d.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes, 55f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—Evening—Cotton strong; middling upland, 11½d; Orleans, 11½@11⅝d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

California white wheat, 12s 10d@13s; No. 1 spring, 12s; No. 2 do, 11s 9d; red winter, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 28s 6d.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass, May 28.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 195; market slightly improved; no change in prices; sales of choice at $10 00@10.50; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $7.50@8.25; second quality, $6 00@7 00; third quality, $5.00@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,071; prices unchanged; sales in lots, $4.75@6 75 each; extra, $7.50@10.75.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat dull, unsettled; No. 1, $1.48½; No. 2, $1 48½. Oats steady; No. 2, 40½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 46c. Rye dull, unsettled; No. 1, 75@76c. Barley dull, nominal; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28.—COTTON—Less active and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6 40@6 90; common to good extra, $7.25@7.90; good to choice do, $7.95@8.90; white wheat Western extra, $8 90@13.25; Extra St. Louis, $9.25@13 00. Rye flour dull at $4.85@6 00. Wheat heavy; receipts, 92,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, in store and afloat, $1 71@1.73; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1 76; No. 1 Milwaukee in store, $1.78; extra red Western, $2 00. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, 132,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, afloat, 70@71½c; sail, do, 72@73c; yellow, 73@73½c. Oats dull; Western, 56@57½c; Ohio, 58@60c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 14½@15½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 65@70c. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; mess, $13.45; prime mess, $13 00; mess, for June, $13.45@13 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Hams, 9@10½c. Bulk shoulders, 5¼@5½c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; kettle, 9½c. Butter quiet; new, 28@32c. Cheese firm; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 91@91½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—TOBACCO—Active and higher for all grades; sales 147 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.75. Bacon in better demand, but at lower prices, though dealers refuse to make concessions, asking 5½, 7¼@7½c for shoulders, clear rib, and clear sides packed. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured hams firm at 11½@12c. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces, 9c; kegs, 10c.

WHISKEY—Held at 88c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; low middling, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; superfine, $6 50@7.50; family, $8.50@9.50.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $2 00; No. 1, $1.95; amber, $1 85. Corn dull and lower; State, 45@46c; white, 47@47½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in light demand, but holders firm; XX winter, $6.95@7 50; XXX, $7 75@8.50. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No. 1 spring, $1 55; do No. 1 red winter, $2.15. Corn dull and lower; high mixed and yellow, on track, 46½@47c; No. 2 mixed, in elevator, 50c. Oats dull and drooping; mixed, on track, 41@41½c. Barley, no sales. Rye dull and lower; prime, 85½c.

WHISKEY—Higher, at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Bacon dull; only small order trade. Lard only retail trade.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@4.25.

CATTLE—$3 25@6 50.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—PROVISIONS—Dull; offering at $13.00. Bacon dull; offering at 5½c, 7½c, and 8½c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY.—Sterling, 24½; sight, ⅜ premium; gold, 13½c.

COTTON.—Very firm—offerings light; sales 1,800 bales good ordinary at 21½c; low middlings, 23½c; middling, 23¾c. Receipts, 159 bales; exports, Liverpool, 5,331 bales; stock, 56,394 bales.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat dull, 1@2c lower; amber Michigan, $1 86; No. 1 red, $1.92; No. 2 do, $1 85. Corn dull, shade lower; high-mixed, 53½@54c; low-mixed, 53c; Michigan, 52c; white, 58@58½c; no grade, 49c. Oats dull, shade lower; No. 1, 47c; No. 2, 46½@46½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3½c for corn; to Oswego, 7c for wheat; Kingston, 7½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain generally heavy; only sales reported, 20,000 bu No 2 corn, at 55@56c, according to condition.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, 17c; corn, 10½c; oats, 7½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, and held firm; superfine, $6 00@6 75; extra, $7,25@7.75. Wheat quiet and weak; red $2.10@2.15. Rye steady, at $1.10. Corn steady; yellow, 69@70c; mixed western, 69½@70c. Oats steady, at 57@60c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, $14.00@14 25.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western 72c. Oats quiet and easier; Western 55@56c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $13.75@14.00. Bulk shoulders, 4½@5c. Sides, 6½c. Clear rib, 7c. Bacon shoulders, 5½@6c. Sides, 7½c. Clear rib, 7¾@8c. Sugar cured hams, 13@13½c. Lard dull at 9c.

BUTTER—Active and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Excited and unsettled at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn unchanged; Indiana, 64c; yellow, 64@65c; high mixed, 63½@64c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 red winter offered at $1.92; No. 2, $1.85. Corn quiet, at 55c. Oats dull; No. 1, 45c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm and in active demand, at 20@20½c for car lots; 21@21½c for trade lots.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1.98@2.03. Corn dull and lower at 50@51c. Rye dull and lower at 98c@$1 00. Oats firm at 43@46c, latter for Iowa.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; regular offered at $12 75; city packed purchasable at $14 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged at 4½c, 6½@6½c, and 6½c. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 5c; sides, 7½@7½c.

HOGS—In fair demand but lower; $3 80@4.20.

WHISKEY—Buoyant but unsettled at 88c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......May 28.

Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Radical, Carolton, 120 cds bark.
Scow Topsey, Evanston, 16 yds gravel.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Peir, 100 cds wood.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 85 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Scow Spy, Rose Hill, 22 yds gravel.
Scow Rowena, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White River, 120 m lumber, 50 m lath, 33 half brls fish.
Scow Dan Hays, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 2,200 Railroad ties.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, 50 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, 100 tons pig iron, 204 brls mackerel, and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 600 tons iron ore.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Presto, Menominee, 165 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 100 cds wood.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr A. Mosher, Bay City, 2,981 brls salt.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 3 m lumber, 20 cds wood.
Schr Kate S. Bruce, Croy's Village, 5,411 cds wood.
Schr Collingwood, Oconto, 215 m lumber, 134 m lath.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120m lumber.
Schr C. J. Koeder, Muskegon, 117 m lumber.
Schr Zack Chandler, Buffalo, light.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 601 tons coal.
Schr Gipsey, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Carrier, Manistee, 185 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Bark S. B. Pomeroy, Grand Haven, 350 m lumber.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 204 tons iron ore.
Barge A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 500 tons iron ore.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, 10 m lumber, 70 cords wood and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 42 pkgs fish and sundries.
Bark John P. March, Buffalo, 690 tons coal.
Bark Colonel Ellsworth, Oconto, 225 m lumber, 280 m lath.
Schr Metropolis, Grand Traverse Bay, 184 cds maple wood.
Schr J Hibbard, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Minnie Wing, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Libbie Naw, Green Bay, 170 m lumber, 690 m shingles.
Schr J. Dresden, White Lake, 1,900 railroad ties.
Schr C. C. Butts, Muskegon, 143 m lumber, 59 m lath.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 72 m lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Oconto, 225 m lumber, 104 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Schr S. Bates, Green Bay, 1,300 m shingles.
Scow D. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 30 m lumber.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 56 cds wood.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 42 cds wood.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, 90 cds wood.
Stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 296 pigs tin, 15 brs iron, and sundries.
Schr Dawn, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Manistee, 165 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 100 m lumber, 33 m lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 148 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earle, Saugatuck, 83 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 56 cds wood.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 19 m lath.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 78 pkgs butter, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 1,200 m shingles, 50 tons pig iron.
Prop G J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,900 m shingles, 100 hides, 40 tons iron.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Fisher, Ludwig's Pier, 50 cords wood.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 460 tons coal.
Schr Gesine, Squires' Pier, 56 cords wood, 30 cords bark.
Schr Garibaldi, South Haven, 10 m lumber, 7 cords wood.
Schr Wm Smith, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 1,700 railroad ties.
Barge Fannie Niel, Milwaukee, 750 tons iron ore.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 680 m lumber.

CLEARED..........May 28.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 83 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Calumet, 75 m lumber.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 5,719 bu corn, 209 brls flour, 20 tcs lard, 186 bdls hides, and sundries.
Bark City of Milwaukee, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Reciprocity, Pensaukee, 50 bu potatoes and sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 10 brls flour and sundries.
Schr White Oak, Collingwood, 13,400 bu corn, 100 brls corn meal.
Schr Charger, Kingston, 17,900 bu corn, 2 brls flour.
Schr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 252 bu potatoes, 38 bars iron and sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 35,000 bu wheat.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 36,903 bu corn.
Schr New Dominion, Collingwood, 15,437 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Gesine, Wolley's Pier, 20 bu potatoes and sundries.
Schr Mary Helen, Whitehall, sundries.
Schr C. G. Breed, Buffalo, 24 265 bu corn.
Schr K. Simons, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Zack Chandler, Buffalo, 60,000 bu oats.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 60 brls salt and sundries.
Schr K. Mott, Oconto, 25 brls pork.
Schr John Magee, Kingston, 19,250 bu corn.
Schr Sea Bird, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 250 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Radical, Carlton, sundries.
Schr Racine, Maconville, 200 bu oats, 10 brls flour, 35 brls pork, 4 brls beef, and sundries.
Scow South Side, White River, 7 brls salt, and sundries.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Cossack, Kingston, 18,813 bu corn.
Schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, sundries.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 116 bu oats.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Charters—To Oswego, 13c on corn; to Kingston, 14c on corn. Through rates to New York quoted at 42½c per 100 lbs on grain; to Boston, 25c on corn; to Portland, 24c on corn. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Swallow, Oneonta, Mears, Ogarita, corn at 7c; Charles Hinckley, Lake Forrest, Sasco, Milwaukee Belle, Mary Collins, corn at 7½c. To Port Colborne—Philo Scovell, corn on p t. To Boston—Prop Plymouth, corn at 25c. To Collingwood—Anglo Saxon and Kate L. Bruce, corn on p t.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 28.—CLEARED—Morning Light, Ottawa, light; North Star, Ottawa, light; Ocean, Ottawa, light; Gipsy Queen, Seneca, light; Tryburn, Marseilles, light; Chicago Belle, Joliet, 50,000 ft lumber; Colonel Taylor, Joliet, 61,626 ft lumber; Monarch, Lockport, 60 469 ft lumber, 60 brls salt; J. Harrington, Willow Springs, 11 tons shavings; prop Storm, Peoria, 77,853 ft lumber; Aurora, Peoria, 77,533 ft lumber; Stars and Stripes, Summit, light; Prop Evans, Summit, light; Ellie O'Connell, Sag Bridge, light; S & T, Lemont, light; Eeclipse, Lemont, light; Col. Martin, Lemont, light; Admiral, Lemont, light; Mary Walker Lemont, light; C. W. Walker, Lemont, light; Shunderholt, Lemont, light; H. L. Reaslee, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, light; Martin Hogan, Lemont, light; Reliance, Lemont, light; R. H. Atkins, Lemont, light; Augusta, Lemont, light; Cayuga, Lockport, light.

ARRIVED.—Sunbeam, LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn, 300 bu oats; Nautilus LaSalle, 5,600 bu corn; Eva Steel, Joliet, 24 yds stone; prop Wasp, Summit, 33 yds stone.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. ¶ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket offices, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	5:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7.00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:40 a m	*9:40 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:40 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:30 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§5:30 a m
Fast Line	†9.00 p m	†8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†8:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:30 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:03 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*9:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:05 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*9:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:50 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*8:25 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*8:05 a m	*9:15 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*3:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS.

Dr. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., over A. H. Andrews & Co.'s, 8 to 3; 89 East Twenty-second-st., corner Cottage Grove-av., 4 to 9. All Right salve for aching corns. Druggists have it: 25 cts per box.

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THE ANTI-GRANT CONSPIRACY.

We print elsewhere a letter addressed to the New York *Evening Post*, which possesses some significance just at the present time. The writer, after reciting the miserable failures of the present Administration and the manner in which it has lost the confidence of the people, suggests a plan for re-uniting the Republican party and bringing about the correction of these evils, by dropping the name of General Grant at Philadelphia, and nominating Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House, as the candidate of that Convention. This suggestion has a temporary significance, from the fact that it is part and parcel of a grand conspiracy, within the Grant party itself, to defeat Grant at Philadelphia. This conspiracy has been induced by a wide-spread feeling that the nomination of Grant will be the ruin of the party, and will only lead to its utter defeat in November. This feeling is especially shared by members of Congress whose re-elections depend upon the success of the Presidential ticket, and their followers, who depend upon them for patronage. The Philadelphia Convention bodes them no good, and, having become convinced that their offices are imperilled, they are ready to abandon Grant, whom for three years past they have set up as the embodiment of Republican ideas, and indorsement of whom they have demanded as the test of Republicanism, and have secretly conspired against him in a manner which forcibly reminds one of the famous conspiracy of General Beum, Baron Grog, and Prince Paul against the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein.

The conspiracy, however, will fail. It will not be heard of at Philadelphia, and will not disclose itself in the balloting at that Convention. They have gone too far to recede. They have established the man against whom they are conspiring, too firmly to be defeated at Philadelphia. His defeat must come in November at the hands of Horace Greeley, and, if the office-holders find themselves out of office after the November election, they have only themselves to blame.

The conspiracy will fail, and wretchedly fail, for many reasons: First. The members of Congress and their followers who are engaged in it have not the courage to carry it out. Men who have not the backbone to say openly what they think, who flatter Grant to his face and plot against him when his back is turned, who pretend to support him and indorse him, when all the time they are convinced that such an indorsement will be fatal to themselves, and yet have not the courage to speak their real opinions, make the poorest sort of conspiraters. They are lacking in the one element which is essential to the success of every conspiracy—courage; and what little boldness they may possess will quickly ooze out at their fingers' ends at Philadelphia.

Second. Too many delegates are already instructed for Grant at Philadelphia. The Convention is General Grant's Convention, and belongs to no one else. No other man has a right to demand a nomination there. It would be as inconsistent for any other person to present his name for the Presidential nomination at that Convention as it would be for an uninitiated man to claim an office in a Masonic Lodge. It is the Grant Convention, not the Republican Convention. It is held, not for the nomination of the best Republican for the Presidency, but for the nomination of General Grant. Politicians may scramble as much as they please for the second office, but the nomination for the first office is already settled, and there is no way of going back of that settlement, short of absolute treachery, which would consign its perpetrators to everlasting and well-deserved infamy. The entire machinery of the Republican party, from the White House, at Washington, to the most remote frontier Post Office, has been employed for this purpose. Most of the State Conventions, under the management of the office-holders, have instructed its delegates to vote for Grant, with no second choice. From such an arrangement as this there lies no appeal. It is Grant's meeting, and no one can or will disturb it.

Third. The members of Congress who are engaged in this conspiracy will fail, because members of Congress rarely, if ever, cut any figure in Presidential Conventions, unless they happen to be in the delegations. Their conspiracy, therefore, must be all outside of the Convention, and can have no effect on the inside. It is powerless to effect its objects the moment the Convention comes in session, and, the doors once shut against it, it will never be heard of afterwards.

Fourth. It cannot succeed, because the Republican party, for three years past, has been gradually changing itself into the Grant party. Having accomplished its mission in the preservation of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the establishment of the equality of all men before the law, Grant and his office-holders seized upon it, and, by military dictation and the use of patronage and centralization of power, little by little, under the guidance of Morton, Cameron, and Chandler, converted it into an organization to be used for the perpetuation of their own offices. Cut off General Grant at Philadelphia, and the head of the organization is gone. There is nothing left but the arms, limbs, and trunk, half of which will then become the property of the Liberal Reform party, and which will have to be utilized in some way, or buried at the public expense. This shocking state of affairs General Grant and his office-holders will not permit, and rightly. It is his Convention, and he has the only right to run it. However much, therefore, members of Congress may conspire, and however loudly they may lament the loss of their places, they are powerless now to accomplish anything. Their sober second thoughts have come too late.

The Trades' Unions of New York, not content with having reduced the hours of labor from ten to eight, and with getting ten hours' pay for the eight hours' work, have adopted a rule forbidding extra work extra pay by any of the members. The Trades' Unions, in offering this premium for laziness, have overdone the matter. All the resolutions they may pass cannot prevent a man from doing extra work if he wishes to, and drawing extra pay for it. By taking such a position as this, they have driven the first wedge which will cleave their organizations in twain. No ambitious man, who possesses any spirit at all, will long consent to be imposed on in this fashion. A resolution of this sort is a resolution against Nature.

WHEREIN GRANT FAILS.

The speech of Governor John M. Palmer, at Decatur, which we published yesterday, will afford the gentlemen who are eager to stump the State of Illinois for Grant, a sample of the points they would do well to prepare to meet. In fact, it has become indispensable to the success of Grant in this campaign that something should be asserted by somebody in favor of his abilities as a statesman. What are they? Wherein has he displayed them? What measures of any character whatever has his Administration proposed? None but the San Domingo business and the Alabama Claims Treaty. The former was a failure outright. The latter would have become so but for the Senate.

Is it statesmanship which has caused Grant to quarrel with the ablest Republican leaders, and to array their influence in hostility to his re-election? Is it statesmanship which has imposed upon the country a Cabinet two-thirds of whose members have no national reputation whatever, and several of whom have made disreputable records as Cabinet members, by transactions so odious that a President like Lincoln would long since have requested them to resign? Is it statesmanship which demands that all Republicans who do not agree in their convictions with a President who is not and never was himself a Republican, shall be expelled from the party? Is it statesmanship which first expels Cox from the Cabinet because he will not have his subordinates assessed for political purposes, and then, a year afterward, under fear of the Civil Service Reformers, steals Cox's own thunder, and issues a general order that no clerks shall be assessed for political purposes? Is it statesmanship that renders Civil Service Reform odious by practising the worst of the abuses at which it aims, while pretending to adopt and sanction it? What can a Civil Service Reform be worth which retains Creswell as Postmaster General after his illegal order to pay $443,000 on the Chorpenning claim without any lawful authority, and after the claim had been rejected as a fraud by all the various Administrations since Buchanan's; and which retains Robeson, the audacious nobody, after his payment of $93,000 illegally out of the Treasury on the Secor job, and $300,000 on the Roach job; retains Creamer (the President's brother-in-law) as Minister to Denmark after he has secured the contempt of all the diplomatists of Europe; retains Leet and Stocking and a thousand just like them, but less conspicuous; and, in short, conducts the Government in all its departments with no other apparent purpose than to help friends and have a good time? It may be that the people admire all this as statesmanship, but we do not believe they do.

We want short work made of all these abuses, and no man whom we could elect President will do it so effectually as Horace Greeley.

THE SECOR CLAIM.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* would have defended the Chorpenning swindle as readily as the Secor or Roache swindles, or the sale of Government arms to the French, or any other Administration blunder, had not Congress forbade its payment. As it is, it undertakes to acquit Grant in the Secor and Roache transactions by simply misrepresenting the facts. It says that—

> The Secors put in a claim for damages sustained by them *within the contract*, and another for the work *outside of the contract*, and having nothing to do with it, except that both classes of claims arose upon the same vessel.

This is untrue. The Secors never made a claim for damages within the contract at all. Their contract called for pay, not damages. They were paid their contract price in full. Then they filed a claim for *damages incurred in building the vessels*, some of which were for the rise in price of labor and materials occasioned by the delaying of their work by the Government, and others for other causes. No two distinct claims were ever filed, one of which was referred to Congress and the other to the Department, as alleged by the *Journal*. The claim actually filed by the Secors was favorably considered by the Department, and an appropriation by Congress was asked for. Congress ordered an investigation by the Navy Department, which Department reported a certain sum due them. Congress made an appropriation of that sum, and then passed a law that this sum should be *in full of all claims of the Secors against the Government on account of those vessels*. It was so received, and the account of the Secors with the Government was closed.

Then, after the lapse of five or six years, Secretary Robeson, unauthorized by any law, but simply out of the depths of his own moral consciousness, and influenced by motives not made public, ordered $93,000 to be paid to the Secors on account of the very same vessels on which Congress had once estimated and paid, and for which the Secors had receipted, under a law declaring that it should be in full of all claims on account of said vessels. The case is exactly like the chorpenning claim in its general character, and would have been as promptly vetoed by Congress had that body been aware of what was going on. Robeson was fortunate enough to put his trick through and get away, while Creswell was taken with the tools in his hands, and defeated.

In the Roache case, according to the *Journal's* showing, Secretary Robeson made a private bargain with Mr. John Roache, whereby Roache, who had just received $700,000 for putting machinery into the Tennessee, was presented with his old machinery and $300,000 in cash to put in a new set of machinery. No bids from other contractors were called for, as required by law. The whole affair was carried through on Mr. Robeson's moral consciousness, without any regard to law.

Millions can be taken from the Treasury and distributed among Grant's and Creswell's and Robeson's pets by the same means which governed their disreputable and illegal action in the Chorpenning, Secor, and Roache affairs. Nor can we for a moment suppose that those who expose themselves to popular odium and public disgrace by paying these claims, do so without a reason. Such points admit of no proof, and, for that very reason, they need none. The honest voters of this country will form their own conclusions, when they see money thus audaciously and illegally extracted from the Treasury, as to the real reasons. If the proceeds are not divided, then those who are accessory to their payment deserve to be expelled from office as fools; if they are divided, they should be driven out as knaves. Let them impale themselves on either horn of the dilemma they prefer. But if the *Evening Journal* desires to acquit the President of responsibility for these robberies of the Treasury, as disgraceful as any perpetrated by Tweed and his Tammany compeers in New York, let it not attempt to defend the offences themselves. Let it put in an *alibi*, and prove that the President was at Long Branch, or driving with Murphy in the Central Park, when it occurred. In the words of the senior Weller, on the occasion of the arrest of Mr. Pickwick for a breach of promise, "Tell 'im to try a hálibi, Samivel; tell 'im to try a halibi."

In his very interesting and graphic letter written from Cincinnati at the close of the Convention, Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, gave an account of how Carl Schurz, wearied and disappointed, wended his way from the Convention hall to the residence of Judge Stallo, and, seating himself at the piano, gave expression to his sadness in playing ravishing strains from Auber. This story, romantic, pathetic, and admirably told by Mr. Bowles, has had an extensive run. It has been coming to us in our exchanges ever since, and will soon be returned to us in our European mails. We are sure that we shall not hurt Mr. Bowles' feelings if we state the facts as they have been related to us by a gentleman who was present—not Mr. Schurz.

After the adjournment of the Convention, according to our informant, a number of delegates, including Governor Koerner and Colonel Fred Hecker, repaired to the house of Judge Stallo to dine. They waited some time for Mr. Schurz, and at last sat down to dinner without him. The nominations were discussed, and their expediency canvassed, and, though all present were disappointed, no one rent his garments, or lost his appetite. When they had nearly finished dinner, Mr. Schurz arrived. The usual greetings took place, and, while Mr. Schurz was taking his dinner, the other guests adjourned to the parlor. Here Judge Stallo requested his son to give them some music, and the boy, appreciating the ludicrousness of the situation, began Chopin's Funeral March, and while he was thus carrying out a private joke, Mr. Schurz entered the room. He, too, appreciated the situation, and exclaimed to the young man, "Walter, you had better let me finish that," which he did to the renewed merriment of all present.

If we have in any way spoiled Mr. Bowles' romantic incident, we hope he will not grieve about it, but accept this version as the true one, and as the most natural version of what a sensible man would be apt to do under like circumstances.

ADVISING THE DEMOCRATS.

The zeal which such Grant organs as the Cincinnati *Gazette* show in trying to arrest the threatened dissolution of the Democratic party, and to induce the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket, is delightful to contemplate. It reveals a more enlarged generosity toward the rebel, fire-in-the-rear, copperhead, die-in-the-last-ditch Democracy than the most Liberal Republicans would venture to avow. The "Liberals" are content to unite with Democrats on new issues, and travel with them, side by side, to the adoption of new measures of Reform. But the Grant Republicans sedulously remind them that they must maintain their ancient principles, and never surrender one jot or tittle of the resolutions of '98, of the divinity of slavery, of the right of secession, the duty of repudiation, the white man's Government, and so on, till all be fulfilled. They take Dan. Voorhees to their bosoms with a warm embrace, they quote from the Chicago *Times* with approval, and one might almost infer they had become Democrats themselves. They are sure no Democrat can vote for Greeley and Brown. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, lauding Voorhees' speech, says:

> It shows that no Democrat who regards principle or the interest of the country can support Mr. Greeley, and he shows it so conclusively that it cannot be disposed of by a sneer. To the minds of a large proportion of the Democratic party Mr. Voorhees' arguments will appeal with a force that will prove irresistible. He does not stand alone, of course. The brains of his party are with him, and so outspoken and determined are the leaders who oppose the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore that they must disappear from view if he should be nominated. On the other hand, a large proportion of the party is already committed to Greeley, and at this time it would seem that his nomination cannot be prevented; but it must be borne in mind that there has been a very great reaction against Greeley within the last two weeks, and, if this wave shall continue to roll back as it is now doing, he will be speedily shoved aside at Baltimore in July.

Very clearly this proves the deep interest the Grant party feels in preventing the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. They have not yet learned the *World's* and *Times'* slogan that the way to elect *Grant* is to nominate Greeley at Baltimore. If they had, they would not be so ardent to dissuade Democrats from supporting Greeley.

And now, we demand to know wherein the Democrats and Greeley disagree on a single *living* question. Both are for Amnesty; both for one term; both for Reform in the Civil Service; both for leaving Revenue Reform to be decided by the people themselves in their Congress Districts, free from all Executive interference or dictation, either by messages, by vetoes, or by appointments and removals from office; and both are for Local Self-Government. Wherein do they differ? We have asked the Chicago *Times* for its schedule of Democratic principles, not buried by past events, and not expressed in the Cincinnati platform, which could be vindicated by the election of Judge Davis, and the *Times* cannot furnish one. Now we call upon the Cincinnati *Gazette* to answer the question, "Why cannot Democrats consistently vote for Greeley on all living issues, forgetting his past as he forgets theirs, on the basis of the Cincinnati platform?" The fact that they can and will do so is shown by the instructions of the New York and Tennessee Democratic Conventions. It is useless to theorize that the Democrats can't do what nine-tenths of them declare they will do.

THE NEW YORK SHOOTING AFFRAYS.

Murder has now become a distinguishing feature of American civilization. It is no longer treated as a crime, either by law or society. The business of Courts and of Judges sitting in Chambers seems to be to prevent any punishment being inflicted upon murderers. The man who, in New York, killed a respectable citizen as he was leaving a horse-car, though convicted of murder, bids the executioner defiance. There does not seem to be power enough in the Government of the State to bring any of the thirty or forty known murderers in the City of New York to justice. Nor is New York singular in this respect. The same indifference by the Courts to execute the law prevails all over the country; and the time is rapidly coming when any personal punishment of assassination must be left to private vengeance. When that time comes assassins will understand that they offer their lives to the first man who will take them; and that the same want of law which exempts a murderer from legal punishment will also exempt the man who murders him.

It is unnecessary to refer to the many cases where murderers have escaped detection. Those who are known fare as well as those who have escaped arrest. The man Stokes, who committed a deliberate murder in open day, who avowed the fact, and of whose guilt there is no denial, not only defies justice, defies the Courts, but has the Grand Jury indicted for indicting him. In the multiplicity of Courts and the vast machinery of justice in the State of New York, there cannot be found a Judge or a jury that will take the time or the trouble to try this man, whose only offence is wilful, deliberate, cowardly murder.

Is there any reason, therefore, to be surprised at the frequency of murder and of deeds of personal violence. In a community where the law is a dead letter, and a particular crime ceases to either astonish or outrage public sentiment, and where the criminal is protected, by the authorities, from punishment, it is but reasonable to expect that that crime shall be of common occurrence. Murder is elevated into the dignity of a personal distinction. There was a long struggle with that social sentiment which countenanced duelling, and gave to the man who had killed one or more persons, in equal conflict, a standing in society above his fellows who had killed no one. In time this relic of barbaric heroism was conquered, but in its place we are fast establishing an infinitely more discreditable sentiment. Moralists have for centuries held up for reprobation that social law which admits to unrestricted social intercourse the notorious boaster of the systematic destruction of feminine honor. But even this sinks into nothing compared to that protection which society at this day throws around the crime of murder. It is useless to cry out against Courts and Judges. Judges are but men who are governed by the prevailing sentiment of the time. If there were a healthy public opinion, which held murder to be a crime to be punished promptly with death, there would be no lack of energy on the part of the Courts. But this healthful sentiment exists no longer. The man who commits murder, unless he be hanged by a mob, has but little to fear. He becomes an object of deep interest and solicitude. His eternal salvation becomes an object of competition among schools of religions, who would never have ministered to his spiritual wants had he not become eminent as a brute, a coward, and a murderer. The protection of peaceful, honest people is forgotten in sympathy for the felon who has murdered a fellow-being. The burglar who is detected is hurried to the State prison with commendable promptness, but the burglar who at the same time murders the man he robs is protected by society and public opinion, and becomes an object of special solicitude until set at liberty. There was a time when this sympathy extended no further than for murderers of that class who killed husbands or wives or their associates suspected of unbecoming intimacy; but toleration of murder in any form, and justification of unlawful killing of human beings, have so developed that now every scoundrel, rough, and genteel blackguard feels warranted to use his knife or his [illegible] upon the slightest, and often without any provocation. New York has just [illegible] fresh instances of the utter unconcern [illegible] is felt for the consequences of murder. Commodore Vanderbilt has a kind of personal hotel in New York to which all his impecunious relatives flock, and where they share his rather feudal hospitality. In his retinue is a white brother-in-law and a negro coachman, both probably from Alabama. This colored follower of the American Baron seized an unfortunate white woman on the street, and dragged her into his master's stables. Her screams drew a large crowd, including some officers, but they were unable to get an entrance. Personally applied to, Vanderbilt opened the coach-house door, and the woman was rescued from the lair to which the African had forcibly taken her. The white brother-in-law then appeared, protesting against the arrest of Commodore Vanderbilt's coachman! He became so obstreperous that he was forcibly ejected from the station-house. He laid in wait until the officer appeared on the street, and then shot him! Who doubts that this man had fully considered that hanging for murder, especially hanging the relative of a wealthy man, had ceased, and that he was as safe in shooting that officer as he would have been in shooting a dog.

Following immediately upon this crime is that committed by young Lowe. Five young genteel blackguards spent the evening in a brothel; two others, Lowe and Gardner, visited the same establishment. Both parties left the house at the same time, but took opposite sides of the street. The five crossed over and assaulted the two, when Lowe, extricating himself, took position and emptied his revolver into the whole crowd, wounding three, including Gardner. This young loafer was familiar with the case of Stokes. His own father was a respectable citizen. He had a short time ago shot a bar-keeper in a drunken row, and had escaped prosecution. He thought it would be an additional plume in his cap to shoot somebody else, and he did so. Even common, low-bred murderers are no longer hanged or punished, and the genteel vagabonds and scoundrels, of course, claim the same immunity.

We have prisoners in this city under conviction for murder, but it is impossible to have the sentences executed. Petty thieves and housebreakers are given short shrift and the law hurriedly punishes them; but, for the man who basely murders his fellow-man, the law, in obedience to a vitiated public sentiment, offers its protecting strength. Until there is some hanging, and until there has been enough of it to establish that murder must and will be promptly followed by hanging, we may expect a harvest of Stokeses, Lowes, Peris, and other assassins, who seek notoriety and fame by claiming the brand of Cain.

The Methodist General Conference having at last been compelled, by Dr. Lanahan's persistency, to investigate the affairs of the Book-Concern, the reports begin to come in in a manner which justifies Dr. L. in making his charges and demanding an examination. The reports are not yet complete, but one Sub-Committee already report that they have discovered a blunder of $20,000 against the bindery; that they cannot find anything to show that a balance-sheet has been struck for twenty years; that the foreman of the bindery, Hoffman, had been in the constant habit of selling leather; and that the amount of leather required to produce the amount of finished work turned out by the Book-Concern, in a given time, was more than $28,000 less than Hoffman charged the Concern. There are several Sub-Committees yet to report, but sufficient has already been developed to more than justify Dr. Lanahan.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* corrects THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for placing its name among the Republican papers of the Northwest which support Mr. Greeley. The insertion was a mistake. It is the Bloomington *Republican*, and not the *Pantagraph*, which supports Mr. Greeley. The mistake arose from the fact that the *Pantagraph* was influential in getting up the Cincinnati Convention.

The Yellowstone expedition, for which Messrs. Durfee & Peck, of Leavenworth, Kan., are furnishing two fine steamers, is attracting much attention. It is to start from Sioux City, Iowa, on the 15th of June, and it is expected that about two months will be required for the round trip. The price of a ticket, including meals and all expenses on the steamers, is $250. It is reported that Congressmen Dawes and Garfield, ex-Governor Cox, the Hon. Ben Wade, a representative of Jay Cooke & Co., and many leading gentlemen, are to be members of the expedition. Yellowstone Park generally, and the wonderful geysers in particular, are to be visited. J. J. Wheeler, Esq., of Leavenworth, conducts the preliminary arrangements.

The opportunity of visiting the East at a low rate of fare is now offered by the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company. They will sell tickets from Chicago to Philadelphia and return, and good until the 15th of June, for the low price of $30. No other such opportunity for cheap travelling to the Eastern cities will likely happen this year.

POLITICAL.

In the next Congress, of 292 Representatives, New England gains one member; the Middle States, seven; the Western States, twenty-six; the Southern States, seventeen; and the Pacific States, one.

—The Republican canvass for Governor, in Michigan, seems to have narrowed down to Governor Baldwin; John J. Bagley, the Detroit tobacconist; and General Humphrey, the present Auditor.

—A Convention of Michigan Liberals will soon be called for purposes of organization.

—Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, will succeed George F. Hoar in the next Congress; and ex-Governor William Claflin will succeed George M. Brooks, resigned, in the present Congress.

—The Effingham (Ill.) *Register* says:

> While at the Springfield Liberal Conference, we met Babcock, editor of the Iroquois *Times*. He says that in 1868 Grant got 1,000 majority in that county. B. now has $100 staked that Grant's majority will not exceed 500 this fall, and another $100 staked that his majority will be—0. Plucky Liberal! If Grant loses 1,400 in one county, what will be his loss in 102!

—Joshua Vansant, Mayor of Baltimore, is Chairman of the local Committee of Arrangements for the Democratic National Convention.

—The Grant Convention in Tennessee omitted the nomination of Governor. The Chattanooga *Herald*, however, which flies the ticket of Grant and Colfax, has the independent announcement of General N. B. Forrest for Governor.

—The sooner the Labor Reform party gets clear of Wendell Phillips as a leader, the better for Labor Reform. If they suffer themselves to be inveigled by his or any other machinations into the Grant camp, they should order a tombstone and an epitaph forthwith.

—The Linn County *Pilot*, which has come out strong for Greeley and Brown, is issued in Mt. Vernon, that fine college town in Linn County, Iowa. It promises to pilot the reading people of that section into the right political path. We welcome it as a strong advocate, and worthy of liberal support.

Utah Mines.

BRIGHAM CANON, Utah, May 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Times are getting brisk. The Utah Silver Works are in successful operation, and the Winnamac Works also. We have got several good mines in operation here, and we anticipate a big future for this place. We have in the town of Brigham 4 stores, 2 hotels, 2 restuarants, 4 bar-rooms, 1 billiard saloon, and 1 liquor store. Everything is looking well. Black Jack Gulch and Butterfield are turning out pretty good, assaying from $50 to $1,000 milling ore. A large number of prospectors are coming in. Black Jack and Butterfield and in this district. Respectfully,

FOGARTY & MCMANUS.

A Yawning Chasm.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As many as six times have we complained of the dangerous and impassable causeway near the corner of River and South Water streets. Huge mountains of brick compel the wanderer to ford the fathomless depths of mud, for, as he peers over the slight railing that bars his way to destruction, a shudder of horror comes over him, and he plunges into the mire at the risk of never appearing again. Why can we not have a sidewalk over that yawning chasm? Do assist us in this matter. Respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

CHICAGO, May 27.

—A jealous woman named Bridget Sullivan concealed herself in the bushes near Springfield, O., and waited for her lover, John Griffin, who was in company with another woman. When the couple came opposite where Bridget was concealed, she sprang out, and stabbed both of them, wounding them severely.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Prominent Illinois Democrats who Support Greeley.

Letter from Congressman Rice, of the Tenth Illinois District.

Democratic Opinions of the Chicago Times.

William M. Grosvenor on the Tariff Question and Mr. Greeley.

Movement to Nominate Speaker Blaine in Place of Grant.

Indorsement of Greeley and Brown by Massachusetts Democrats.

Views of Horatio Seymour, of N. Y.; J. C. Robinson, of Ill.; Asa Packer, of Pa.; Ex-Governor Downey, of Cal.; and Ex-Governor Magoffin, of Ky.

Illinois Democrats Who Support Greeley.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register (Democratic).

Mr Storey's *Times* desires to know if it is really a fact that the Democrats about this city will support Mr. Greeley. Yes, it is a fact, and not only the Democrats in this vicinity, but the Democratic masses all over the State, together with such prominent Democrats as W. A. Richardson, General Singleton, Judge Edmonds, Colonel John Dement, Colonel Cable, Judge Caton, A. M. Herrington, Wm. C. Green, W. W. O'Brien, L. W. James, D. J. Waggoner, R. E. Williams, Thos. J. Turner, Wm. E. Nelson, Timothy Young, John R. Eden, Joseph Cooper, John Scholfield, R. B. Hanna, Jas. C. Allen, E. Y. Rice, J. M. Crebs, C. L. Higbee, J. M. Bush, S. A. Buckmaster, W. D. Latshaw, A. G. Burr, D. M. Woodson, R. M. Knapp, G. A. Walker, J. M. Epler, John Shope, Bernard Arntzen, Scott Wike, John S. Lee, W. R. Morrison, W. J. Allen, J. L. D. Morrison, W. H. Green, W. B. Anderson, Thos. S. Casey, Geo. W. Wall, S. L. Bryan, H. W. Webb, Captains Hambleton and Halliday, Colonel Winston, A. B. Safford, S. Satats Tayler, N. R Casey, besides almost the entire Democratic press. Do you recognize any of the names?

The Hon. E. Y. Rice on the Situation.

From the Taylorsville (Ill.) Democrat.

The following letter from Judge Rice to a citizen of this place will doubtless be read with interest, as our citizens generally feel an interest in knowing the exact position of their Representative in Congress on the Presidential question:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I fully agree with you that it is now the duty of Democrats to accept in the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore in July next, the nominations for President and Vice President made by the Cincinnati Convention. The existing Administration can, in my judgment, be defeated in no other way. A large portion of the Republican party, as well as the Democratic party, believe that the country requires a change in the Administration, and are earnest in their efforts to accomplish this result.

The curse of this country is the outgrowth of that unfortunate condition of our national life which leads to the organization of political parties upon geographical lines. From this resulted the late war, which at its close left a residue of bad passions, of bitterness, and of animosity on the part of one section toward the other. These elements have entered into political contests and controlled the Government itself, or rather the party in whose hands it is since the return of peace—if the present state of things can truthfully be called peace.

Besides this, the enfranchisement of the colored people of the South, and the disabilities imposed and continued upon the more intelligent property-holding classes of the South, led, in the States of that section, to the further organization of parties chiefly based upon the distinction of race. This state of things made it possible for bad men, largely from the North, to put themselves at the head of an ignorant and inexperienced race, and use it as a means of obtaining power in the States of the South. The power thus obtained has been used to rob and plunder a helpless and prostrate people. War did not destroy and blast the hopes and prosperity of the South so completely and relentlessly as the vultures who have fed upon its vitals since its close.

The nomination of a third ticket (Democratic) at Baltimore would drive parties back into these old grooves, and tend to perpetuate party organizations upon geographical lines, and in the Southern States upon the distinction of race, with a continuation of the whole train of evils which naturally flow from such a state of things.

The Cincinnati nomination opens the way to escape from this unhappy condition of things. Mr. Greeley will command the support largely of all sections, and, if elected, will be the President, not of a section, but of all the people of the United States. Geographical lines in political parties will be obliterated, and the contest of races will cease in the South to interrupt the freedom of elections and endanger the peace of society. The people, thus liberated from the abnormal condition of things, will again become united in interest and feeling as well as in name. For the consummation of these great ends, as well as others I cannot now enumerate, I am willing to support for President a candidate who differs in many things from the party to which I belong and whose political faith I hold. It only remains for me to add that I shall abide the decision of the National Democratic Convention, and shall stand or fall with it, whether in victory or defeat. Yours, very truly, E. Y. RICE.

What the Democracy Think of the Chicago Times.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution (Democratic).

We were informed yesterday by reliable authority that the Democrats of Adams County, Illinois recently held a meeting at Quincy, and appointed a Committee, headed by Judge Skinner, of that city, to go to Chicago and see Mr. Storey, the publisher of the Chicago *Times*, and to ascertain from him directly what he means by the course the *Times* newspaper is pursuing with reference to the Presidential election; and to inform him, as representatives of the Adams County Democracy, that, if the *Times* does not immediately cease its warfare upon Horace Greeley, and cease advocating the nomination of a candidate for President by the National Democratic Convention, the Democracy of Adams County, Illinois, will withdraw their patronage from the *Times*.

We are also reliably informed that a Democratic Club of Ottumwa, in this State, numbering fifty regular subscribers to the Chicago *Times*, ordered the discontinuance of their papers.

Upon inquiring at the news depot in this city concerning the number of copies of the *Times* sold, we were informed by the proprietor that recently the number of copies of the *Times* sold to Democrats had decreased, but the Republicans purchased a larger number than formerly.

The train-boy on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad recently stated that four weeks ago he sold more copies of the *Times* than he did of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, but that now he sold four copies of THE TRIBUNE to one of the *Times*.

The Tariff Question and Mr. Greeley—Letter from William M. Grosvenor.

ST. LOUIS, May 22, 1872.

EDITOR CINCINNATI TIMES AND CHRONICLE: A recent telegram in your paper asserts that, at a meeting in New York, I urged that the Free-Traders should not make any "open opposition to the Greeley ticket." On the contrary, I urged, and shall at all times urge, that the Free-Traders should support the Liberal movement with all their strength, in order to secure the election of a Congress devoted to Reform. If, by their opposition, the Liberal movement could be broken down, they would inevitably secure not only the election of Grant, but also a Congress not better than the present. Joining with that movement, in three-fourths of the districts they will naturally unite with Democrats in nominating and electing members of Congress pledged to Reform. Mr. Greeley is bound by his letter of acceptance neither to resist by use of patronage nor to veto any Tariff bill. Mr. Greeley, thus pledged, with a Reform Congress, I infinitely prefer to Grant with a Congress controlled by Protectionists.

An opportunity better than any the cause of reform has seen for many years is now offered. Philadelphia will not dare to commit Republican Congressional candidates to Protection, and yet it will be forced to nominate President Grant, whose acts commit him to the cause of monopoly. The Industrial League of Pennsylvania declares that it will not support Mr. Greeley. These iron-monopolists would laugh to see the New-York Free Trade League coming to their rescue and supporting the same ticket with them. Right well they understand that the system falsely called Protective can be sustained only by maintaining party divisions based upon obsolete war issues, which will be forgotten in the election of men like Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. Mr. Greeley, in the *Tribune*, has been more powerful than a President; as a candidate he will be silent. That paper will hardly denounce a Liberal candidate for Congress because he is a Free Trader, while expecting him and his friends to support Mr. Greeley, a Protectionist. Governor Brown, whose casting vote in the Senate may yet turn the scale, is an earnest advocate of Tariff Reform. Between Greeley and Grant we must choose. Any new nomination, at Baltimore or elsewhere, will simply help to elect Grant, to divide the friends of Reform, and to enable a minority of Protectionists once more to elect a majority of Congressmen.

I earnestly opposed the nomination of Mr. Greeley, not doubting his honesty or popularity, but preferring a candidate more nearly representing those with whom this movement originated, and to whom it looked mainly for support. I hoped the Convention would not only destroy, but build. Because we could not there construct a machine to plow and plant at the same time, I am not therefore opposed to the plow. Grant means organized centralization and monopoly. Greeley means disorganization. I prefer disorganization to organized evil, with abiding faith that the American people will soon range themselves in parties based upon ideas instead of prejudices—upon living instead of dead issues. No selection at Cincinnati could change the essential character or reverse the inevitable tendency of this movement. A minority of the people, controlling the Republican organization, have made Tariffs to suit themselves. A disruption of that organization gives the majority power to make laws. Not until that disruption has become complete, can we build anew. The Convention voted for a political earthquake, and chose its candidates accordingly.

Some say that Mr. Greeley is a weak candidate. We shall see. He is known, and the people do not want to elect blindfold. He is a man of peace, and the people do not want to elect a war with Spain. He is a plain man, and the people are tired of the odor of royalty. He is a man of brains, and the people are tired of those who worship the golden calf. Above all, he is a civilian, and shoulder-strap government has become a bore.

Every Free-Trader ought first to be a patriot. Reforms of the gravest importance are to be secured by the Liberal movement, and to these Mr. Greeley is fully committed. Of the greatest,—that complete change in our policy toward the conquered States which alone can bring a genuine peace,—he has been the earliest and bravest champion. He is an honest man, and will not knowingly suffer thieves to plunder the people. That system of corruption which makes public service the spoil of party warfare, he is pledged to destroy. Return to specie, public lands actual for actual settlers, he has consistently urged. His letter of acceptance declares unequivocally for local self-government and personal liberty, and against the whole theory of centralization. Those who seek these reforms will not wisely oppose him, it seems to me, because he does not personally favor another which, as President, he will have less power to oppose than as editor. When his sincere desire for these Reforms led him to break down the barrier between himself and life long antagonists, they could not refuse to show a spirit equally patriotic. Better known than any other man in America as one who owes his success, not to luck, but to honesty, industry, and ability, he is the strongest representative of amnesty and peace, and civil instead of military rule. To oppose him, I must believe that the Tariff Reform is more important and of more immediate necessity than all others, and that it will be defeated by his election. I do so believe.

It seems to me that Free Traders have but one wise and consistent course before them—to join heartily the Liberal movement, and make its triumph overwhelming, thus removing forever those war issues, which, as long as they remain unburied block the path to any economic Reform, and meanwhile to seek earnestly the reform of the tariff by the nomination and election of members of Congress who represent their convictions. Respectfully, W. M. GROSVENOR.

Exchange Grant for Speaker Blaine.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:

The present is the most important era that has dawned on us since the 4th of July, 1776, when from the steeple on Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the tocsin rang out, "Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." The question must soon be decided by the electors of our country, whether that liberty, won by the wisdom and valor of our fathers, and baptized in their blood, shall be perpetuated throughout all time, or shall tumble into ruins; whether the Republican party, which so nobly and valiantly sustained the Constitution and abolished slavery, shall be scattered to the winds.

In selecting General Grant as the standard bearer in 1868, the Republican party believed they had selected a wise statesman, who would guide the ship of state as ably in peace as he had directed our armies in war. But they have been most woefully disappointed. Instead of calling to his councils the statesmen who had nurtured, sustained and built up the Republican party, he surrounded himself with a parcel of military martinets, who regarded the people as a mere means to be used for their own financial or political advancement; and consequently those of his Cabinet who could and would have guided him wisely have been powerless to do so. He has filled the offices all over the land with his own relatives or these military partisans, who are the mere creatures of his will, and the consequence is that venality and corruption have become universal. The leaders, the fathers of the Republican party, with the exception of a few men who have endeavored to sustain the country at every hazard, have been struck down; politically slaughtered because they dared to stand up for the right; and the others would soon share the same fate if General Grant could be re-elected. Nearly one-half of our liberal country is now groaning under military despotism, and the rest of it will soon be brought to the same condition if the evil is not stopped. Corruption stalks boldly over the land, and investigation after investigation has fully proved that rings have been formed of every kind to fleece the people of all that is left by the cormorants the President has appointed to office; and though efforts have been made to "whitewash" these matters for the credit of our country, our people cannot be hoodwinked by such transparent efforts.

General Grant has lost the confidence of the people at large, and though some official vampires will stop at nothing to retain their positions, the people will stamp the seal of reprobation on the whole concern; for they believe that any change will be for the better.

All these evils, however, may be avoided; the Republican party again consolidated, and made more powerful for good than ever; the down-trodden and oppressed may be relieved, and the hyenas who are now destroying the very vitals of the Republic driven to their dens, by a single act of true Republicans. All this may be accomplished by simply dropping General Grant at Philadelphia, and nominating James G. Blaine as the candidate of that Convention. Speaker Blaine is and has been always the same. A true patriot, an experienced and enlightened statesman, and a skilled politician, he has gone through all the grades of political and private life without the slightest blemish on his character. Detraction and slander have never dared to cast their filthy darts at him, knowing that his character, like the shield of Minerva, was not only invulnerable, but would cast back their shafts to their own utter destruction. No man has a stronger hold on the hearts of the American people, none more fully enjoys their confidence; and through an extended tour over the West, the question was often and earnestly asked by leading men of the country, Why not nominate Speaker Blaine? We answer, why not? and thus save the country and march to certain victory.

Massachusetts Democrats Indorsing Greeley and Brown.

Springfield, Mass. (May 24) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

The Democrats of the Tenth Massachusetts District to-day declared themselves emphatically for Greeley and Brown, in their Convention at Chester, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention. This was the first gathering of the kind in this State since the Cincinnati nominations were made, and was looked forward to with much interest as giving the key-note of the campaign in Massachusetts, so far as the Democracy were concerned. The Convention was composed of leading Democrats from both Hampden and Berkshire Counties, and there can be no doubt that it represented correctly the sentiments of the party in this district. On coming together, the members found, instead of dissentient views, as some had anticipated, a cordial unanimity of feeling in favor of the Cincinnati nominations. Charles W. Knox, of Chester, was chosen President, Dr. W. W. Jennes, of Chicopee, Secretary, and the Convention proceeded without delay to the election of delegates. The ballot resulted in the choice of Senator William L. Smith, of this city, and Jarvis N. Dunham, of Pittsfield. Dr. Jenness, of Chicopee, and E. F. Mills, of Williamstown, were chosen alternates. All these gentlemen are for Greeley; in fact, the temper of the Convention was such that no man known to be opposed to Greeley could have been elected. District Attorney George M. Stearns, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following, which were adopted with the greatest enthusiasm:

> *Resolved*, That, as citizens of this great Republic, proud of our country's past and anxious for its future welfare, we realize that there are higher duties than zeal for party or strife for partisan victory; that at this time, when the present Administration is bending its energies to overthrow even the form of republican Government, and recall and revive the terrible calamities of sectional differences and hate, when it is leaving uncared for our honor abroad and our good name and self-respect at home, and is regardful only of its own perpetuation and aggrandizement, we unhesitatingly join hands with all good men and true, to rescue the Government and restore it to constitutional guidance, and honorable and respectable control.
>
> *Resolved*, That it is our present belief that these ends can best be accomplished by ratifying the nominations and platform of Cincinnati, and that we desire our delegates at Baltimore to give expression to these our solemn convictions.

District Attorney Stearns subsequently made a powerful speech arraigning the present Administration for its flagrant abuses of power and declaring that the Democracy were ready to strike hands with the Liberal Republicans to overthrow it. Every allusion of this kind and every reference to the Cincinnati candidates and platform was received with tremendous applause. Not for many years has such an enthusiastic political Convention been held in the Tenth District. District Attorney Stearns' words have special significance from the fact that he is considered the leader of the Democracy in this district and is one of the delegates at large from the State to the Baltimore Convention. His belief is that Massachusetts will be a unit at Baltimore for Greeley and Brown.

Horatio Seymour.

Here is what Horatio Seymour said in favor of the endorsement of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, in his letter to the Hon. S. S Cox:

> Mr. Greeley's election will be a preservative step toward local neighborhood Government, and will stop the course of overbearing Federalism. We can have Democratic principles in some measure by acceding to the great revolution in his favor which is sweeping over the country. In this State it is irresistible. I have not been on personal terms with Mr. Greeley for some time, but there is wisdom and heartiness in the popular movement to support him. I recognize in the sympathy between himself and the voting masses an element stronger than talent or fitness. He has the talent and fitness to suit the temper of the times.

The Hon. James C. Robinson.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We are sorry to see, in some quarters, a disposition to find indiscriminate fault with Democratic Congressmen in regard to their course relative to the Presidential canvass. Thus it is assumed, in a letter before us, that the Hon. James C. Robinson, representing the Springfield (Ill.) District, has taken no position on the Greeley question. This does a worthy gentleman great wrong and injustice. Governor R. was understood to favor the nomination of Judge Davis at Cincinnati, but it is within our knowledge that he was outspoken in his declarations for Greeley *immediately* on hearing that he was the successful candidate, and we happen to know, also, that he has exercised great influence in shaping the views of others in the same direction.

The Voice of Pennsylvania Democrats.

From the New York Express (Democratic).

Judge Asa Packer, of Pa., is decided that the Democratic party should indorse the Cincinnati platform and make no nomination. He said recently: "If the Convention at Baltimore will do this, Mr. Greeley will be triumphantly elected, and the country will have an honest man in the chair of State, while peace and quiet will once more prevail." The same letter says that among other Democrats in Dauphin County, Pa., who have expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Greeley, is Judge Brodhead, ex-Speaker of the State Senate.

Ex-Governor Downey, of California.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: It is seldom that I intrude myself upon the attention of the public, as I cannot be considered a politician in the general acceptation of the term. I have held public positions in all grades, from Town Councilman to Governor, and endeavored in a modest way to fulfil the sacred trust imposed by the will of a free people with satisfaction to my conscience, and, I believe, the expressed pleasure of a generous constituency. As a citizen of this Republic, I hail with satisfaction the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention as an omen that the people intend to return to our original purity in the management of our national affairs. The last ten years have demoralized the nation, and the example set at the National Capital has permeated State, County, and Municipal Governments to such an extent that the tax-payer has lost all respect and confidence in public men, and now begins to doubt the wisdom of our form of government. I have all my life been a Democrat, but I think this the opportune time to forget party and the empty platitudes of platforms, and select men of well-known rectitude of character, who will bring back the country to its original sense of public economy. And in this view I hope the Democratic party will not hesitate or wait for a Convention in July, as by that time the mind of the nation will be made up. In my conception, the Democratic Committee is competent to determine this matter to the entire satisfaction of the party, and acting promptly, they will settle the men's minds and make success a matter of certainty. Now, among all the candidates whose names appeared before the Convention, I regard Horace Greeley's as the most fortunate. He is acceptable to the South, and the cause of freland, Germany, and Italy has always found in him a kind advocate. The freedmen, if there be any gratitude in them, must recollect his services, and from every point of view I can only discern success. Work we have, no doubt, before us, but the prize we contend for deserves an effort worthy of a great people. I am a business man and not a politician, but an occasion like the present will bring me out, and I will travel wherever I can be made useful for Greeley and Brown.

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

President's Office, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Los Angeles, Cal., May 8, 1872.

Letter from Ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky.

TEMPLE HILL, HARRODSBURG, KY., May 21, 1872.

Col. R. A Johnson, Louisville, Ky.:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to you inquiries I have to say I think the Democratic Convention, soon to assemble at Baltimore, ought to make a nomination. * * * Our object is to beat Grant with a better man, and to change the policy of his administration. If we had a fair chance to elect a Democrat, I would say nominate a Democratic ticket; but believing, as I do, such a nomination would drive Greeley from the field and elect Grant, I think the best thing we can do is to take the Cincinnati nominees. If we can't get what we want, we must take the next best thing. We must accommodate ourselves to circumstances beyond our control. We must recognize accomplished facts, and act in accordance with them. It is true that Greeley and Brown, like Frank Blair, have devoted a large portion of their lives to the extinction of slavery; but that being an accomplished fact, from which there is no escape, turning our backs upon the past I see no reason, looking to our present deplorable condition, why the Democratic party and the Liberal Republicans cannot act together in the future, especially as Mr. Greeley is willing to leave the tariff question to Congress. * * * The great object is to overthrow the present Administration, to cleanse the Government of its corruptions, to relieve the South from unheard-of oppression, to get clear of the merciless tyranny and foul corruption of our present rulers, and to put honest, capable men in their places, with whom we can act in good faith in shaping the future policy of the Government. As we cannot elect a Democrat, is there a better way to do this than to take the least objectionable among the Liberals? I think Greeley and Brown are the men. * * * They are for confining the Federal Government to its legitimate sphere of action, allowing the States to regulate their local and domestic affairs. They are for holding the military subject to the civil law. They are for relieving the South, and the people of the whole country, from the oaths, disabilities, and oppressions to which they have been subjected. They denounce the Administration and the carpet-baggers and scalawags by whom the people of the South have been persecuted, oppressed, and robbed, as fiercely as we do. They are for Civil Service Reform, and denounce in the most unmeasured terms the nepotism, corruptions, anp plundering of our present rulers. When they saw the country was going to ruin, they had the courage, the patriotism, and the manliness to say so, and to wish to unite with the Democrats in arresting it. * * * They have acted nobly so far. Let us make with them a common cause in arresting the Government in its downward career to a despotism, and success will crown our efforts to heal the wounds of the past and to restore to the whole country its liberty and prosperity. Let us drop our past prejudices. * * * Faithfully yours,

B. MAGOFFIN.

Macon County, Ill.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet (Democratic.)

> "A portion of the Democracy of Macon County" say they are for Greeley. It would be of more importance to know that some portion of the Republicans of Macon County are for Greeley. It does not appear that such is the case.—*Chicago Times.*

The *Times*, as a live paper, gets the credit of having the news from all sections of the State. It, however ignores the fact that a call for a Liberal Republican Convention in this county, numerously signed, has been issued, and that among the signers are some of the most prominent Republicans of the County. We fear the *Times*, in its zeal for Grant, neglects to get the news, or wilfully withholds it.

A very minute "portion of the Democracy of Macon County" thinks that all "division among Democrats can be avoided" by all the Democrats in the County remaining mute until the Chicago *Times* gives them an opinion and leave so express it.

Greeley Men in Effingham County, Ill.

From the Effingham (Ill.) Register (Republican).

Some of the Grant men of Effingham are taking considerable pains to circulate the story that there are no men of standing connected with the Greeley movement in this county. In making such statement they are damaging themselves, because the falsity is apparent to every one. To give outsiders an idea of the class of Republicans who are identified with the Liberal cause in this county, we select a few, with their occupations, from four townships:

T. D. Craddock, banker, Effingham.
H. G. Habing, banker, Effingham.
J. N. Gwin, attorney, Effingham.
D. W. Wood, attorney, Effingham.
W. D. Alexander, attorney, Effingham.
S. M. Meeker, physician, Effingham.
R. Gilbert, druggist, Effingham.
S. A. Newcomb, station agent, Effingham.
Hon. W. H. Blakely, farmer, Summit.
Wm. Mathews, physician, Mason.
D. C. Holloway, merchant, Mason.
Wade Mathews, farmer, Mason.
W. M. Abrams, merchant, Watson;
E. Avery, steam mill, Watson.
John Barclay, merchant, Watson,

Here are two bankers, three attorneys, two physicians, one station agent, two merchants, one druggist, one steam miller, two farmers, all of whom are Republicans, and whose standing as citizens is well known. We could add others, but we think the foregoing list is sufficient to furnish a satisfactory denial to all such slanders on the Greeley-Brown movement in this county.

The South.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times (Democratic).

The South has followed the Northern Democrats to defeat as long as it proposes to do so. If the delegates to the Baltimore Convention make a nomination, they will do so against the unanimous will of the South, and the people of the South, knowing that defeat is inevitable with a straight Democratic nomination, will prefer to take the chances with Greeley and Brown against the field.

The Printers for Greeley.

Boston (May 25) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The journeymen printers of this city and vicinity have inaugurated a movement looking towards the support and election of Greeley and Brown, which they will labor to make general among the members of the craft throughout the country. It is thus far confined to the newspaper workmen; but the idea is to embrace all branches of the profession who desire to see one of their number placed at the head of the nation. At the preliminary meeting held this afternoon all the offices in the city were represented, the largest number present from any single establishment being from the office of a recently established and radical Grant organ. The meeting was supposed to be strictly private, but it has been learned that forty or more people comprised its number, and that the proceedings were characterized by entire unanimity. Brief addresses were made by several prominent members of the fraternity, among them being Messrs. Wilson and Wise, who, by the way, have never heretofore been identified with any political movement, either of the labor reformers or otherwise, and at their conclusion a Greeley and Brown campaign club was organized with the following result: President, George Wise; Vice President, George Painter; Secretary, C. E. Innis; Treasurer, W. H. Andrews; Executive Committee, J. B. Beyer, D. A. McMullen, J. W. Curtis; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. J. Courtney.

The club will be known as the "Printers' Greeley and Brown Campaign Club of Boston," and it is expected that it will initiate the formation of similar associations throughout the country. After the adoption of the subjoined address to the printers of the United States, the meeting adjourned for one week:

SHERMAN HOUSE, BOSTON, May 27, 1872.

To the Printers of the United States:

We, the undersigned, feeling that our craft has been highly honored by the selection of our brother printer, Horace Greeley, as a candidate for President of the United States, respectfully ask you to join us in the formation of campaign clubs, that we may the more effectually give our aid to secure his honorable and triumphant election.

A GALLANT DEED.

The Shipping and City of Marseilles Saved from Destruction by American Daring—Joy and Gratitude of the People.

London (May 24) Despatch to the New York Herald.

Full and complete despatches have been received at last in reference to the gallant conduct of the officers and sailors of the American squadron at Marseilles in the latter part of last month. By their discipline, skill and intrepidity the shipping in the harbor of that port was saved from certain destruction, and it is more than probable that but for their gallantry the flames would have also spread to the city, when the horrors of Chicago might have been repeated, since French cities are deplorably defective in agencies for the control and extinguishment of fires.

The American squadron,—consisting of the Wabash, Congress, Brooklyn, Plymouth, Shenandoah, Juniata, and Wachusett, under the command of Admiral Alden,—were at the time lying in the Napoleon Basin, surrounded by almost innumerable merchantmen, embracing every description of craft and nationality. The night was fine, the sea calm, and there was a little moonlight. Suddenly, just after midnight, an explosion startled the fleet and the city, and the awakened people beheld, with alarm and dismay, dense clouds of heavy smoke rising from the burning hull of an Italian ship which had just arrived from Philadelphia with a cargo of petroleum, and had in some way got ablaze.

With the memory of the great fire at Bordeaux (which originated in precisely the same way) still fresh in their minds, the citizens fully realized the nature of the danger that now threatened them. So closely were the merchantmen huddled together that it seemed impossible to prevent the flames spreading, as at Bordeaux, through the rest of the fleet and thence to the wharves and city, especially as the houses come right down to the front of the harbor. Crowds of anxious men gathered along the shores and gazed at the peril that menaced them in panic-stricken, fascinated horror.

But, while the Frenchmen were thus paralyzed with fright, the Americans, also sensible of the danger, took instant measures to avert the coming disaster. The flames on board the ill-fated ship were spreading with fearful rapidity and illuminated with sinister glare the shipping, the quays, and the faces of the terror-stricken thousands who had rushed down to the water's edge. When the consternation was at its height the bugles on board the American fleet were heard calling away the boats, with the familiar tunes that seemed so strangely out of place at such a moment. Presently a twelve-oared cutter was seen to push away from the squadron and speed with lusty strokes toward the burning ship; then another and another; then a cluster of ten or more, until twenty boats, almost all that Admiral Alden had under his command, had been despatched on the pressing, dangerous errand of saving fear-wrapped Marseilles.

In a few minutes the first boat which put off gained the windward side of the burning vessel, and, quick as thought, the men were seen to scramble on board like cats, and move, as it seemed amid the very flames. The other boats were soon alongside, and the admirable plan of the officer was at once put into execution. Crew after crew of the boats were seen to board the vessel. Others of the boats seemed hovering along the ship's side. On shore there was a dead silence, but through the smothered roar and crackling of the fire could be heard the clear, firm orders from the American officers in command, succeeded by the blows of axes.

But the panic-stricken spectators on shore still had no idea of the plan by which the danger was to be turned aside. The impossibility of escape was anxiously canvassed, and men saw in imagination the flaming oil floating away from the doomed ship and igniting the neighboring craft, until the whole surface of the basin should be covered with blazing oil and burning wrecks.

The plan of the Americans was first to scuttle the ship, next to cast loose the moorings, and thirdly to tow her as far out into the bay as possible before she sank. This could not be appreciated at the time by those on shore; but how admirably American brains and discipline told that night is in the sequel. When it was well assured that the timbers had been sufficiently pierced to insure her sinking the boats were seen to form in single file, lashed securely together stem to stem. A hawser was passed out over the bow of the ship and made fast to the sternmost boat.

The excitement rose still higher as the Italian slowly settled down into the water till her deck was almost level with the surface of the water. All the arrangements having been completed, the single file of American boats, lashed stem and stern, were seen pulling bravely away, and as the line straightened the burning ship also slowly moved out towards the bay, towed irresistibly forward by 280 sturdy American oars.

It was clear now that the peril was over, and an immense cheer of delight and gratitude broke from the assembled citizens. The Americans kept on rowing until the burning vessel sunk, and though there was here and there a little pool of flaming oil upon the waves, no further disaster occurred, owing to the distance between the fire and the vessels.

The next day the Americans were the recipients of the warmest praise from all sides. The people expressed at once admiration at the ingenuity and daring of the plan of action adopted, and gratitude for the relief it had brought them.

THE JOHNSON-HAROLD SCANDAL.

Vindication of the Dead Lady and the Ex-President by Citizens of Greeneville, Tenn.—The Author of the Calumny a Fugitive.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald, May 24.

In the local columns of the *Press and Herald* of April 30, the following paragraph appeared:

> There come to us reports of a great scandal at Greenville. We caution our readers against giving too ready credence to the busy tongue of scandal, which spares neither high nor low, the pure nor impure.

It was a scandal in which the names of ex-President Johnson and that of a most estimable married lady of Greenville (Mrs. Emily Harold) were brought into criminal association, and the atrocious calumny was circulated with all the particularity of circumstance and positiveness of detail necessary to give it plausibility and gain for it credence among that too great multitude who, while detesting the slanderer, are ready to receive and entertain his slanders.

A prompt and thorough investigation into the affair by a number of true and intelligent citizens of Greenville, at once revealed the groundlessness of the diabolical reports, and so overwhelming were the evidences that it was a most cruel and malicious fabrication, that the scandal itself seemed instantly to perish. But it perished not before it had done its deadly work. It had reached the ear of Mrs. H., and had fallen with crushing weight upon her innocent heart. Reason had yielded to the shock and fell from its throne. Driven to madness, her own hand sought and took her life. An account of her tragic death and her burial at Greeneville on the 9th inst., was published in these columns, though without reference to the calumny that had impelled her to self-destruction.

So thorough and satisfactory was the exposure of the slander, and so shocked was the community by its terrible results, that it was hoped, both for the sake of the living and the memory of the dead, that it might escape the heartless news-mongers of the press, to be forgotten and remain buried with its innocent victim. But too much reputation was in issue for it to perish there. With redoubled venom it comes to life in a distant paper, and the citizens of Greeneville are constrained, by a sense of justice, to come before the public in vindication of the living and the dead. The following communication explains itself, the necessity and the propriety of its appearance. Of the parties represented by the signatures, we will say that they are among the most honorable and intelligent of our people. They are citizens of Greeneville, and men of prominence in both parties. Their statements will be indorsed by every man and woman who knows them, or has knowledge of the facts. While the calumnious paragraph that has called forth their communication will no doubt run its rapid round, the reputation of ex-President Johnson will survive the slander unsullied, and, though the grave cannot give up the murdered victim, the memory of her virtues will be her lasting vindication. The cold-blooded villian who invented the slander and sent it forth on its fatal errand has fled to parts unknown,—better for him could he flee to parts unknown to his God.

GREENEVILLE, Tenn., May 23, 1872.

EDITORS PRESS AND HERALD: Our attention has been called to the following "special," cut from the Indianapolis *Journal* of the 20th inst.:

> ANDY JOHNSON AS A SEDUCER—SUICIDE OF HIS VICTIM.
>
> BROOKLYN, May 18.—A few days since it was announced that Mrs Emily Harold, wife of the Postmaster at Greeneville, East Tennessee, had committed suicide by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. A letter just received by a resident of Greeneville, now in Brooklyn attending the Methodist General Conference, conveys the intelligence that Mrs. Harold had been seduced by ex-President Johnson, and that discovery and exposure led her to the commission of the rash act. Great indignation is expressed among the citizens of Greeneville against the ex-President, and many of the best citizens refuse to speak to him on the street.

So far as we know, this is the first libellous publication of the scandal current here about a month since, which doubtless impelled Mrs. Harold to suicide. At that time it was thoroughly and carefully investigated by some of us, and we did not hesitate then, nor do we now, to pronounce it a cruel and malicious slander.

Mrs. Harold was about 52 years of age, and for over thirty years had been a member of the Presbyterian Church here, during all which time she had sustained the character of an earnest, consistent Christian, a chaste and faithful wife, a kind and dutiful mother, a charitable neighbor, and a true and noble woman, respected and esteemed by all in this community. She had, during all her whole life, been the intimate personal friend and companion of Mrs. Johnson, living for many years past within a few steps of each other. The cruel shaft of slander dethroned her reason and pierced her heart.

"Great indignation is felt among the good citizens of Greenville." Its object, however, is not the ex-President, but the authors and utterers of the infamous and groundless slander, which has caused the death of one of our purest women, sent sorrow and grief to many happy homes, and cast a gloom over the whole community.

Unsolicited, and without consulting either of the injured families, we offer this voluntary tribute of truth to the memory of a virtuous, noble woman, and the character of a distinguished, respected, and esteemed neighbor, most foully slandered, and, in justification to the living and the dead, request its publication.

H. H. Ingersoll; Robert M. McKee; E. C. Reeves, editor of *Sentinel*; Sam. Milligan, Judge United States Court of Claims; Jas. A. Galbraith, former Internal Revenue Collector; James H. Robinson, Attorney; Lewis F. Self, former Senator; A. W. Walker, Sheriff of Greene County; A. H. Pettibone, Assistant United States District Attorney; S. E. Snapp, Mayor of Greeneville; S. V. McCorkle, Pastor of Presbyterian Church; D. R. Britton, Clerk Circuit Court; David Sevier, twenty-seven years C. & M.; Robert McCorkle; Felix A. Reeve, Attorney; A. M. Piper, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector—citizens of Greeneville.

—There is rather a a curious case pending in a Massachusetts Court. At Worcester there is a large Copperas factory in close proximity to a very beautiful cemetery. The fumes from the factory discolor and corrode the tombstones, and the proprietors of the cemetery have asked for an injunction to shut up the copperas works.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOK AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

The Life of Horace Greeley

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY JAMES PARTON.

This is one of the most interesting and instructive biographies ever published. It is the only Life of Horace Greeley that contains a full record of his early years, the facts of which Mr. Parton gathered visiting the town where Mr. Greeley was born and the several places where he lived before he went to New York. It contains more information about him than can be obtained elsewhere. It gives a full account of his career, from the poor farm in New Hampshire through his laborious life as farmer, printer, editor, Congressman, to his nomination for the Presidency. Handsomely illustrated with several portraits, pictures of his birth-place, Chappaqua farm, editorial "den," etc. The book is exceedingly fascinating, and must have an immense sale.

For territory and terms address

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

MEDICAL.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 136 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 136 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic,

Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 19, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $13; halves, $6.50; quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $16.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

RITAKER'S MISFORTUNES.

Failure of the California Boy to Ride 200 Miles in 12 Hours.

The Poor Fellow Twice Thrown from His Horse, and Finally Carried Off the Field.

A Hurdle Horse Killed, and a Lad Seriously Injured.

A youth named Chas Ritaker, known west of the Rocky Mountains as "The California Boy," attempted to ride 200 miles in twelve hours, at Dexter Park, during yesterday. The feat has been accomplished several times on Mexican mustang horses, in California, and once by Ritaker. The climate there, however, is so different from that here that almost twice the endurance would be necessary to succeed in Chicago. The sharp lung-cutting prairie winds "go through" a man, when riding fast, as if he were a seive, and have such an effect upon the breathing apparatus as to frequently cause hemorrhage. Another "California Boy" rode 100 miles in five hours at Dexter Park several years ago, and won a stake, but a portion of the money was used by his friends to defray his funeral expenses.

The undertaking of Ritaker was considered foolhardy by all sensible people, but his friends claimed that he was "plucky" and could stand any amount of fatigue. He proved that he possessed considerable nerve and physical vigor, and would undoubtedly have travelled the distance yesterday had it not been for misfortune.

He started on his long journey at half-past 6 o'clock in the morning, in the presence of about fifty persons, beside the judges, Messrs. S. P. Creiger, John Skinner, J. W. Cook, and A. M. Wells. The horses provided were from the livery stables, and for the most part were what are called "plugs." Half a dozen of them—there were about thirty-five in all—were fair runners, and made pretty good time for "mules," as a sporting man designated them. Each animal was ridden but once around the inside or running track, which is seven-eighths of a mile in length—229 times around being 200 miles—when it was relieved. As soon as the starting point—about half way between the quarter pole and the judges' stand—was reached, Ritaker jumped off and leaped into the saddle of another fresh horse, and was off again. The changes at first required but three or four seconds, but about noon half a minute, and sometimes a full minute, was necessary. His head had to be kept cool, and bay rum was used for the purpose, his "trainer" rubbing it in for "effect." Ritaker is strictly temperate, and drank ice-water, when thirsty, but never more than half a mouthful at a time.

While going around the track for the twenty-fifth time, an accident happened which caused a delay of about fifteen minutes, and nearly ended the race. Ritaker was riding an "ugly" horse, and the animal "bolted," jumping over the rail along side of the track. The "Boy" was thrown off, and the horse fell upon him. Ritaker's "trainer" and several of the men who were attending to the animals, ran to his assistance, a small boy leading a horse for him to complete the mile. An examination showed that he was more severely hurt than was supposed. His right side was literally skinned from the shoulder to his foot, his left arm was badly hurt, and his face cut, and the right eye completely closed. He was sponged off, and, when taken on the track, fainted away. Every one thought he could not ride another mile, but he soon recovered consciousness, and said he would "win or die." He mounted a fresh horse, and started again, and nothing further occurred until the ninetieth round, when he was thrown again, but alighted on his feet. He was then given a bath, and appeared on the course looking as fresh as ever. After the first mishap occurred, up to the time of the second accident, he had been growing weaker, and, when carried into the judges' stand for the bath, seemed well nigh exhausted. His appearance, when he came out, was encouraging to betting men, and $100 to $50 was offered that he would "make it." There were no takers. He continued going round and round, each time seemingly growing weaker (his trainer assisting him to mount and dismount), until the 172d round, when, upon alighting, he fell to the ground. He was carried into the stand again, and treated to another bath, which had the same effect as the first. The bets were still $100 to $50, and takers were as scarce as ever. Every round now was hailed with applause by the spectators, a band in the glass house played lively airs, and all on the ground—there were about 2,500 people present at this time—were confident that the plucky young man would be victorious. Unfortunately, however, an unmanageable pony was selected to make the 198th round. Hardly had Ritaker mounted, and before he had his feet in the stirrups, when the unruly animal gave several rapid "buck jumps" forward, bolted to the right, struck a horse standing by the rail, and over went the rider. He fell flat on his back, and "turned up his eyes." "He's gone," was the exclamation which escaped the lips of all who saw the accident, and he was, sure enough. He was promptly carried into the stand, and every effort made to revive him, but without success. He became gradually worse, and his face resembled that of a corpse. A hack was called, and he was conveyed to the Transit House, where he was attended to by a physician. His injuries are not believed to be of a serious nature, but he was so completely exhausted as to render their effect uncertain. Thus ended the great (inhuman) race. Ritaker had ridden 172½ miles, and been in the saddle nine hours and twenty-four minutes; his task was unaccomplished, and he was nearly dead. May this prove to be a warning to other men who are foolish enough to risk their lives for an obituary notice in a sporting paper.

THE SCORE

appended is the time made during each round—seven-eighths of a mile:

1..2:17	41..2:08	81..2:03	121..2:18	161..2:07
2..2:23	42..2:15	82..2:20	122..2:03	162..2:15
3..2:20	43..2:11	83..2:22	123..2:28	163..2:8
4..2:28	44..2:35	84..2:20	124..2:14	164..1:54
5..2:00	45..2:21	85..2:13	125..2:25	165..2:00
6..2:05	46..2:30	86..2:22	126..2:30	166..2:10
7..2:17	47..2:27	87..2:17	127..2:45	167..2:38
8..2:10	48..2:30	88..2:15	128..2:18	168..2:20
9..2:21	49..2:20	89..2:8	129..2:10	169..[illegible]
10..2:20	50..2:25	90..2:10	130..1:53	170..[illegible]
11..2:20	51..2:16	91..2:40	131..2:11	171..2:8
12..2:25	52..2:16	92..2:00	132..2:29	172..2:43
13..2:22	53..2:59	93..2:25	133..[illegible]	173..2:48
14..2:21	54..2:19	94..2:21	[illegible]..2:18	174..2:08
15..2:15	55..2:25	95..2:30	135..2:13	175..2:14
16..2:20	56..2:20	96..2:10	136..2:15	176..2:10
17..2:10	57..2:08	[illegible]	137..2:21	177..2:12
18..2:04	58..2:15	[illegible]..2:31	138..2:30	178..2:32
19..2:12	59..2:12	99..2:33	139..2:10	179..2:23
20..2:12	60..2:21	100..2:49	140..2:03	180..2:15
21..2:20	61..[illegible]	101..2:18	141..2:20	181..2:05
22..2:24	[illegible]..15	102..2:16	142..2:16	182..2:16
23..2:08	[illegible]..2:07	103..2:16	143..2:35	183..2:11
24..2:14	64..2:05	104..2:22	144..2:19	184..2:15
25..2:30	65..2:25	105..2:05	145..2:05	185..2:10
26..[illegible]	66..1:59	106..2:20	146..2:32	186..2:08
[illegible]..2:22	67..2:21	107..2:11	147..2:12	187..2:17
[illegible]..2:40	68..2:18	108..2:17	148..2:18	188..2:15
29..2:18	69..2:30	109..2:20	149..2:05	189..2:15
30..2:25	70..2:10	110..2:20	150..2:19	190..2:15
31..2:10	71..2:17	111..2:19	151..2:30	191..2:23
32..2:05	72..2:25	112..2:19	152..2:33	192..2:10
33..2:06	73..2:30	113..2:02	153..2:39	193..2:23
34..2:10	74..2:30	114..2:30	154..2:45	194..2:40
35..2:25	75..2:25	115..2:20	155..2:20	195..2:07
36..2:00	76..2:10	116..2:11	156..2:12	196..2:07
37..2:15	77..1:59	117..2:15	157..2:10	197..2:25
38..2:40	78..2:20	118..2:00	158..2:06	198.. ..
39..2:06	79..2:10	119..2:20	159..2:10	
40..2:25	80..2:27	120..2:30	160..2:06	

THE OTHER RACES.

The animals entered for the single dash of seven-eighths of a mile were then called up. There were three entries, and the race was won by Ed. Gray's "King's Excuse" in 1:44.

A hurdle race over the same track and four hurdles, was the last on the programme. The animals entered were Ed. Gray's Peter Simple, and Chase's Barney. While jumping the second hurdle, Peter Simple fouled the top of it, and fell. His rider, a boy, was unable to get clear, and fell between the ground and the animal. The lad's leg was broken, and he sustained internal injuries which place his life in jeopardy. "Peter Simple" will jump no more hurdles; his shoulder was dislocated, and a stroke with a hammer on the head ended his career.

An Extensive Hardware House.

Among the many new and attractive stores which have been established on the South Side, none is more deserving of attention than the hardware house of Turpin, Cattrell & Co. Their store occupies a room 100 feet long by 25 feet in width, and contains a complete assortment of builder's hardware of all descriptions: bronze and plated house and door trimmings of the best quality and latest pattern, with a complete stock of locks, knobs, etc.; mechanics' tools of all descriptions; saws, planes, chisels, etc., of the best quality, purchased, as are all of their goods, direct from the manufacturers. They have the best American and English table cutlery, and the celebrated Wattenholm's pocket knives, with a complete assortment of general hardware, purchased previous to the recent rise, and at prices which defy competition. T. C. & Co. have fortunately secured the services, as salesman, of Mr. E. S. Smith, formerly with Wm. Blair & Co., and who will, at all times, be pleased to see his friends in his new location. Mr Turpin is well-known as one of Chicago's best business men, and Mr. Cattrell is a thorough and competent hardware man.

The Tucker and Hemmer.

The Farrand tucker, folder, and adjustable hemmer is attracting the attention of all sewing machine owners as being the most simple and perfect attachments ever invented, doing all that is required in tucking in the most elegant manner, without the usual marking, creasing, or folding with the hands. The hemmer is also a most valuable addition, hemming twelve different widths, and can be adjusted at will. See advertisement on first page. Edward G. Newell, Agent Farrand Manufacturing Company, No. 634 Wabash avenue.

Ohio.

From the New York Tribune.

A leading Democrat of Ohio, who has been repeatedly honored by his party, and whose opportunities for information and soundness of judgment are not excelled by any man in Ohio, writes to a friend in this city, under date of May 14, as follows:

The political situation here is anomalous. Greeley's nomination was received by the Grant men with a broad grin, and the Democrats were disappointed. They all looked for Adams. Ten days have elapsed and the change is marvellous, though not demonstrative. You will scarcely find more than one Democrat in ten that has not decided that he will vote for Greeley. The tenth one will soon be of the same way of thinking. Many Democrats have gone beyond, and two out of every ten now say that, if the Democrats do not nominate Greeley at Baltimore, they will never vote a Democratic ticket again. Many Republicans begin to "talk out in meeting," and declare for Greeley. I may be mistaken, but I think "old White Hat" will carry Ohio in November, and there can be no question as to his success in the Union. All that is necessary to produce a great bolt from Grant to Greeley is the evidence that the Democrats do not intend to take advantage of it. I think our Convention at Baltimore will be wise, discreet, and politic enough for the emergency.

Again, under date of May 21, the same gentleman, after travelling through the country extensively, writes:

The contest thus far is a most remarkable one. There is no bitterness, and apparently not much activity, but yet you can all the while note a change going on, and the Grant papers are evidently scared. I do not think you need have any fear of Democrats voting for Grant. I shall be much surprised if, in Ohio, in a race between Grant and Greeley, the latter does not get more Republican votes in Franklin County than the former will Democratic votes in the State. I may not calculate right, but I feel very certain from all I see and hear, that the race will be between Grant and Greeley alone, and the latter will win.

The Canal Emptied at La Salle.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 28.—The LaSalle level of the canal is being emptied to-day, to afford an opportunity for repairing the Vermillion aqueduct, which, it is thought, will be completed by to-morrow evening. Of course no boats can enter the canal from below in the meantime.

MARRIED.

WAUGH—STEEL—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank Wilkins, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Mr. Robert Waugh, of Dunbar, Scotland, and Susan, youngest daughter of the late George Steel, Esq., of Chicago. No cards.

NEWCOMB—ALBERTSON—At Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, May 28, by the Rev. Dr. Locke, Mr. Charles A. Newcomb, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Jessie Albertson, eldest daughter of J. R. Albertson, of Chicago. No cards.

WERNEKEN—SCOTT—On the 27th inst., at the residence of S. P. Shaw, by Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Mr. Frank S. Werneken, of Detroit, and Miss Nellie R. Scott, of Auburn, N. Y.

☞ Detroit and Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

DIED.

DEAN—At Park Ridge, Ill., May 28, 1872, Mrs. M. C. Dean, of this city, widow of Philip Dean.

Funeral services will be held at Park Ridge, Thursday, May 30, 1872, at 10 a. m. A special train will leave the Chicago and Northwestern Depot at 9:15 a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Mother's Treasure.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The Atmosphere of Love is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

Talk at the Toilet.—Every lady's maid knows that the bewitching beings who pave their triumphant way with conquered hearts, regard a splendid head of hair the most effective of all womanly fascinations. They believe, and they are right, that they can lasso as many beaux with the luxuriant ringlets and glossy braids as they can "kill at sight" with their beaming eyes. Hence in their "toilet talk" among themselves and with their attendants, the merits of preparations for the hair are freely canvassed, and the latest result of this discussion seems to be the almost universal adoption of Lyon's Kathairon as an article better adapted to promote the growth and beauty of the "Chief Glory of Women" than any other at present before the world. They say that without irritating the skin of the head it eradicates dandruff, and that it penetrates below the surface to the roots of the hair, endowing them with new life and vigor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—2 FURNISHED front rooms, with board. Location pleasant and convenient to business. Terms reasonable.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—TO RENT—WITH or without board a furnished front room for two gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

24 BISHOP-COURT, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park—A large room for two gentlemen, also a single room, with board.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—A SUITE OF VERY DEsirable rooms and single room, with board.

49 HUBBARD COURT—BETWEEN STATE-st. and Wabash-av. Room and board for gentlemen. Also accommodation for day boarders.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington, a nicely furnished front parlor, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Bath, hot and cold water. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. References required.

74 HONORE-ST., JUST WEST OF UNION Park, near Madison, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, with elegantly furnished alcove rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife.

75 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Good rooms.

107 ELLIS-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one large room, with southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished. Also one room furnished; for the latter prefer a lady who would be willing to occupy the room with a child. Inquire as above.

121 WALNUT-ST.—BOARD, WITH FURnished square room and closet, gas and use of bath; pleasant locality, private family. Gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 6 o'clock dinner. Also, barn to rent. References exchanged.

135 TWENTY-NINTH ST., BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs.—Large furnished front room, suitable for two, with full or partial board.

153 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—LARGE WELL furnished room; also one single front room, with or without board, at reasonable rates, all first-class. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A HANDsomely furnished front room, with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Also, day board or rooms for gentlemen.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE back room, with board for two. Price, $15 a week.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMEly furnished front room, overlooking the Lake, with board for gentleman; or a married couple.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished, large, front room with two closets, with board; gentlemen preferred.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST.—ROOM AND board for gent and wife or two gents, where only a few boarders are kept.

322 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with first class board.

345 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED or unfurnished front rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 9 South May-st., between Washington and Randolph.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen; furnished or unfurnished room, in a private family.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—VERY PLEASant furnished front room, with board, for two persons. Price reasonable.

483 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A PLEASANT unfurnished parlor, with board, at reasonable rates, to responsible parties. Very desirable location. References exchanged.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT alcove room; also one large square room, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE BEDroom, furnished, with board, where they can have a pleasant home; also accommodation for 2 or 3 single gentlemen; modern improvements and reasonable rates.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—UNFURNISHED FRONT suite with board. Newly papered and painted. Family small. Terms moderate.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND room, with large closet, in private family, for gentleman and wife.

609 WABASH-AV.—VERY NICELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; day boarders accommodated; boarding and sale stable in rear.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms with board; this house is new, modern, and is the finest location and best accommodations in the city; come and see the advantages we offer, and obtain a fine summer house.

661 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A nice suite of rooms, with first-class board, suitable for gent and wife; references required.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—Two pleasant front rooms, with or without board; modern improvements. Also barn to rent.

694 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ELEGANTLY furnished room, suitable for two; also single room, with board; reference required; day boarders accommodated.

720 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room with board; also a few day boarders wanted.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room, with first-class table, for gentlemen and wives; also rooms for single gentlemen; references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

804 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with first-class board; pleasant location. References given and required.

824 WABASH-AV.—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove room, also single room. Terms low. References exchanged.

884 INDIANA-AV., COR. EIGHTEENTH-st.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board; also day board.

909 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife or two young men; pleasant front room; private family.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—ONE LARGE HANDsome room, with carpets, to gentleman and wife, who will furnish, at $18 per week.

BEDS 50 CENTS PER NIGHT, AT THE OLD California House, 52 South Canal-st.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—$2.50 per day; day board $5 per week. Permanent board and room for a few gentlemen, at reasonable rates.

NICE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, TO rent, with board, in private family; Walnut-st., near Lincoln. Address T 21, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A COMMERCIAL AGENT WANTS A good quiet home in the city to rest a few weeks, would prefer a private family. Good references. Address N 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR SINgle gent, within 1 mile of 89 West Madison. Apply or address JOHN E RILEY, in care Webber & Harkins, 89 West Madison-st.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY (JUST FROM school) is desirous of obtaining board on the West Side, in a strictly private family, where she may have the comforts of a home. Address stating terms and location. P 73, Tribune office. References exchanged.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, WITH UNfurnished suite of front rooms. Location must be pleasant and central, and terms not to exceed $17 per week. Address, with terms and location, C 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, IN A private Eastern family, on the West Side, by a gentleman and wife. Address, to-day, with terms, V 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A private family, where there are few or no other boarders, in West Division; Washington-st. preferred. Prices must be moderate. Address W 12, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $5,000 to $10,000 in a manufacturing business that will pay. Address B 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURniture designer, one that understands the manufacture of fine furniture and has from $1,000 to $2,000. Address H 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 IN A BUSiness that will bear strict investigation. Call or address J. B. SKIDMORE, No. 123 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN HALF INterest of retiring partner; will clear $[illegible] a year; location the best in the city. Address G 53, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS BY MR. JOSEPH TAYLOR, the Renowned Banjoist, 98 Green-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD horse, buggy and harness, a first-class piano. Address P 89, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, 100 feet corner South Park Boulevard and Oakwood-av.
172 feet corner Vincennes and Oakwood-avs.
372 feet Oakwood-av., west of Vincennes av.
40 feet Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth st.
84 feet Vincennes-av., corner of Fortieth-st.
88 feet Vincennes-av., corner Bowen-av.
494 feet Wabash-av., northwest corner Forty-seventh.
50 feet Wabash-av., north of Forty-eighth-st.
50 feet Wabash-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth sts.
100 feet Indiana-av., southwest corner Forty-eighth-st.
200 feet Michigan-av., southeast corner Forty-eighth.
155 feet Indiana-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st.
316 feet Prairie-av., four corners Fifty-third st.
1,150 feet Calumet-av., four corners Fifty-third st.
600 feet South Park-av., corner Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
40 feet Forty-second-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
125 feet Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av.
75 feet State-st., Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts.
220 feet Calumet-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—BY ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.
Indiana-av., 50x171, with fine large frame house in good order, north of Twenty-second-st.
Indiana-av., 25x160, near Thirty-fifth-st., east front, great bargain; $4,700.
Twenty-third-st., 100x125, with two houses and two barns, good investment, east of Prairie-av.
Twenty-seventh-st., east of Wallace, lot 25x125, only $2,500, easy payments; good house.
Nice little cottage and lot 50x150, on Madison-av., Hyde Park, only $3,000, near depot and dummy.
Beautiful suburban home, lot 100x150, with fine trees, shrubbery, and good house, near Hyde Park Hotel, depot and lake. $13,500.
Several choice residences at Oakland, fine location, on favorable terms. Call and go out and look at them with us.

FOR SALE—LEASES RUNNING 99 YEARS without revaluation. The most extraordinary leases ever offered for sale.
State-st., near corner Randolph, 28x44.
Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 26x110.
Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, 40x170 feet.
These leases also include privilege of purchase, thus rendering them better than a fee of the property, particularly to those who cannot afford to buy immediately and at the same time erect suitable buildings on the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., nearly opposite Grand Central Hotel.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BRICK house and 2 lots; also, 3 lots subject to incumbrances for cheap lots. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—424 WARREN-AV., NEAR WESTern-av., 2-story, with brick basement, only $8,000. Easy terms, if sold this week. M. BARBE, No. 99 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$30 MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NO interest; neat cottage and lot, Erie-st., near Lincoln; $3,200, $700 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRIME BUSINESS PROPERTY, 216 feet on Twelfth-st.—with two corners—just west of Halsted-st., the centre of a great population, and on a natural thoroughfare. Very desirable. Will be sold at a bargain. Also 127 feet corner Madison and Seeley-av. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS, on monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situate on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars, and supplied by water. Price from $650 to $750 per lot in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & COUCH, 255 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800 CHOICE LOTS 25x140 ON Fulton-st. Highest ground on West Side, 1-3 cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 FINE LARGE LOTS ON HUMboldt Boulevard, and near it, for $300 each for ten days. If you want a bargain, see these lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division, monthly payments. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500 CHOICE BUSINESS LOT 78x150; Division-st., near Larrabee, very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON BIRCH, Chestnut, Cypress, Almond, Olive, Taylor, Robey and Ashland-sts. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH SIX OR EIGHT lots fronting Southwestern-av. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NINE-ROOM HOUSE NO. 1651 Prairie-av., $1,000. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOT Warren-av., near Union Park, $4,500; will exchange for lot or cottage and lot near Hayes' School. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS; NICE cottage of 8 rooms; water, etc.; a bargain. ARZA CRANE, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—NEW OCTAGON marble front; one of the best finished in this city; $12,000. E. C. COLE & CO., 163 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—88 FEET FRONT BY 92 DEEP ON Fifth-av., 60 feet north of Monroe-st. Will sell in lots of 44 feet each; also 15 acres at Brighton, fronting Western-av.; near horse cars. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS
40x180 on Prairie-av., near Twenty-first-st., east front, fine surroundings.
25x180 on Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.
Choice location on Calumet-av., first-class.
100x150 on Lake-av., near Kenwood; fine neighborhood; overlooks lake and near depot; $8,000.
192x150 on Oak-st., near depot; very choice.
25x180 on Thirty-first-st., south front, near Cottage Grove-av., $100 per foot.
Several choice lots on Ellis-av., near horse and steam cars.
ULRICH & BOND,
511 Wabash-av., front room, up stairs.

FOR SALE—WORKMEN SECURE THESE $700 lots on Chicago-av., near Leavitt; lots on Rebecca-st., near Rockwell, $400. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, with 5 years lease, No. 445 Milwaukee-av.; a bargain for a business man. Inquire C. F. HATTERMAN, No. 467 Milwaukee-av., or 83 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—$1,050—$300 CASH, BALANCE IN monthly payments, will buy a new cottage and lot on Thirty-first-st., five blocks west of rolling mills. A rare chance for a home; save your rents. Call on W. W. WATSON, Jr., Bryan Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; a 2-story brick stable; lot 50 feet front in a fine location, near city limits, is offered cheap with a moderate amount down. JOHN H. AVERY, or O. F. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot for a team, harness and wagon. Inquire at 72 O'Brien-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—COTtage and lot, west Union Park. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES ON Michigan and Prairie-avs. $18,000; $1,000 down, small payments, long time. MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—175x125. WONDERFUL BARGAIN. Arnold-st., corner of Forty-fourth-st., $16.50 per foot. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS CORNER FIFTY-THIRD and Paulina-sts.; dry land and low price. The owner needs money and will sell at a bargain. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FIVE new two-story frame houses of 9 rooms each, corner Hermitage-av. and York-st. G. S. HUBBARD, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FIVE YEARS' LEASE of lot. House has 8 rooms, marble mantel, bath room, and water closet, furnace, hot and cold water, cistern, store room and closets. Inquire on premises 1046 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET BY 189 FEET, being 496 and 498 West Monroe-st. Choice residence property. Apply at the UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NEAT, new 8-room cottages, with water and large lots. JOHN F. EBERHART, 101 Park-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,350, CHOICE LOT, VAN Buren-st., near Western-av., cheap at $1,500, only $650 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER—73½ feet on Lake-st., choice corner near Western-av., less than $80 per ft if taken this week. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAIN TO-day—House, Warren-av., near Union Park, $300 cash. To be moved. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE fire—Marble-front house, and lot, $7,200; also several two story and basement brick houses, and lots, $5,000 and $6,600 each; $500 down, balance on long time; houses are finished in first-class style; have 11 rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, sewerage, &c.; are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and are offered fully 25 per cent below their value, for a few days only at the above figures. J. S. SCOVEL, 78 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—150x152 FEET, SPLENDID BUSIness property. $[illegible]
60x125 feet on Madison-st.
170x240 Dock property on North Branch and Ogden Canal.
80x130 corner Desplaines and Monroe-sts.
27x80 on corner of Court alley and Fifth-av.
80 acres, 1 mile west of city limits on railroad.
80 acres near Brighton, the railroad, and canal.
120 acres Sec. 10, 38, 13, will be sold cheap.
20 acres on Hyman-av., near Twelfth-st.
KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 65 South Canal-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$3,500—NICE 2-STORY BRICK house, 7 rooms, lot 25x125 to alley; $500 cash, balance monthly; east of Union Park; splendid bargain. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$900—$400 CASH, BALANCE EASY lot 25x125 on Ashley-st., between Lincoln and Robey, south front. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON SHELDON-ST., NEAR UNION Park, lot 25x180 to a 40-foot alley; finest location in West Division. Will be sold at 10 per cent below its value. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—1,200 FEET ON INDIANA, Prairie, Calumet, and Kankakee avs., corner of Sixty-second-st., only $18 per foot, if taken at once; will be withdrawn from sale unless taken this week; a more unquestionable bargain cannot be found. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY 71x150 feet on East Jackson-st., near Wabash-av., fronting Matteson House and adjoining Gardner's Hotel. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—FOUR LOTS, southwest corner of Adams and Lincoln-sts. Will sell two lots separate if desired. Water, gas, sewerage, and Nicholson pavement. Price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—YOU MAY LOSE THESE LOTS; Erie-st., near Lincoln, $1,100; First-st., near Robey, $1,000; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, 25X125 EACH, FRONTING on Washington-st., Warren and Park-avs., near California-av.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AND FOR CASH TILL JUNE 1, two new 2-story, 9-room cottages, just completed, at corner of Centre and Fremont-sts., North Side. Go and see them. Owner will be on premises daily from 1 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET, EXTENDING THROUGH from Drexel Boulevard to Cottage Grove-av., for $75 per foot, located north of Union-av. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, lot 60x169, on Prairie-av., near Fortieth-st., $16,500.
3-story and basement, mansard roof, lot 25x125, near Twenty-fifth-st., on Prairie-av., $15,000.
Lot between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., on Prairie-av. 50x125, $75.
Lot between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., on Prairie-av., 150x125, $75. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., from 2 to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, newly finished, in elegant style; location best on South Side; would take some first-class unimproved property in part payment. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., LOT NORTH OF Thirty-fourth-st., $2,800; five years time if built on. Also corner Thirty-fourth-st. and Indiana-av., cheap, and several on Forrest-av. and Prairie. Lots very low. M. BARBE, 99 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THIS DAY ONLY—220X187 FEET, opposite the park on Calumet-av., east front, just 300 feet south of Fifty-first-st., $55 per foot; one-half cash; this is 50 per cent below the market value. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—21 ACRES, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Vincennes-av. and Forty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—132x297 FEET, FRONTING WEST on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

Also 132x297 feet, fronting on Stanton-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Agent, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE WAKE UP—CHOICE lots on Halsted-st., near Centre; only $1,300 if taken at once; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—335 FEET ON THE NORTHEAST corner of South Park Boulevard and Forty-eighth-st. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 334 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—47 LOTS AT AUSTIN, $475 EACH.
12 acres in Sec. 7, T. 38, R. 14 cheap.
Cottage and 2 lots at North Evanston, $900.
28 lots at Harlem, $500 each.
200 lots at North Evanston, $200 each.
4 lots at Washington Heights, $100 each.
20 acres adjoining Desplaines, $150 per acre.
5 acres (48 lots) at Englewood, $62.50 per lot.
Some acre property at North Evanston, cheap.
Remember that I make a specialty of suburban property.
IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AT HIGHWOOD, with small or no payment down, to a responsible party. West residents to improve property. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1124 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS 260 FEET deep, fronting Central Park. A few lots offered for the first time at low prices and on easy terms. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., NO. 70 South Canal-st.—By the acre, Blocks of 5 acres each of the Kimbark Farm in Riverside. The choicest suburban property in the market. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,300; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 84 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 804 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS. $250 each, in easy payments, in Irving Park Addition, selling like hot cakes. Numerous buildings now going up. Six miles from the Court House, on the railroad. Fare only 7c. Liberal reduction on price where whole blocks are sold, or where persons agree to build. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park, for $350 each, in monthly payments of $10 without interest. Also choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st. for $650 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND ONE-HALF COTtage, and lot 64x150, in Austin, 6 miles west from Court House. Address T. F. BLACKALLER, Room 29, Boone Block, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—THAT DESIRABLE lot 300x200 feet, southwest corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Woodlawn-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ¼ MILE FROM STAtion, Englewood, cheap. W. VAN ALLEN, 16 Bryan Block, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 169 EAST Madison-st., Englewood acre property. Riverdale residence nearly new, with 2 acre lot, $7,000. Acre property in Section 22, T. 39 R. 13.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST SUBURBAN RESIdences, from $6,000 to $20,000. Residence sites from $300 to $1,000 per acre. Will show this property to those seeking this class of residences. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3 GROVE LOTS CORNER OF Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av. for $1,000 each, one-third less than value, on easy terms; also large lot on Oak-st., with cottage, for $2,600—forced sale. Abstracts complete. W. H. WILLIAMS, 102 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON DREXEL BOULEvard, near Brooks-st., only $200 per foot. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—7½, 15, AND 20 ACRE PIECES FOR subdivision. There's money in them. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 50-FOOT LOTS AT RAVENSwood, the nearest and one of the best suburbs around Chicago, only $30 per foot, on time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 339 State-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES IN STONE & KLEIN'S subdivision of 25, 26, 14, fronting Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth-sts., Hyde Park, $4,000.
50½ acres in Section 30, 37, 15, at Chittenden's Bridge, $125 per acre.
2 acres, northeast corner Fifty-first-st. and Woodlawn-av., and large list other acre property.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at North Evanston, $15 cash, and $5 a month until paid for. This is the best savings bank you can find, for in one year from to-day these lots will be worth $300. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN ACRE property in the market if taken soon, the W ½ s w ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—½ BLOCK, 10 lots, surrounded by good houses; an opportunity for four men to unite and purchase these lots at a cost of $528 to each man, allowing 66 front feet to each one; must be sold; men of small means, note this if you want a good bargain. About 100 houses to be erected and occupied this season. J. E. AMBROSE, agent, 69 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND STATION—LOT 130X303 feet on Lake-av., near Oakland Station. Price low. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BATAVIA, ILL., A SPLENDID home and 1½ acres of ground; fine house. Will exchange for Chicago property. Inquire of W. W. WATSON, Jr., Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—402 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS.—A GREAT partition sale of the Dunnica estate, 80 acres, subdivided into 402 valuable building lots, lying in the city of St. Louis. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on the 29th and 30th of May instant. Lithographed plats of the property may be had at the office of WM. J. ONAHAN, Esq., 58 Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD prairie farm of 160 acres, 80 miles southwest from Chicago, all under cultivation; first-class soil; good neighborhood. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 S. Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS—400,000 ACRES IN Webster, Calhoun, Humboldt, Buena Vista, and adjoining counties; good farming lands at fair prices and on good terms; titles perfect. Agent for the Iowa R. R. Land Co., whose R. R. grant lands have been recently placed in market. Good teams always ready to show the lands free of charge. Land exploring tickets receivable on purchase of R. R. lands for sale. GEO. B. PEARSONS, Fort Dodge, Iowa; or D. K. PEARSONS, 48 East Van Buren-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES, OR LESS, OF GOOD land, southwest from Chicago, with patent title; no swamp or mountains; at $1 per acre, worth $5. Address V 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50,000 ACRES OF the finest pine timber lands in the country for farming lands, merchandise, or machinery. Title perfect. For particulars call or address M. S. BALDWIN, Barnes House, Chicago, between 10 and 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—J. B. SHIELDS' FARM OF 120 acres, on Archer Road, 15 miles from the city; good house, 20 rooms, and store doing a good business. Stables, granary, and every accommodation suited for a country hotel or tavern; an orchard of 400 good bearing trees; will sell on time for cash, or trade for good city property. Apply to P. DONNELLY, 80 South Water-st., or on the farm.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS ON SOUTHWESTERN-AV., Adams, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren-sts., for customers; $400 buys a lot at Lawndale; easy terms. H. J. ARNOLD, 124 South Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO BUY—IMMEDIATELY, A NEW cottage and lot, on South or West Side, not to exceed $2,500. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, FOR WHICH will exchange lot on Park-av., and pay balance cash. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ACRE LOTS, ALSO HOUSES AND lots to sell on commission. Stores and houses to rent. W. P. RATHBONE, 153 Monroe-st., Room No. 2.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER bought and sold; loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE and farms; $1,500 cash in hand to loan at once on city property. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, No. 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR more, on Chicago property, at usual rates; no trouble about your abstract, if made within a year past. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,600 AND upward on real estate security, by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, 153 Monroe-st., Room 16.

MONEY TO LEND, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $50,000, on real estate in Chicago, or any of the cities of Illinois, and on Illinois farms, for five years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 48, Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11 Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF FROM $5,000 upward, for long time, at 9 per cent, on first-class city property. NORMAN C. PERKINS, 479 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON ILLINOIS FARMS OR city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LOANS OF $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, AND $8,000 for two or three years on improved property in the city of Aurora, Kane County, Ill. Worth four times amount of loan. Apply to GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 20 Congress-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A PAIR OF SPLENDID brocaded green silk curtains to be disposed of cheap. Call at 274 Burnside-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIGN AND SOME CURtains lettered "Tobacco and Cigars;" also some gas fixtures. Apply 806 State-st.

FOR SALE—$75—7 ROOM, 2-STORY DWELLing on Washington, east of Halsted, to be moved. 12-room house on Madison-st., $800. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE, AT HALF FIRST COST, ONE thousand fine Chromos at Novelty and Art Exhibition, opposite Academy of Music.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 4-TON FORSYTH scale, in complete order. Inquire at office Rock River Paper Co., 48 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES AND on easy terms—Ready made cottages by the DERBY [illegible] BUILDING CO.; cor. North Clark and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—SALOON FIXTURES—1 PIGEONhole table, ice box, [illegible] ales, chairs, counters, shelving, bottles, glasses, and [illegible] the store. Got to be sold by the 1st of June. No. 216 North Desplaines-st., corner of Fourth.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 135 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED ASTROLOGIST, is now permanently located in Chicago, endowed with the wonderful gift of unveiling hidden mysteries of the future; she astonishes all who visit her—correctly reading the past and present. The stars are to her an unsealed book of fate in which she can read the future. All in trouble call—satisfaction or no pay. Astrological consultation of past, present or future by letter, enclose exact age and $2. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, 150 W. Washington-st.

M. HELEN ACKLEY, MEDIUM DOCTRESS. Residence, 504 West Washington-st., first dwelling west of Union Park. At home from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 22x140, No. 37 South Water-st. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE AND CENtrally located offices, with or without vaults, near Chamber of Commerce. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—THE BEST BANK OFFICE IN city; built expressly for banking purposes, having two vaults, private office, etc. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS SUITABLE for offices; one on first and two on second floor, corner State and Eighteenth-sts. Apply in drug store.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE AND desk room cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near tunnel.

TO RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of marble front building 237 and 139 State-st., near Madison, 40x137; $2,100 per annum. STARK & ALLEN, 263 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE OFfices or sleeping rooms, in building No. 379 Wabash-av. FAKE & CLARK, 339 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 183 SOUTH WATER-ST., 26 ft front by 96 ft deep, 4 stories and basement, third store west of LaSalle-st. Inquire at COUCH Estate Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 227 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE IN ORIENTAL BUILDING, Madison-st. bridge, on ground floor. Also one office on second floor; rent low. NORTON & CO.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN the live railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 22x100 FEET to alley, well lighted, and with power if wanted, at 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 18 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE-ROOM AT 791 WEST Madison-st.; fine stand for confectionery and ice cream parlors, or almost any business. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 212 West Madison-st., to responsible tenants. W. J. ONAHAN, 53 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF TWO-STORY building, 40x100, with 25-horse power. Inquire at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 250 SOUTH WATER-st. Inquire of G. C. WHIPPLE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT double brick store 94 and 96 South Water. Apply to J. W. ROBSON & SON, 90 and 92 South Water.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large new store, 443 Wabash-av. This store is 3 stories and basement. It fronts 30 feet on Wabash-av., running to alley and around, so as to front 56 feet on Peck court. Apply to S. L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR offices or private dwelling, at reasonable terms. 58 West Randolph-st. Inquire at the cigar store.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER STORE, AND house over the same, 341 West Randolph-st., corner May-st.; also, several offices and sleeping-rooms on Washington-st. N. F. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices, in new stone front building, 330 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE BASEMENT, with excellent light. Madison-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s. Inquire at 6 and 8 Wabash-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 49 West Randolph-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 215 East Randolph-st., suitable for offices or dwelling. Inquire in the basement.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 212 WEST MADISON-st. Inquire of D. KELLY, 96 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ROOM NO. 1, 63 South Canal-st. Apply on premises. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1288 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE—LOWER part of house containing 6 rooms; pleasant location; two blocks from Clybourn-av. cars. Inquire on the premises, 129 Bissell-st., corner Clay. Rent low to a respectable family. H. S. HARRIS.

TO RENT—THE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED 3-story and basement marble front house, No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake; has 14 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises between 9 and 10 o'clock, this forenoon, or at office of C. H. & G. C. WALKER, La Salle-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—COMMODIOUS 2-STORY DWELLing house, No. 169 Western-av. Rent reasonable to good tenant. W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—I HAVE 2 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms which I will rent for 1 or two years at from $25 to $30 per month, or will sell for monthly payments, or for cash down. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 84 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY—TWO-story and basement, brick house and brick barn. 15 Honore-st., three blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 ROOMS NEAR Union Park. Address T 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD PRIVATE HOUSE ON May-st., near Randolph. 8 rooms, bath, etc. Inquire at Room 3, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SMALL, NEAT HOTEL, 32 ROOMS, near Chicago on Lake shore; only $600 per month; entire furniture for sale at fair valuation. Decide this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK, NICE DWELLing, 10 rooms, partly furnished; nice grounds, garden and barn; desirable location. Owner, a gent, wishes board; terms reasonable. 146 Walnut-st., cor. Lincoln.

TO RENT—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON MONroe-st., near business centre. Elegant furniture for sale, $1,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE WITH 7 ROOMS, NICEly furnished, and furniture for sale, valued at $600. Inquire at 80 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING; RENT very low. Apply to ROBT. RAE, 63 Union Central Building.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, and brick barn; house is handsomely furnished throughout, including Brussels carpets, parlor sets, mantel pieces, paintings, linens, silver, China, beds, bedding, &c., &c., everything new and clean; will rent to a private family only. Apply on the premises, 17 Honore-st., three blocks west of Union Park.

TO RENT—3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS at 75 Fourteenth-st., between State and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND PLENty of nice closets, newly calsomined and cleaned, already for occupancy, on Hubbard-st. Rent $35 per month. Apply to W. D. COOPER, 187 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND closet, furnished, private family; two blocks from Sherman House, 149 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping for a small family, without children preferred, and furniture for sale cheap; rent $14 per month. Call at 331 Jefferson-st., for three days.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO GENTLEMAN only, a desirable square room, 383 Wabash-av. J. W. BROWN, third floor.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT THE LOWER floors of brick building on Twenty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., for one year or longer. Price, $800 per year. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., 2 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM Rent, $10. Apply 380 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for office or lodging rooms; also single rooms and rooms for parties of gentlemen, with gas and bath. No. 265 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or in suite. 192 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE front room, without board. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS; $20 PER MONTH, and furniture for sale, complete for housekeeping, at 77 Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—ROOM OR SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, one block from Madison-st. cars. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 176 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; also a good barn. Apply at No. 431 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms to accommodate 6 young gentlemen, with or without board. 179 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED BEDROOMS, with privilege of sitting-room for gentlemen, at 274 West Harrison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms. Parties of from two to four will find it to their interest to call at 78 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; situated in a shady and quiet place, and convenient to horse cars and stages; rent moderate to good parties. Apply at 134 Twenty-third-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, in private house. Inquire at 74 Throop-st.

TO RENT—2 LARGE NICELY FURNISHED rooms to single gentlemen, with references; gas in rooms, and bath-room on same floor. 419 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, BESIDES KITCHen, all furnished, for housekeeping, on West Harrison-st.; rent, $30 per month. Apply at 167 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED PARLOR. Inquire at 266 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—AT 198 NORTH MAY-ST., NEAR Indiana-st., two well-furnished rooms in a private family.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO A dressmaker. Call at 858 State-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, 920 South Clark-st., $12.50 a month. Inquire at 37 Congress-st.

TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, NEAR Ellis Park, a pleasant parlor and two sleeping-rooms, east front, to a family taking meals out and willing to care for their own rooms. Parlor carpeted and partly furnished. The use of laundry if desired. Rent, $40 per month. Address B 18, care of Carrier No. 14, Post Office.

TO RENT—3 OR 5 UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO an American family, house first class with latest improvements. You can move in to-day. Rent low. Call, or address J. P. HASELTINE, 198 South Canal-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLORS, FURnished, suitable for physician or dentist, with use of stable. 614 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—6 FINE ROOMS AT 791 WEST Madison-st.; immediate possession; gas and water in rooms, and barn if necessary. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room, with bedroom and closet, at very moderate terms to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Call at 148 Third-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, for gentleman and lady, on Wabash-av. North of Twenty-fifth-st. None but first class need address C 76, Branch Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOWER OF 36 DEsires to correspond with a young widow of pleasing address with a view to matrimony. Address T 67, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—GEORGE F. MOORE, A COOPER by trade, or anyone knowing of his whereabouts, who came to Chicago from St. Louis, Mo., near the close of the late Rebellion, will confer a favor on his wife and child by sending them his address. MRS. ELIZABETH MOORE, 805 St. Charles-st., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL—PATRICK DARGON, OF DROmore Township, County of Cork, Ireland, is requested to send his address to his brother, JAMES DARGON, Forest, Hardin County, Ohio.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A COUNTRY STORE with some years' experience in dry goods and groceries; must be a good salesman, quick and correct in figures, and speak German and English. One filling the bill, well recommended, expectations not too high, can find a permanent situation. Apply in own hand, giving references, particulars as to experience and expectations, for three days. J. REICHERT, P. O. Box 445, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, by an old established house, to sell teas, in Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. None need apply unless acquainted with the business and the country. Address A. BRONSON, care Carrier 13, Chicago, Ill., giving name and reference.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK, one who can take charge of a first-class store in the city; a single man preferred; none but a thorough druggist need apply. Address E 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN preferred; references required. 18, 20, 22, North Clinton-st. WARREN SPRINGER.

WANTED—NIGHT CLERK AT ST. JAMES Hotel, 406 to 416 Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS AT 391 STATE-st. Steady employment the year round. None but first class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD TURNER. APPLY at McEwen's Factory, 243 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER FOR STEADY work. Apply at 642 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERers to go to Cleveland; steady work; best wages. Apply at 99 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JOURNEYMEN CARpenters, this morning, at 126 Michigan-st.; inside work. JOHN M. RICH.

WANTED—BY MALONE & GLEESON, 712 Archer-av., a good floor man to drive shoes; steady employment.

WANTED—A FOREMAN OF THE MASON'S part of buildings, who can give good references, between 12 and 1 o'clock. 101 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS STAIR BUILDers and one newel maker. S. E. corner Twelfth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 40 BLUE Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter. One capable of taking charge of a shop can find steady employment and good wages by applying to JOHN F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS GAS FITters. G. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 137 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter; none but a first class man need apply; also, one blacksmith's helper, at the Enterprise Carriage Works, 769 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 4 GOOD FRAME makers; also, 2 good men to run sash sticker. Apply at the Northwestern Planing Mill, corner Green-st. and West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A MACHINIST ENGINEER. CALL at Van Buren-st. H. R. R. barn.

WANTED—A GOOD PIE BAKER. NONE other need apply. THOMSON & TEMPLETON, 213 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-trimmers; good wages and steady work. 25 and 27 South Park-av.

WANTED—A FINISHER—ONE WHO UNDERstands finishing tweeds, cassimeres, etc., and capable of taking full charge of a finishing room. Apply to CHAS. RAYMOND, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARRIAGE painters and one buggy-smith, at 1069 State-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT HATHAWAY'S, 660 State-st.

WANTED—THREE MACHINISTS. NONE but those accustomed to small and fine work need apply. THE SINGER MNF'G CO., 361 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO UPHOLSTERERS; ALSO A cabinet maker to repair furniture, at 487 State-st., corner of Eldridge-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3 GOOD HOSTLERS. NONE BUT steady men need apply. Livery Stable, 627 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTable, legitimate business; pays from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CANVASSERS FOR this city; good wages. Call at 100 Third-av. E. S. BALDWIN.

WANTED—25 SAW-MILL HANDS, 100 FOR railroads, and 5 for farms; free fare; go out to-day. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—COMMON MEN, WITH $30, TO earn honestly $75 per week in country. Call or address RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av., Chicago.

WANTED—20 GOOD BRICKYARD HANDS. SWECHART, 107 West Randolph-st., Room 23.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city. Those with $5 to $10 may apply to MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—3,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—FIFTY SAW MILL HANDS; ALSO, railroad laborers; highest wages paid. Apply at 6 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN WHO IS NOT afraid of work; one who has some knowledge of machinery, and a fair writer, preferred; moderate salary and steady employment. Apply at 96 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—4 BOYS TO SELL BALLOONS. APply in the rear of 262 West Lake-st., this morning.

WANTED—A BOY TO ROLL STICK CANDY, at 115 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—NO CHILDREN—man as gardener and coachman, woman to work Mondays; house provided. Apply, with references, to 14 Board of Trade Building, corner Market and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO TAKE CARE of horses, at Twelfth-st. 'Bus Barn, near Turner Hall and Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CANVASSERS, IMMEDIATELY. DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 71 West Washington-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 2,000 RAILROAD LAborers and choppers, $2 and $2.25 per day. Also 20 sawmill hands, $26 to $35 and board; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE, TO-DAY, 2,000 men for the Northwest R. R., Menomonie and Sparta Tunnel, grading and station work. High wages, and company pay; free fare. Apply to HENRY BJORTH, 75 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, BY WM. F. FOSter & Co., corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD INTELLIGENT AMERIcan boy; one who lives with his parents preferred. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m., Farrand Manufacturing Co., 634 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, ONE that can work out detail drawings. Apply to MESSRS. McDONALD, JOHNSTONE & CO., 263 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER. INQUIRE southeast corner of Market and Michigan-sts. to-morrow morning. J. IRWIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING A RECEIPT which as yet has never failed in curing rheumatism wishes to dispose of the same. It is sold at $1 per bottle, and from 1 to 5 bottles effect a cure. Address R. S., 110 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS AND LIBRAries. Cheap Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., 50 Harrison-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P O Drawer 532.

INFORMATION—SCHWEIZER'S LADIES AND Gents Coffee House, formerly opposite Farwell Hall, now cor. Canal and Washington-sts. Carried on as before the fire. NO bar room within, but every daily city paper on file. Sign: "Brother Jonathan."

I WOULD LIKE TO OCCUPY FURNISHED house with small family who would give rent for their board. West Side. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 531.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL HANDsome silk or brocade evening dresses and a cloth or manier riding habit; must be reasonable and in first-class condition. Bust measure, 42 inches. Address T 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NOTARY COMMISSION FOR the city of Chicago. Address E 24, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM MY STABLE, ON Friday night, the 24th of May, a brown pony (mare), the left fore hoof is a little smaller. Anybody returning the horse will be liberally rewarded by GUIDA WANNESTE, 351 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—DARK BAY MARE, FULL MANE AND tail; when seen last was in company with two others on road to Chicago, south of Glencoe. E. ASHLEY MEARS, Highwood, office 1124 Michigan-av.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND TWENty-fifth-sts., a portmonaie, containing a small sum of money and papers. A suitable reward will be given by returning same to Cashier at BODDIN & HAMILTON'S, corner of State and Twentieth-sts.

LOST—A LIGHT-COLORED VALISE, MARKED H. C. I., on Saturday night, either on the West or South Side. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.'S. H. C. IONY.

LOST—COLT, 2 YEAR OLD; WAS SEEN LAST at Lake View, Wednesday; is a dark bay, black tail, coarse limbs, large head. PHILIP MACKEY, Lake Forest, Ill.

LOST—A BLUE LOCKET, PEARL INLAID cross, containing porcelain picture, on Saturday evening between 7 and 9 o'clock. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 291 or 786 Wabash-av.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, ON HALSTED-ST., jet earring, tipped with gold. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving same at 194 West Washington-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—THE 27TH OF MAY—A receipt of payment from Mr. Johns to Mrs. Burgess. Anybody returning the same to 658 Hubbard-st. will oblige the loser.

FOUND—ENAMELLED GOLD LOCKET, WITH ribbon. Owner can get it by proving property, and paying for this notice, and addressing S. S. STEVENS, Bloomington, Ill.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 362 NOBLE-ST. a chestnut mare 10 years' old, black spots on hip, scar on left front leg and galled on left shoulder; reward will be given for return to above number.

$25 REWARD—BY DELIVERING THE ABstracts of Lots 19 to 24, in Block 1, E. McConnell's subdivision, which was taken soon after the great fire from the safe of Dawson & Miller, at 152 and 153 Kinzie-st., to E. F. COMSTOCK, 143 West Washington-st., the above will be paid and no questions asked.

SEWING MACHINES.

DONT PAY $65 FOR A SEWING MACHINE; buy a Home shuttle for $40, warranted for five years. 222 Twenty-first-st., near Archer av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS: 26 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED—A FEW SECOND-HAND ELEES machines, with or without the stands. Address, stating price and where the machines can be seen, T 2, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—FOR CASH—ONE GOOD HAIR Mattress. Must be best white curled hair. Address MATTRESS, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A French girl to do second work and assist in care of children. Apply at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL WHO CAN FURnish good references, at 1089 Michigan-av. Apply Tuesday morning, from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire at 538 South Halsted-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework and one for waiter on table; good wages paid. 469 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 436 Fulton-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR LAKE VIEW, RIVERside, and Evanston; also for hotels, boarding houses, and private families in city. MRS. THOMPSON, 1100 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; MUST be good washer and ironer; German or Swede preferred; references required. Inquire immediately at 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 84 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; small family and good wages; at 743 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL IN A SMALL family, one that understands washing and ironing well. Good wages paid. Must come well recommended. 216 Fulton-st., corner Peoria.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO is acquainted with sash, door, blind, and building business; must be competent and reliable, and give good references. Inquire at McEwen's Factory, 243 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERal housework; family of three; no children. Apply early at 987 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 167 Howe-st., near Centre-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO GO TO EVANSton to do the work of a small family. Apply at 56 West Randolph-st., front room in second story.

WANTED—COLORED GIRL OR WOMAN. I will pay the highest wages for good help. Apply at 169 South Jefferson-st., in basement.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 314 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby; will pay good wages to a good girl. Apply at 129 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND girl. German preferred. Apply at 649 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SECOND COOK AT METROPOlis Hotel, Michigan-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL FAMily; wages, $4 per week. Apply in the morning, 259 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY at Mrs. STERLING'S, 17 Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 189 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A RESTAURANT to wash dishes. Inquire at 21 Lake-st., corner Canal.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family. 348 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A TIDY, ACTIVE GIRL THAT can do plain cooking, where a second girl is kept. Apply at 233 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; a steady place. W. A. RUSSELL, 287 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GOOD COOKS, nurses, chambermaids, dishwashers, laundry girls, for the best places in private families and hotels. Highest wages paid. Chicago Labor Exchange, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three; the highest wages will be paid to the right party. Apply at third door west of Clark-st., on Belden-av., Wednesday, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHEN, the other for second work, at 234 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT ON A FAMILY of five; a Swede or colored girl preferred. Apply at 78 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—AT 717 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., a smart, competent girl to do second work; bring references.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, and the other as a dining-room girl. Call at 623 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, AT 335 WEST Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family; good wages to a competent girl. Apply 904 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. Apply with references at 348 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family at Riverside. Call this morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 473 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK; MUST understand how to make pastry; also a first-class laundress to go to Lake Superior. 549 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT 911 INDIANA-AV., A Protestant, German, or colored girl, for general housework. Must be a good cook and laundress.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman to make ladies' fine underwear. Steady work to the right person. Bring sample of work if possible. W. F. STICKNEY, 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS immediately. Strictly first-class hands only need apply at FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Twentieth-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman for an office; one that can read, write, and speak German and English. Address, in own hand, 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PLEASANT SITUATION OFfered to a kind, suitable girl, 20 to 28 years old, to take care of suit of rooms. Address F 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS at 830 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL TO WORK on pies, at D. BREMNER'S Bakery, 23 and 25 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT IRONERS AND washer to work in laundry, 277 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE LADIES, FOR the city and country; for a business that will pay $12 to $15 a week, or more, on $5 to $8 capital. A. RAY, 130 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKkeeper and cashier, to go 20 miles in the country. Address E 70, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at I. S. TOWER & BRO'S, manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF FAST-STEPPING carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, half-brothers, perfectly sound, closely matched, bright bays, long tails and manes, and the most stylish team in the city; will be sold very cheap for want of use. For particulars, address H 40, Tribune office.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-SECond-st., have for sale 20 lumber wagons, 3 double seated open carriages, one Beach wagon, open and top buggies, business wagons; also, team, harness, and wagon for sale, without reserve. Call this week if you want bargains. A few second-hand top and open buggies.

BOARDING STABLE—IN REAR OF 313 SOUTH Desplaines-st.; plenty of room for teams and teamsters.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A LOT IN the suburbs, double harness and two seated rockaway carriage but little used. Apply to J. A. ROBBINS, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST LIGHT SHIFTING TOP wagons, one two-seated top-carriage, one Democrat, one very fine light open buggy, all low for this quality of work at HATHAWAY'S, 660 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXTRA FINE SADdle-mare five years old, sound and kind; also one of the best business mares in the city, five years old, sound and kind every way. The above are fine stock and will be sold for what an ordinary horse is worth. COOK & KEELER, Rear 21 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—THAT HANDSOME COVERED band-cart lately seen by the Post Office. Can be seen to-day on Canal-st., by the tunnel.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY HORSE. Can be seen at 94 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—OR I WILL LET MY TWO HORSES and buggies, one top and one open buggy, to a responsible party during the summer. Aged gentleman preferred. Address WILLIAM FOSTER, Urbanna, or call on my son at 204 West Adams-st., City.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, worth $850, cheap, for cash. Apply to JNO. B. JEFFERY, Journal job office, 11 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SIX-SEATED CARRIAGE, gold-mounted harness, and fine carriage team. Address N 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS KIMBALL JUMP-seat buggy; can make it one or two seats, or will exchange it for a pony phaeton, pony and harness. Address D. F. KENLY, 278 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three-quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., manufacturers and dealers in carriages, 294 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A YACHT SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, Coan & Ten Broeke make; been used but few times; perfect condition. 714 Wabash-av.

I WANT TO HIRE A FAMILY HORSE AND buggy or wagon for the summer months; light usage. Address F 94, Tribune office.

PASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND Farm, in Hyde Park. One dollar per head per week. E. G. CLARK.

WANTED—A GOOD PAIR OF MULES; CALL at 786 Indiana-av. JAS. P. SMITH & CO.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SOUND young horse, that can trot in 2:45, for city real estate or good farm lands, near Blue Island. Address K, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill., for three days.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS DRIVing horse, to trot or pace in 3 minutes. Apply at 260 West Lake-st., 1 or 7 p. m.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—THE BEST LITtle horse in the city for cheaper horse, at Twelfth-st. 'bus barn, near Turner Hall. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY. Pleasant to sell, and highly profitable. Outfit 25 cents. JOHN B. ALDEN, 433 West Jackson-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE CITY AND throughout the West on rapidly selling articles. No risk. Apply or address J. W. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex on small capital. Samples sent for 25c. A. RAY, 130 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—AT ONCE, A FEW EXPErienced agents on standard works. Apply to or address McCLINTOCK & EMORY, 283 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

A NUMBER OF GOOD FARMS TO EXCHANGE for Chicago property. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS for furniture or horse and buggy or piano. Address E., Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM—WELL LOCATed lots in suburbs of Chicago and village residence in Cook County. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FINE PINE TIMber lands for span of horses and buggy. Address P 81, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF LARGE FIRE-BRICK or tiles for $35, worth $85. Apply at 205 Burling-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man as assistant bookkeeper; no objections in what business. Satisfactory references given. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from New York State, with 5 years' experience in general mercantile business, and speaks German, as clerk or bookkeeper in some live business house, can furnish four years' references. Call or address J G H, 29 North Chicago-av., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed or examined, by a competent and experienced accountant, also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 379 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper in a commission or wholesale house; good references. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEman, aged 21, seeks a situation as salesman or assistant bookkeeper; speaks and writes French, English, and German perfectly, and does not expect very high wages. Address CHARLES FEY, care of G. Davis, 435 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 18, conversing English, German, and Dutch, wishes to get a situation as salesman in a boot and shoe store, where he had three years experience; does not expect much salary, and has no objection to go South or West. Please address L. A., 435 State-st., City, care of G. Davis.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ATTORNEYS, real estate agents, and others: Wanted, employment as a clerk or copyist; would work by the folio; satisfactory references. Address C, 122 Hurlbut-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN THAT IS used to work on a shaping machine and a good cabinet maker; satisfactory references given. Address G 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUTCHERS AND Farmers—By a butcher just arrived from England, or would not object to engage to a farmer; has been used to both. Apply at Arctic House, 83 South Canal-st., Chicago.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN NEWly arrived in Chicago, wishes employment as clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or in any capacity where an industrious, temperate, and reliable man is required. Address E 56, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN in a gentleman's family as indoor servant; good references given. Address C W, 653 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, reliable and energetic, wishes a permanent situation, either collector, general business in some good house, or delivering goods; first class references. Address SITUATION, 677 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF SIX years' experience in twine and cordage business; knows how, and not afraid to work. Address, for 2 days, E 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a young gentleman, who is a good English scholar and perfect in the German and Scandinavian languages. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; employment of an evening; not particular what; can write well and is a good draughtsman. Address G 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (American) to take care of horses and work about the house. Good driver; knows the city; good recommend. Address E A F, 119 Sebor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with grocery business, wholesale and retail; city reference. Address E 90, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls to do general housework. Apply at 342 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework or second work in a small family. Call or address for two days at 297 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or take care of children. Please call at 77 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO UP STAIRS work, sewing, or to take care of children. Call for two days at 612 South Union-st., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SMART SWEDE girl to do general housework for a small family; is capable and willing; can be seen at 30 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do second work in a genteel family; wages no object; a good home preferred. Address L 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as cook. 428 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK; references given if required; boarding houses rejected. Call at 70 Wentworth-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady as housekeeper; is perfectly competent to take entire charge of the house, sewing, etc. References given. Address N 21, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN in a private family where she can do work and have a home. Can be seen at 77 Weston-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COPYist or saleswoman in the cloak department. Address R 24, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS AND STOCK OF PLUMbago, for sale or exchange worth $1,000 cash, for property. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

A FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM, NEAR THE Sherman House, for sale. Apply to DAY & SANBORN, No. 54 West Madison-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD, LEGITIMATE business for sale, suitable for lady or gentleman; weekly profits are from $30 to $40, and increasing; price, $550. Address O 41, Tribune office.

A CORNER GROCERY, FULL STOCK, DOING a strictly cash trade for sale. Other business to attend to. Call at 519 South State-st.

A RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE, WELL ESTABLISHED and doing a good business. 357 West Lake-st., corner Leavitt.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries; doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

A SALOON DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, ON the corner of State and Twenty-second-st., for sale. Apply on the premises.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING PERfumery business for sale cheap. Address F 15, Tribune office.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWLY FURnished throughout, full of paying boarders; good reasons for selling. Apply 44 West Lake-st., up stairs.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ABOUT 60 MILES from Chicago; amount of stock and fixtures, $2,000; terms easy. For particulars, inquire COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS THAT CLEARS over $100 per day, for sale, or would prefer active partner. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance times to suit. Address V 96, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILlinery, on Wabash-av., very low for cash; all new and fresh goods. Address O 97, Tribune Branch office.

GROCERY STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES, old-established, doing a good trade, for sale. For particulars apply at 420 Madison-st.

I PROPOSE TO SELL AT A BARGAIN MY custom shoe shop, situated at No. 191 West Washington-st. First-class custom and good run of working conditions. Inquire at No. 191 West Madison-st.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A VERY LOW 4-YEAR lease of 40-room building and $1,500 worth new furniture can be bought now for [illegible]. Apply at MITCHELL HOUSE, Hyde Park, Ill.

WAGON ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, WOOD work shop, smith shop, paint shop, [illegible] room; good building, machinery [illegible] in good paying condition; [illegible] shipping facilities good. Price $6,000. Address R. SIBLEY, Richmond, McHenry County, Ill.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN an established business that will pay that amount per month. Call at 133 East Washington-st., Room 35.

$450 WILL BUY HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, stock, and fixtures of notion store, south of Twenty-second-st. Address R 84, Branch Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing [illegible] and circular saw mills, Foreman's [illegible], corn-shellers, boilers, &c. COLLINS EATON, 76 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacturers of all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 94 Central Block, Market-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and pumps. Western Branch office, 4 Canal-st. F. W. PORTER, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

CHALLENGE BRICK-MACHINE—THE BEST brick-machine in the United States—now in successful operation in this city. Call at Builders' Exchange (Box 164) 133 LaSalle-st. T. ROBERTS, Agent.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacturers engines, boilers, and general machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 94 Central Block, Market-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—engines lathes, &c., 20 horse power very low figures at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM BOILERS, ONE 30 feet, and one 26 feet, the latter having 32 4-inch flues. Apply to [illegible] FIELD, 269 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD 5 HORSE ENgine and boiler, in good running order; can be seen at 118 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECONDhand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 9x18, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x12, upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x16, horizontal steam engine.
One new, 6x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with other machinery, all at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 31 North Jefferson-st.

ONE 18-FOOT 23-INCH SWING, 1 16-FOOT 26-inch swing, 1 12-foot 20-inch swing, 1 8-foot 16-inch swing, 1 4-foot 16-inch swing, [illegible] swing engine lathes at W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES—4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 20, 25, AND 30 inch bore, with new [illegible] mills and portable engines. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

THE COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A FIRST-CLASS sash, door, [illegible] machines, and will be sold at some price, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR SAW mill with all machinery. Address [illegible] F. E. BOWN, Lexington, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A NO. 1 TENANT, house, 7 to 10 rooms, [illegible] West Division. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 296 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DOING business on Madison-st. wants [illegible] in a private family [illegible] 5 minutes' walk [illegible] CLARKE, care of Cotton House.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A well furnished room, [illegible] private house, [illegible] Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LOCATION FOR [illegible] in the business portion, [illegible] by two ladies. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS [illegible]. Address [illegible], Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, [illegible] good accommodations and a liberal price will be paid by a gentleman. Address G 87, Tribune office.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The County Commissioners at Calumet Harbor.

A Look About Colonel Bowen's Coming City of the World.

Steamboat Ride on the Lake, and Tug Excursion up the Calumet.

A Day of Real Rural Enjoyment and Good Cheer.

The usual pleasant periodic excursion to Calumet and South Chicago—the first of the season—took place yesterday—the occasion thereof being an invitation extended by Colonel James H. Bowen to the Cook County Commissioners, and accepted by that honorable body. The party left the city by the 9 o'clock train on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Commissioners White, Stearns, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Wahl, and Crawford were the members of the Board present, and County Attorney Root went along to keep them in legal counsel. Mr. George W. Gage, Mr. C. M. Cady, President of the Town of Hyde Park, Major E. V. Preston, of Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Burbank, and some others accompanied the party by special invitation, and a few ladies lent the charms of their society.

The journey to Calumet is not very long, but the route gives constant evidences of the growth of the great city, which is spreading itself out over the prairie in that as well as in other directions. Places a few years ago uninhabitable, under the influence of enterprise, are beginning to blossom like the rose. Suburban towns are springing up everywhere. Manufactories have gone out there to find ample room for their operations. A watch factory about eight miles from the city employs a large number of hands, who live around it, and form the nucleus of a town. In short, the indications of thrift and progress everywhere are most encouraging.

South Chicago, as the hotel and the scattered houses surrounding it are called, was reached in due time. A visit to the hotel showed a handsome, large wooden building, with verandas around it, and a watch tower, or observatory, on the roof. In front of it is Logan Park, a three-cornered patch containing two acres of soil, now sown with oats, but which some day will be a closely-shorn lawn. The view from the observatory is extensive. The lake stretches away to one side, the fertile territory of Blue Island reposes in the distance in another direction, while the spires cutting the sky, and the smoke rising upward in a cloudy mass, denote the position of Chicago. Nearer at hand is the pretty suburb of Hyde Park, and the coming South Park. All this and much more was seen from the cupola. Colonel Bowen, the cicerone of the party, pointed out where land was reclaimed, and in fields where the water rested not very long ago a solitary horse grazed in peace, and a number of cows ruminated the sweet cud of contentment. Another object of some interest, the "stink factory," as it is opprobriously denominated, was pointed out by Mr. Wahl, who was well acquainted with its history. Some years ago he removed it from Thirty-first street, where it was becoming a nuisance, and afterward sold it to the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, which will, in its turn, have to retire before the advance of population, the proprietors of South Chicago having raised a legal row about it. In an immense shed, or barn, on the brink of the swamp the refuse of the Stock Yards and of the city is utilized by being manufactured into manure. This kind of manufacture is not welcomed at South Chicago, but all others are. Colonel Bowen drew a glowing picture of the day, in the near future, when Lake Superior ore will be brought into the new harbor, and coal from Indiana, and limestone from Stony Island, a short distance away, would bring a large population to his new town to run blast furnaces; when Chicago would move down toward Calumet, or Calumet up to Chicago. The time was coming, in his opinion, when London would be nowhere in comparison with the metropolis of the West. There were no dissenting voices.

In obedience to the prognostications of the Meteorological Bureau at Washington, the weather was beautiful and the air cool. Everything was lovely indeed. Nature was out in her best clothes, a new summer suit of many colors—a sort of Dolly Varden dress. It was all enjoyed in a ride to Stony Island, where the party went to examine the limestone. Mr. Stearns, who knows all about it, said it was very good. On the way General White told how he crossed the Calumet thirty-six years ago, when walking from Michigan City to Chicago, and how his feet swelled and were very sore.

The party were next taken out on the lake, to make nautical observations on things generally. The land lay ashore as usual. Eleven miles from the mouth of Calumet harbor, almost on the verge of the horizon, was the Chicago light house, eight and one-fourth miles of that distance being almost built up along shore, one and one-half miles to be taken up by the park, and the balance being ready for the coming town of South Chicago to spread and meet its neighbors from the north on their way south. The harbor, as everybody knows, is at the head of Lake Michigan, and is the result of $90,000 already spent, out of $100,000 appropriated by the General Government. In the Senate Appropriation bill now pending, $40,000 more is allotted for the further improvement of the harbor, and if the bill goes safely through the perils of legislation, the heart of everybody interested in the Calumet estate will leap for joy. The money so far expended has produced 1,500 feet of pier at the north of the entrance, and 750 feet on the south. There is yet to be built 516 feet, and perhaps more, according to the action of the sand. The width of the harbor is 300 feet, and it is claimed that the Calumet river has from 15 to 20 feet of water for a distance of 12 miles from the mouth.

It was said that the harbor would accommodate all the navies of the world. The possibilities of its future were vaticinated upon yesterday, some saying that in ten years it would be a better place than Chicago, others giving it twenty, and everybody agreeing that a century or two would materially increase its growth. Those intelligent machines, dredges, were at work scooping up the sand.

The sea air sharpened the appetites of everyone, so that when high noon came, a good dinner stood in danger before the hungry voyagers. They were well supplied with everything nice—including Calumet fish—at the hotel, and there were no postprandial remarks—a remarkable and noteworthy fact.

When the dinner was over and cigars had been passed, the party embarked on a neat little tug—a young lady of a tug (her name was Florence)—to explore the Calumet River. This much-abused stream was as placid as a tub of milk at rest, and there was little or no current. The saucy boat ploughed the quiet waters swiftly. The inhabitants on the banks of the river were much astonished at the whistling, steaming monster that invaded their sequestered retreat. The muskrat—everybody said it was a muskrat—jumped from his hiding place in a very terror of fright; the wild duck screamed through the air; the plover took wing away to some unnavigable bayou; the fishes leaped above the surface to inquire the cause of so much commotion in the water, and all animate nature acted as if unacquainted with civilization or with the invention of Fulton and the discovery of Watt. For the first four or five miles the aspect of nature was not calculated to send the observer into ecstacies of delight. The boundary of the stream on each side was irregular in contour and scarcely elevated above its level. Weeds and sedge-grass flourish luxuriantly and abundantly. The immediate country is not inviting, but there is no telling what it will be when ships ride in the harbor, and lots are in demand. Further on, the banks rise higher, the trees come down to the water's edge, and are reflected in its surface. Long reaches of water, fringed with foliage, are encountered on the voyage, and take away from the stigma that has so long hung over the partially fair Calumet. Approaching Blue Island the country is more fertile, there are fine farms, houses ensconced in trees, growing grain, cattle, and everything indicative of a happy and prosperous country.

After three hours' sail, the voyagers landed at Colonel Bowen's house, a rural spot, secluded, and surrounded by lots of umbrageous ornamentation. Here they were hospitably entertained. Mr. Sanders and other gentlemen from Blue Island were present. The host's health was drunk in champagne, Calumet's health was likewise drunk, so were some other healths, and remarks were made by General White, Colonel Bowen, Mr. Harrison, and others, the tenor of them being that the future of South Chicago could not just now be estimated exactly, but there was unanimity of feeling in wishing the embryo town success and prosperity. Incidentally it was stated that the South Chicago Dock and Canal Company owned 6,000 acres of land in and around Calumet, on which, including the hotel they had spent $100,000, the nominal capital was $2,000,000. Eight miles of roads had been made during the past year.

The party took possession of a special train kindly furnished by the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Bowen accompanied them part of the way, pointing out Burnside's brickyard, Pullman's tract of 700 acres at the end of Calumet Lake, and the ditch that bounded his Company's estate on the north. The Commissioners gave three cheers for Mr. Bowen as he jumped from the train, and they all got home in good humor with themselves and the rest of mankind, at 6:30 p. m.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of Colored Voters of the Third Ward—Mr. John Jones Offers Some Good Advice—Resolutions Adopted—Mr. "Major" Phelps Repudiated and Spurned.

A meeting of some of the colored citizens of Chicago was held yesterday evening, at the Olivet Church, on Fourth avenue. Mr. S. W. Scott was elected presiding officer, and stated that they had met for the purpose of organizing as a Committee of the Whole, to understand what they were to do in the coming campaign, and becoming united. On the motion of Mr. Bartlett, Messrs. Johnson, Bartlett, Carter, L. P. White, and Bargay were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee, remarks were made by Mr. Carey, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. John Jones.

Mr. Jones said he had been in a merry and jolly crowd, tracking the Calumet River to its mouth, and therefore was in no mood to make a speech. Still, a crisis was pressing upon them, and it was the duty of all to speak and to organize. The colored men were assuming a proud position, and should be worthy of it. They must look to see how they would act in the impending crisis, and must be on their guard to preserve their rights. They must organize. They must attend ward meetings, which was a rule laid down by all writers on civil government. Attend the primaries, attend all meetings, and see that they were represented by the majority and not the minority. He appealed to them to look well to their representatives if they had any, and if not, to make some. They had the balance of power in the Third ward, and they must use it carefully.

When Mr. Jones closed his remarks, the Committee on Resolutions made a report, pledging the meeting to sustain Grant at the coming Presidential election, which was adopted.

A Central Committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. John Jones, Hancock, Bartlett, R. Wearns, White, Baker, Bradford, Johnson, and Carey.

Mr. Bartlett offered the following:

Resolved, That we do hereby particularly give notice that the idea that has been conveyed by the Hon. S. D. Phelps, that he controls the colored vote of this district, is what we wish to correct, as being a false and most miserable misrepresentation.

Mr. White thought they must adopt the resolution by a unanimous vote, and crush out such a man. It was a personal insult for any man to say he controlled his vote. They must spurn Major Phelps.

The resolution was adopted.

After Grant speeches by several persons, the meeting adjourned.

THE CHICAGO MORGUE.

Description of the New Building for the Reception of the Unknown Dead.

Another Evidence of Dr. Ben. C. Miller's Enterprise as a Public Officer.

The absence of a morgue in a large city like this, where violent deaths are matters of such frequent occurrence, has been a source of annoyance and discomfort, not alone to the Coroner and County Physician, but to those who missed friends or relatives. Efforts have been made more than once to induce the County Commissioners to make an appropriation for the erection of a building similar to that in New York, where bodies picked up in the river, or elsewhere, could be kept for a certain length of time, exposed to public view, until claimed by friends. These endeavors had always proved fruitless, until Dr. Ben. C. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities, became interested in the subject. He persistently urged upon the Commissioners the absolute necessity for such an institution, and finally succeeded, during last December or January, in persuading them to refer the matter to the Building Committee, with power to act. The wily and public-spirited Doctor so worked upon the feelings of the Committee, and made such promises of cheapness of construction, that he was allowed to visit some builders and make the best possible contract for the erection of his pet hobby, a morgue. He speedily improved the opportunity thus afforded, and by making a close bargain with a builder, and filching the requisite quantity of brick from the ruins of the county wing of the Court House, he has succeeded in building a morgue of sufficient capacity to accommodate the ghastly business to which it will be devoted. To-day, the Doctor, intends conducting the Commissioners to the building, and proving to them that an institution fully as needful to the public as any that has ever been established, can be constructed without the aid of resolutions or red tape.

Dr. Miller's morgue has been built on the rear end of the County Hospital lot, on Wentworth avenue. It adjoins the dead house of the hospital, is thirty-seven feet long, seventeen feet wide, one story high, and is constructed entirely of brick, taken, as before stated from the County end of the Court House. The institution is divided into four compartments. In the first room is the office of the Superintendent, and a large glass case, intended to contain the clothing found upon dead bodies, so that in case the bodies are interred before the friends happen to call, the latter may know by identifying the clothing that their deceased relative or acquaintance has received a decent burial. The second room, which is 15x17 feet, is devoted entirely to the reception of visitors. It is entered by a door from the first room, and is devoid of furniture. At one end of it a partition has been built, partly of wood and partly of glass, through which visitors can look into the third room, which is furnished with three marble-slab tables. The bodies are laid out upon these, and over each is cast a spray of pure water from a pipe leading from the ceiling. The walls of this apartment are as white as white lead can make them, and the floor is covered with zinc, so raised that the water running from grooves in the tables is carried off to a sink, and thence to a drain beneath. A door leads from this dead-room, as it may be called, into the coffin room, which is shelved on one side, to give place to the last houses that the poor clay in the other room shall occupy. After being kept in this apartment a certain length of time, the bodies are interred; provided, however, they have not been identified by persons who are willing to remove them and have them buried at their own expense.

With these four rooms the institution is complete. Each apartment is sufficiently large for the purpose for which it is intended, and the building as a whole, for cheapness, appearance, and solidity of construction, is a monument to Dr. Miller's enterprise as a physician and public officer, and cunning as a maker of contracts. It has not yet been decided how long bodies will be allowed to remain upon the tables. An average of the number of cases found weekly will have to be taken, and the time will then be fixed from that.

OBITUARY.

ARCHDUCHESS SOPHIA, OF AUSTRIA.

The Archduchess Sophia, of Austria, mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his unhappy brother Maximilian, who died at Vienna, of typhoid fever, on the 27th, was born in 1805. She was the daughter of the Elector Maximilian, of Bavaria. One of her older sisters, Charlotte, Crown Princess of Wurtemberg, having had a matrimonial misfortune, was divorced while Sophia was yet a child, and became the third and last wife of Francis I., last Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and first Emperor of Austria, father-in-law of Napoleon I.

Under her auspices her sister, the Duchess Sophia, became, in 1824, an Archduchess of Austria, as the wife of the Archduke Francis Charles, and consequently the step-daughter in-law of her own imperial self. It is not very easy to follow the thread of kindred in these ruling families of Europe, so apt is it to get twisted and entangled with reasons of state and nuptials of high necessity.

When the storm broke in 1848 the Archduchess Sophia was the mother of a family of promising boys. Her eldest born was ambitious and audacious enough to assure her that her maternal energies would not be wasted in the attempt to seat him on the throne from which his uncle had fled in dismay to feed swans in a pond at Prague, and which his father had no mind to mount. She put in motion the whole reactionary machinery, and triumphed. On the 1st of December, 1848, Francis Joseph Charles, Archduke of Austria, being then 18 years old, was declared to have attained his majority. On the 2d of December, 1848, he was proclaimed Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary and Bohemia. Of the fierce and protracted conflict which ended in his obtaining firm possession of the imperial power, his mother, then in the fiery autumn of her years, was the resolute and remorseless soul. It was mainly through her absolutely implacable will that the execution was finally ordered of 13 Hungarian nobles and Generals on a single day. On the evening of that bloody day the Archduchess appeared at a ball in Vienna, wearing about her neck a collar composed of thirteen rubies, in recognition of the dreadful triumph she had won.

In all that time of her sway the liberal dispositions of her second son, the Archduke Maximilian, were a sharp trial and trouble to the haughty Archduchess, and bred between the mother and the child a coldness which has always been supposed to have had its share in determining the Prince to accept his fatal imperial adventure beyond the Atlantic. The illness of the Archduchess was of brief duration, and her death unexpected.

The Ideal Photograph.

The "fire-proof" features of Chicago are being constantly recognized. Whatever tended to the reputation and advancement of the old Chicago will be found in a still stronger degree to give tone and genuine character to the new. Here is what the St. Louis *Democrat* has to say most generously and truthfully of Fassett, of this city, one of the heaviest losers in his class by the great fire, and to-day resuming his old front rank in his art:

> Some of the finest specimens of photography in the hall are from Mr. Fassett, Chicago. This gentleman's gallery, which was the finest in the United States, was destroyed at the conflagration. In this collection are some rare gems of the new effect, atmophototype, and among them are two ladies which are particularly striking—one draped in white, and the other appearing in the character costume of the beautiful Scottish Queen, Mary Stuart. The black drapery, ruffles about the neck, and pearls which compose the tiara for the head, girdle, and cross, are all finely brought out, and show great artistic skill. Quite a large head of a child enlarged from a small and very indistinct card, exhibits a wonderful degree of proficiency.

Never too Late to Mend.

The Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, being the latest in the market, has received the benefit of all late improvements. It is warranted for five years; sews anything from the lightest muslin to leather, and runs so light that a child 12 years old can work it as a plaything. Price, $40. Call at No. 53 West Washington street and examine for yourselves.

Base Ball.

The new grounds of the Chicago Base Ball Association will be formally inaugurated this afternoon by the Baltimore and Cleveland Clubs, who will play a championship game. Reserved seats and admission tickets are for sale at the ticket office on Twenty-third and State streets this morning, and we would advise all to buy early and avoid the great rush just before the game. Play will commence at 3 o'clock.

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives immediate relief.

The Story Relative to the Sealing Fleet Disaster Believed to be an Exaggeration.

BOSTON, May 28.—The reported wholesale destruction of the New Foundland sealing fleet is not credited here. A letter from St. Johns by the last mail says that twelve in all are lost or missing, but two or three of the missing have not been out so long as to be given up for lost. The crews of vessels known to have been destroyed were all saved except forty-five out of sixty men on the brig Huntsman. Twenty-nine of these men leave widows, with about 150 children, and subscriptions were being taken up to obtain the means for their support.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A shipping merchant of this city, representing the New Foundland firm of Harvey & Co., confirms the despatch from Boston in reference to the exaggerated accounts of the seal fleet disaster. He says the report is entirely false with respect to all but three vessels, and that he has advices of the safe return of most of the fleet.

The Huston Trial at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28.—In the Huston case, yesterday, witnesses were introduced on the part of the defence to disprove the statements of Mary Driscoll, the school girl, flatly contradicting her most important statement. As heretofore stated, the investigation is secret.

Southern Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, May 28.—Cotton quiet. Good ordinary, 20½c; receipts 12 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 5,724 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 28.—Cotton firm. Middling 24c; receipts 71 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 8,811 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 28.—Cotton quiet; middling 23½@24c; receipts 335 bales; sales 200 bales; stock 8731 bales.

MOBILE, May 28.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23½@24c; receipts 100 bales; exports, coastwise, 448 bales; sales 250 bales; stock 9,179 bales.

SANITARY STATISTICS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Health Yesterday Afternoon.

Generally Satisfactory Reports Concerning the City's Sanitary Condition.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hoard in the chair. Present, Dr. Rauch, and Messrs. Schloetzer and Reynolds. The report of the Sanitary Superintendent was submitted, showing that for the week ending May 25, there were 137 deaths in the city, besides 2 premature and 11 still-births; males, 87, and females, 50. There was an increase of 6 over the preceding week. The chief causes of death were as follows: Accident, 5; brain disease, 4; cholera infantum, 4; consumption, 14; convulsions, 4; diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 4; typhoid fever, 4; inanition, 4; meningitis, 6; meningitis, cerebro spinal, 12; pneumonia, 4; small-pox, 15; tabes mesenterica, 5. Of the nativities, there were born in Canada, 1; Chicago, 16; foreign parentage, 51; other parts of the United States, 2; Denmark, 1; England, 3; France, 1; Germany, 22; Holland, 1; Ireland, 10; Norway, 1; Scotland, 4; Sweden, 2; unknown, 1; Poland, 1. The mortality by Wards was as follows: First Ward, 0; Second, 0; Third, 4; Fourth, 1; Fifth, 2; Sixth, 11; Seventh, 18; Eighth, 21; Ninth, 9; Tenth, 6; Eleventh, 4; Twelfth, 4; Thirteenth, 7; Fourteenth, 2; Fifteenth, 13; Sixteenth, 8; Seventeenth, 4; Eighteenth, 4; Nineteenth, 1; Twentieth, 6.

REMARKS.

The Superintendent remarks that there is a slight increase in the number of deaths compared with last week, although the great decrease of that week would have usually led to the anticipation of a decided increase, showing that the public health is still improving. While there is not much change, the usual fluctuation is manifest in the increase by cerebro spinal meningitis and small-pox, but the number of deaths by these diseases is less than two weeks ago. There were two more deaths by cholera infantum, 2 by consumption, 4 by diphtheria, 2 by enteritis, 4 by meningitis, 4 by cerebro spinal meningitis, 5 by small-pox, and 2 by tabes mesenterica; while there were 2 less by accident, 2 by bronchitis, 2 by dropsy, 4 by heart disease, 2 by congestion of the lungs, 2 by pneumonia, and 2 by teething. The mortality by cholera infantum is slowly increasing, but no more than is to be expected at this season. With the exception of the diseases alluded to, there is nothing unusual in the causes of death. Infantile life and old age suffered least, while there was an increase of the number of deaths of those from 20 to 50 years. There was an increase of male mortality, and of those born in Chicago of foreign parentage. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth, while there was a decrease in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards, the greatest changes occurring in the decrease in the Fourth and the increase in the Thirteenth Ward.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

The particulars concerning the deaths by small-pox are contained in the following table:

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Nativity.
May 19	Small-Pox Hospital	44	Germany.
May 19	605 S Union street	7	Chicago, for'n.
May 20	Small-Pox Hospital	[illegible]	Germany.
May 21	40 Fisk street	[illegible]	Chicago, for'n.
May 22	93 Ruble street	30	Holland.
May 22	Seventeenth, nr John's	1	Chicago, for'n.
May 23	Small-Pox Hospital	22	Scotland.
May 23	W. Twenty-second st	40	Germany.
May 23	249 Twenty fifth street	50	Sweden.
May 23	Small-Pox Hospital	26	Germany.
May 24	227 N. Halsted street	35	Norway.
May 24	50 Hurlbut street	69	United States.
May 24	35 Fremont street	1	Chicago, for'n.
May 25	Small-Pox Hospital	28	Germany.
May 25	236 Second street	[illegible]	Chicago, for'n.

It will be seen from the above that, as usual, nearly all were of foreign birth. The mortality at the Small-Pox Hospital was greater than it has been for some time, and all were foreigners, some of them recent arrivals, and in a dying condition when admitted to the hospital.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of the Health officer was submitted, showing that 577 notices were served, and 833 nuisances abated, and 15 quarters of beef condemned.

CITY IN BRIEF.

Personal Items.

Mr. R. N. Allen, a prominent and rising young attorney, of New Chicago, Kansas, is in the city for a few days' visit, and is the guest of Dr. Ben. C. Miller.

—A man named Peter Devine, supposed to be a Chicagoan, was killed by a locomotive at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday morning. Deceased had in his pocket a paper bearing the address, "Jane Ward, No. 785 South Sangamon street, Chicago, Illinois."

—T. M. Kellogg, Esq., late Division Engineer Second Division I. C. R. R., was on Monday the recipient of an elegant present from his former associates on the road,—a Jules Jurgenson chronometer watch and chain, appropriately inscribed. Mr. L. H. Clarke, Chief Engineer, made the presentation, and Mr. Kellogg, though completely surprised, responded suitably.

—At a meeting of the members of the Gmina Polska Society, held last evening, the following officers were elected, their term commencing July 6: President, M. Knoere; Vice President, K. Urarowski; Corresponding Secretary, M. Majewski; Recording Secretary, H. Zielinski; Financial Secretary, St. Koonlaski. Board of Directors, K. Pokrzyninski, S. Stowinski, and S. Smietanka.

—Miss Blanche De Bar's hosts of friends in Chicago, for the present at least, are not to have an opportunity to testify in a substantial form their appreciation of her both as an *artiste* and a lady. Her benefit, which we announced a few days ago for Friday evening, at the Globe Theatre, has been postponed indefinitely. Miss DeBar, during her short theatrical career in Chicago, gained for herself a most enviable reputation. To her more than any other member of the company was due Colonel Wood's success as manager of the Globe last season.

Difficulty in the Coal Yards.

The police authorities are experiencing no little difficulty with the striking coal-heavers. Captain Gund is compelled to keep men on guard at the coal yards on the North Branch to prevent the workmen from being assaulted by the persons whose places they have taken. No disturbance occurred there yesterday until after working hours. Joseph Gunther, employed at Blake, Whitehouse & Co.'s yard, while going home over West Indiana street bridge, was attacked by a gang of strikers, and stabbed in the back and head. He is very severely injured, but will in all probability recover to prosecute his assailants if they can be found. Gunther lives at No. 272 West Chicago avenue. The men employed in Rogers' yard, on Sixteenth street, have also struck for higher wages and their places have been filled by others. An attack was made on the non-Union men yesterday, but the prompt arrival of a few police officers put an end to the disturbance. Two strikers, named Thomas McLaughlin and James Howard, were arrested and will be tried to-day for riot.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 28.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	44° F	......	......	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	50	29.42	N. E. g.	
2:00 p. m.	55	29.42	E. h.	
7:00 p. m.	54	29.36	E. g.	

Everything.

John Santrey, *alias* "Shanty," a young North Side scoundrel, was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Officer Farrow, of the Third Precinct Station. On his person was found a pocket-book containing about $50 in currency, a check for $500, and a due bill for $50. It has been discovered that he stole the property from a house on North Union street. He will be tried to-day.

—Officer Thomas Simmons returned from Minnesota, yesterday, having safely delivered Callaghan, the alleged murderer of Youman, into the hands of the authorities of the county where the crime was committed.

—John Von Dollen was stabbed, but not seriously wounded, by a prostitute named Nellie St. Clair, at No. 455 South Clark street, last evening. The woman was arrested.

—The case of N. S. Bouton's striking iron moulders has been continued until next Tuesday.

—Patrick Derwin, a resident on East Kinzie street, was injured in a runaway accident on Van Buren street, South Side, yesterday.

—At noon, yesterday, Frederika Durst, aged 12, employed at No. 3 Evergreen street, accidentally fell from a second-story window, breaking her left arm and injuring herself internally.

—The boss-lathers held a meeting in the rooms of the Builders' Exchange yesterday afternoon, and talked over the strike of the Union journeymen, which was defeated owing to the fact that a large number of excellent lathers stood ready to step into the places of the strikers at the same prices. The meeting adjourned without making any definite arrangements about anything.

—Mayor Medill, Corporation Counsel Tuley, Tax Commissioner Holden, and Comptroller Burley went to Springfield last evening, to confer with the Governor, Attorney General, and State Auditor on the working of the new Revenue law in this city.

—Some mischievous person placed a torpedo on the Madison street car track, near Halsted, about 10 o'clock last night, the explosion of which caused the utmost consternation among the passengers on the first car that ground it into powder. No damage was done.

—The Mulligan Zouaves will assemble in full uniform at their armory, corner of Taylor and Canal streets, this evening at 8 o'clock, for dress inspection, and to make final arrangements for celebrating Decoration Day.

—There will be a rehearsal of the Chicago Oratorio Society, to-morrow evening, at the First Congregational Church. The repetition of the Oratorio on the South Side will take place on June 4. The sale of tickets opens to-morrow morning.

—Strangers, and girls desiring work can secure situations by applying at the Ladies' Christian Union, No. 97 West Randolph street, between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. No fee charged.

—The Fox River Baptist Association, which includes most of the Chicago churches, will hold its annual session with the Church in Morris, commencing on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 p. m. Annual sermon Tuesday evening, by Rev. John Gordon, of Chicago; Sunday School Institute Wednesday afternoon; general missionary meeting, Wednesday evening.

—The plumbers held a mass meeting last evening, at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets, to discuss matters pertaining to their craft, and to take steps to form a Plumbers' Union. There was a Union in existence some time ago, but it dissolved in August last, and it is now proposed to revive it. The meeting was secret.

—About five weeks ago Lizzie M. Ralph, daughter of W. J. Ralph, harness maker, No. 311 Twenty-sixth street, was bitten by a mad dog, which so frightened her that brain fever set in, resulting in death on Tuesday afternoon. Drs. Lyman, Gunn, and Case attended her during her illness, and did everything that medical skill could suggest to save her. The funeral occurs at 1 o'clock, from Mr. Ralph's residence, in Oakwood.

—Josiah H. Bissell, attorney at law, and Albert B. Kellogg, of the firm of Kellogg & Co., coal dealers, were thrown out in a runaway accident on Calumet avenue, last evening. Both bones in Mr. Kellogg's left leg were broken. The other gentleman escaped with slight bruises.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ON 'CHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The movements at the Stock Exchange to-day have been of the briefest order, particularly so in all the departments except stocks. This market was only rescued from stagnation by the opportune animation noted in some of the leading specialties. The general market was, on the whole, weak, with an average decline of ¼ to 1 per cent, though in the case of Erie, which formed the conspicuous feature, a sharp run down from 68 to 64½ was noted, due doubtless to the sale of large stock, and the pressure of short contracts, both here and in London. Boston, Hartford & Erie touched 7, later reacting ½ per cent; Union Pacific declining 1 per cent, to 39¼, on the same reasons hitherto in force; C. C. & I. C. was quite freely knocked about between 40⅝@38½@39½, a large short interest having been engineered in this stock. The Pacific Mail speculation was onward and upward notwithstanding the injunction of yesterday, and the price advanced from 73 to 76, closing at 75½. The Subsidy bill is now a law, having received the signature of the President. Investments were dull and firm, while in miscellaneous shares Quicksilver attracted chief attention by an upward move of 3 to 3½ per cent, to 35 in common, and 45½ in preferred. The express shares were firm. There were some sensational rumors floating about at the close to the effect that the British Government were not, after all, disposed to adopt the supplementary clause to the new Treaty.

MONEY

was in superabundant supply all day at 5@6, and exceptionally at 4@7. Prime business notes were in fair request at rates last quoted.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

have been strong and higher, a further advance to 119½ being reported for 6s of 1881; 113 for 5s, and 117½ for currency 6s. Bonds are becoming daily more scarce on the market, and round amounts cannot be had at current quotations.

[To the Associated Press.]

MONDAY'S TUG EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, May 28.—As near as can be ascertained some thirty persons were more or less injured by the explosion of the steam tug Epsilon yesterday. Just previous to the explosion Captain Hallenbeck remarked that he had the best boat in the harbor; that she would carry a hundred pounds of steam without starting a bolt or opening a valve, and that he could not get up steam enough in the boiler to burst it. Men are engaged in grappling for the bodies.

CRIMINAL ITEMS.

This morning Christian Trefez, a baker, stabbed his wife with a dirk four times. She was living with Franz Lindeman, who was also stabbed. Trefez then stabbed himself. It is thought all will die.

Edward Keeler, who beat Officer Tully almost to death, on the night that Officer Lambrecht was killed by the gang to which Keeler belonged, was convicted to-day, in the General Sessions, and sent to State prison for ten years' hard labor.

STOKES' COUNSEL.

Lyman Tremaine, John D. Townsend, and Henry Daily, Jr., have been retained as Stokes' counsel in place of Graham, Gerry and Bartlett.

THE ARMY OF STRIKERS.

It is estimated that forty thousand men are engaged in strikes. The workmen are quiet and confident of the success of the movement. The majority of the piano-makers are in favor of conceding the demands of their employes. The Steinways, who employ 500 men, are to give an answer to-morrow.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Bids for supplies for the Indian Department were opened to-day. Bids for 27,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof, delivered at different agencies during the year, ranged from $1.84 to $4 per 100 pounds. An award will be made at from $1.84 to $2.60 per 100 pounds. Bids for 7,500,000 pounds of flour, delivered at the agencies, range from $2.85 to $4 per 100 pounds.

RETRACTION.

The *Evening Post*, which yesterday intimated that there was evidence to connect the name of Governor, then Mayor, Hoffman with city frauds of 1868, says editorially, to-day, that it is due to the Governor to say that nothing was disclosed in the report of the Committee of Seventy, last night, to warrant the inference that has been drawn.

THE ORANGEMEN.

At a session of the Grand Council of Orangemen, a resolution was passed for the Orange Societies all over the Union to parade on the 12th of July, and to leave the route of procession open to the dictation of the police authorities of each city.

YACHT SOLD.

Captain Samuels' yacht Dreadnaught, was sold at auction to-day, for $15,000. The Dreadnaught was built lately at a cost of $68,000.

MATRIMONIAL.

One of the most brilliant weddings of this season took place this afternoon at the church on the Heights of Brooklyn. The bride was Miss Minnie Tiney, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, and the bridegroom William B. Wadsworth, a wealthy Wall street broker. Henry Ward Beecher performed the ceremony.

MITCHELL VS. DIX.

Marine Judge Curtis to-day decided that the case of John Mitchell against General Dix, for imprisonment during the war, was *de facto* removed to the Federal Courts.

STREET CLEANING.

The Police Commissioners, after opening a large number of bids for street cleaning, to-day, passed a resolution to do the work themselves.

THE DISEASED SHIPS.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict clearing the officers of the emigrant ship Europa from the charge of furnishing improper food, but say she brought a large number of passengers without having a physician to attend the sick, and recommend investigation.

PROPELLER SUNK.

The propeller W. E. Cheney sunk at her pier in North River, from the feed-hole having been carelessly left open. The crew escaped.

FREE ART GALLERY.

A permanent Free Gallery of Art was opened in Brooklyn, last evening. Hon. Demas Barnes commemorated the occasion by the present of the valuable painting of the Annunciation, by Von Schendel.

BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty report that the minutes of their proceedings clearly demonstrate that the majority of the Board of Supervisors for 1870 acted as if the large amounts trusted to them for disbursement were lawful plunder, to be squandered at will, and to the advantage of such of them as might have desired to participate in its partition. Specifications are made in a number of cases. Another report, upon the proceedings of the Board of 1871, will soon be made.

RAILROAD WAR.

The railroad war has been renewed in Long Island City, where the workmen of the Crosstown Railroad Company and East River Company took turns in laying and destroying the track of the former company. A riot is imminent.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

O. J. Harrison, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., was in this city about the 20th of April, purchasing a stock of goods. It was his intention to pay a flying visit to Philadelphia and Baltimore before returning to Kentucky. As more than a month has now elapsed since his friends have heard of him, they fear that he has met with foul play.

AGRICULTURAL.

Union of National Agricultural Associations—Permanent Officers Elected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Both of the original Agricultural organizations met separately. The Agricultural Congress was called to order by its President, Dr. Spurr. Additional delegates reported, representing Agricultural Societies and Boards of Agriculture in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, and Missouri. A Committee from the National Agricultural Association reported that they were now ready for union. The President announced that the Congress was ready to hear the report. Major Hurt, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the names be changed to the National Agricultural Congress; that each of the former associations assume and settle their respective debts; that the Congress now formed proceed to elect the usual officers, excepting the Vice Presidents, which are to be nominated by the respective delegations from each State, and States not represented to have the Vice President appointed by the President of the Congress.

Before the question on the adoption of the report was put, Dr. Spurr vacated the chair, and urged the adoption of the report, claiming for himself the privilege of being high private. He advised to receive the overtures of the National Agricultural Association with the kindliest feelings of union and harmony.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Colonel Lawton and Mr. Shryock were appointed a Committee to bear these views to the National Association. In a few minutes both the Associations met in the large hall, and, on motion of Mr. Shryock, adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Hurt, as temporary Chairman, called the National Agricultural Congress to order, and both the former Secretaries, Messrs. C. W. Greene and J. B. Killebrew, were requested to act *pro tem*.

On motion, a Committee of one from each State was appointed on Permanent Organization. Each delegation named its own man, and the President *pro tem*. named Commodore Maury, of Virginia, as Chairman of this Committee.

On motion, the presiding officers of the former Associations were also added to the Committee.

At this stage of the proceedings, Arthur B. Barrett announced an invitation from the Chief of the Fire Department for the Congress to appoint a time when it would be their pleasure to view the Fire Department of the city. He would cause a general alarm to sound and bring out all the effective force. The exhibition will take place at 8:30 a. m. to-morrow.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a Constitution, which was read for information, and, on motion, a Committee of seven was appointed to revise the same, and report.

T. W. Guy moved that a Committee of three be appointed on the order of business. Carried. Messrs. Guy of Missouri, Burroughs of Illinois, and Foote of Mississippi, were appointed.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the following names as the permanent officers of the National Agricultural Congress: For President, Hon. John P. Reynolds, of Illinois; for Secretary, Charles W. Greene, of Tennessee; for Treasurer, Major Lee R. Shryock, of Missouri.

On motion of J. E. Starr, of Illinois, the Chairman *pro tem*. was authorized to cast the vote of the Congress. Agreed to unanimously.

Messrs. Willard, of South Carolina, and General Jackson, of Tennessee, were appointed to conduct the President-elect to the Chair. General Jackson introduced the gentleman in very complimentary terms. The President then, in a few well-chosen remarks, returned thanks for the honor conferred, and took the Chair.

The Vice Presidents chosen by the respective State delegations are as follows: Alabama, C. C. Langdon; District of Columbia, John Saul; Georgia, C. H. Jones; Illinois, A. M. Garland; Indiana, F. C. Johnson; Iowa, A. M. Schafer; Kansas, George T. Anthony; Kentucky, James H. Moore; Maryland, Henry A. Parr; Minnesota, J. H. Stephens; Mississippi, J. C. Werden; Missouri, A. B. Barrett; Montana, Mr. McArdle; North Carolina, W. F. Cornice; Ohio, Norton S. Townsend; Pennsylvania, A. Boyd Hamilton; Tennessee, W. H. Jackson; Virginia, M. F. Maury; South Carolina, W. M. Lawton.

WISCONSIN.

Meeting of Superintendents of Insane Asylums in Madison—The Subject of Emotional Insanity Discussed—The Good Templars.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 28.—The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, embracing the States of the Union and Dominion of Canada, organized in 1844, and the last previous meeting of which was held in Toronto, began its twenty-sixth meeting here to-day. Some forty persons are attending. Dr. John S. Butler, of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, presides. Dr. John Curwen, of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, is Secretary. After the appointment of committees, and agreeing on the order of business, and some minor business, Dr. Curwen read an interesting and valuable paper in regard to the general characteristics of insanity, and the best methods of ascertaining and treating it by physicians, and as to what should be done with insane patients, recommending, as a general thing, their being placed under experienced care in hospitals. This gave rise to a very interesting and important discussion, mainly on temporary and moral insanity, on which Dr. Gray, of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, led off. He protested against making a shield for crime of the pretext of transitory insanity in homicidal outbreaks, beginning and ending with the commission of an act of violence, deliberately perpetrated in revenge for real or fancied wrongs. A mania so brief as to come on the instant of seeing some one who had wronged or insulted a person, and to disappear with the shooting of a bullet or the plunging of a dagger, a madness instantly developed and as quickly cured, did not seem to him such an insanity as to relieve of responsibility. There might be sudden paroxysms of insanity in epilepsy, but he did not believe that otherwise insanity burst out at once, without premonitory symptoms.

Dr. Patterson, of the Bellevue Place Hospital, Batavia, did not believe the ordinary method of insanity was to arise and subside so soon as in the cases referred to. There was almost invariably a period of incubation. No man should be judged insane as compared with any ordinary standard or any other man, but as compared with himself when considered sane. The line of demarcation between sanity and insanity was not a sharp one, and each case should be carefully investigated. He objected to the use of alcoholic liquors as stimulants, as the latest investigations showed that they caused a diminution of the temperature, and lowering of the circulation. They might be given as sedatives with advantage in the case of maniacal excitement, puerperal mania, and some other cases. It was unwise, when on the witness-stand as experts, to say much of names and peculiar types of insanity, whose distinguishing characteristic it was difficult to define.

Dr. Stevens, of the St. Louis County Asylum, whose testimony in the recent trial of Fore, at St. Louis, for the murder of Beach, has been much criticised, expressed his belief in transitory and what he would call moral or emotional insanity, and used the Fore case in illustration, though in his case there seemed ample evidence of hereditary tendencies to insanity and previous manifestations. In answer to questions, he said his intellect seemed unimpaired, and he was capable of rational conversation, and regarded his insanity limited to his passions and feelings mainly. He seemed defective in moral perceptions of right and wrong; lacking in will power, and impelled by some overmastering force when he shot Beach.

Dr. Peck, of the Central Ohio Asylum, doubted if there was ever a case of temporary insanity as a primary attack at the time of committing a crime. It would always be found that it was a secondary attack, if genuine. He thought nineteen-twentieths of the cases of so-called temporary insanity were mere pretexts to excuse crime. It was important to get statistics on this broad field to enable experts to give testimony understandingly in the Courts, after they have procured all the collateral evidence possible.

Dr. Collender, of the Tennessee Hospital, protested against this doctrine of temporary insanity, and gave his experience in a case where a man was acquitted on the plea of insanity for shooting a man who had debauched his wife in his absence, four years after his return, and when he had met the man almost daily. He did not believe in moral insanity without mental derangement.

Dr. Compton, of the Mississippi Asylum, did not know what to say about moral insanity, and did not believe the Association was prepared to say whether it recognized it or not. He did not believe there was much insanity in the cases of McFarland, Cole, Rudolph, and some others.

Dr. Hughes, of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, was the most outspoken defender of the theories of transitory mania and moral insanity, and thought the emotions as liable to disturb and become uncontrollable as the intellect, though he evidently thought there was much humbug about pleas for insanity.

Dr. Bancroft, of the New Hampshire Asylum, thought there was many times disturbance of the intellect when it did not manifest itself except emotionally.

Dr. Nichols, of the United States Hospital at Washington, closed the debate with some very clear and able remarks. He doubted whether there was any form of insanity to separate classification as transitory mania. Such manifestations were usually explosions of a morbid condition, existing for months or years, and excused acts which could not be justified in a person of sound mind. He repudiated the practice of attributing homicide to transitory insanity when the homicide was all there was of the disease—at once its manifestation and its cure. Moral insanity was very infrequent, and rapidly involved the mental faculties. He insisted strongly that a man acquitted of crime on the ground of insanity, should be restrained, lest, if he be allowed to go at large, he kill some one else.

The drift of the discussion was that transitory or moral insanity was far rarer than claimed in criminal trials of late, and that those who made insanity a specialty would give little countenance to acquittals for crime on that ground.

This afternoon, Dr. Gray, of Utica, read a lengthy and able paper on the causes of insanity, regarding moral influences as the chief predisposing ones, but claimed that they were only operations when they had induced changes in the circulation or functional action of the brain; that there was no disease of the mind, but of its organ. An interesting discussion followed, some giving more prominence than Dr. Gray to the moral causes, and some claiming that repeated and most careful microscopic examinations of the brain and nervous system of the dead insane failed to show any departure from a normal healthy condition.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars met to-day, nearly every Grand Lodge in North America, Scotland, and England, being represented. The proceedings thus far have not been very important. Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, R. W. G. T., presides. Reports have been read, Committees appointed, and places nominated for the place of next meeting, to be determined to-morrow.

Last evening there was a very pleasant reunion of Good Templars in the city, and an entertainment by the Capital Lodge. Joseph Malins, G. W. C. T., of England, asserted that, in sixteen months, they had established one thousand lodges there, and still there were evidences of a greater progressive movement across the Atlantic. He also stated that the order was firmly established in the Sandwich and Barbadoes Islands, as well as in Australia.

This afternoon the members of the Lodge have been taking in a grand carriage ride about the city, Governor Washburn accompanying the delegates from Scotland and England.

It is announced that General Stephen A. Hurlbut, the commander of the Sixteenth Corps on Sherman's Meridian raid, will deliver the oration in the Capital Park on the Fourth of July, at the Tennessee Army reunion, and it is reiterated that President Grant will attend.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist General Conference—The Book Concern Frauds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Special Committee on the Methodist Book Concern deliberated for three hours this afternoon with closed doors. No one was permitted to enter, not even Dr. Carlton. The Committee discussed the reports of the Sub-Committees to whom had been delegated the duties of searching out frauds in the various departments. The Sub-Committee's report fully sustain Dr. Lanahan's charges, though no new facts are developed. Judge Cosley, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the bindery, read the letter from Sutkins to Dr. Lanahan, setting forth that the keeper of a tin store in Pearl street had sent to him to purchase some leather suitable for binding. On examining the leather he found it to be a case of the finest morocco, which he had imported and sold to Huffman. The tinware dealer refused to state where he obtained the leather, but admitted that he had once before had a lot of 40 dozen and sold them. Huffman sold to Roys 141 dozen skins, of which 120 dozen were sold by Roys to Hurd & Houghton. The clerk and porter of Roys distinctly recollect the transaction. A suspicious circumstance is that, from 1864 to 1869, bills are found showing purchases of the same quantities of leather on the same day, thus leading to the impression that the bills were duplicated and triplicated, and that but one of the several lots purchased went into the consumption of the concern. Mr. Mackintosh, Chairman of another Sub-Committee, reported that no balance sheet of accounts had been kept for over twenty years; that many things are unexplained, and that the reports to the General Conference do not agree with the results of the ledger. The frauds in the payment of the employes on the binding have also been established by conclusive evidence. A Committeeman informed a reporter that the Committee went into the investigation with the determination to find out and lay before the public the truth and the whole truth. From present indications it is inferred that, whatever the result of the investigation, neither Dr. Carlton nor Dr. Lanahan can be re-elected Agent.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Yesterday afternoon a Special Committee, appointed by the General Conference to investigate the charges against the Methodist Book Concern, held a meeting, at which the reports of sub-committees were presented.

The Chairman of the sub-committee to investigate the affairs of the binding department reported that the accounts were in a most disgraceful state. In one case there was a blunder of $30,000 against the bindery, made in footing up a column.

The Committee said that Hoffman [illegible] concealed this by carrying over $16,[illegible] had contracted the previous year, and putting in $42,000, which appears to have come from nowhere in particular. No statement can be found showing that a balance sheet has been taken in twenty years. There are many things in the accounts which cannot be explained. The reports made to the annual conferences have not been made from the ledger, nor have they ever corresponded with the ledger.

The Sub-Committee on Leather reported that the question had been submitted to three master binders as to the amount of leather required to produce the amount of finished work turned out by the Book Concern in a [illegible] average estimate was placed at [illegible] less than Hoffman had charged the Concern.

It was also shown that Hoffman had been in the habit of selling the leather of the Concern. There was also a discrepancy in his pay account.

Dr. Carlton, Senior Agent, said he had relied on Hoffman's honesty, and consequently, he was not responsible.

The Committee then went into secret session.

NEW YORK, May 28.—In the Methodist General Conference to-day, several reports of Committees on Sunday Schools, Tracts, etc., were adopted. Resolutions thanking Dr. Durbin, the retiring Secretary of the Society, also continuing his retirement, were passed.

The Conference then adopted rules for electing General Conference officers. The vote was taken by hand. Rev. J. H. Vincent was elected editor of the Sunday School books and periodicals; Dr. William Nast, editor of the *Christliche Apologet*; Dr. Henry Leithards, editor of the *German Family Magazine*, Sunday School tracts and books; Dr. D. D. Whedon, editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*.

On recommendation of the Committee of Itinerancy in the General Conference was changed to one delegate for every 45, instead of 30 as heretofore.

The voting for editor of the *Ladies' Repository* proceeded until none of the six candidates received enough of votes for election. The election was postponed until to-morrow. Adjourned.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, Mich., May 24.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly last night, the Assembly disposed of all business relating to the theological seminaries. The action in relation to Danville Seminary was adverse to its removal to San Francisco. This morning, after transacting some miscellaneous business and approving the records of the synods, the judicial business was resumed, being the complaint against the Synod of Philadelphia, involving the principle of a limited term of service on the part of elders. The complaint has not been sustained, the vote being 145 in the affirmative and 173 in the negative. The Assembly has not yet adopted a minute expressing its opinion in a formal way.

An extended report from the Committee on Bills and Overtures has been before the House this afternoon. On the recommendation of the Committee, Presbyteries were urged to appoint Committees on Unemployed Ministers and Vacant Churches.

The regulation requiring ministers from foreign lands to undergo a probation of one year before they could be received into the Presbyteries was repealed.

Disapproval was expressed of the opening of art galleries and reading rooms on the Lord's day.

The Board of Foreign Missions was recommended to consider the subject of establishing a missionary lectureship in our theological seminaries.

Latitudinarian views in respect to marriage and divorce were condemned, and other papers were passed pertaining to various interests in the church.

An apportionment was made among the several boards of the benevolent funds, proposed to be raised during the year.

The Assembly adopted a minute expressing its judgment in the judicial case decided this morning.

The Committee on Finance made an important report, when the Assembly adjourned for an evening session.

American Unitarian Society.

BOSTON, May 28.—The annual meeting of the American Unitarian Society was held here to-day. Henry Chapin presided. The Treasurer's report is very encouraging. Among the events especially noted has been the erection of buildings in North Carolina, by Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, of Boston, at an expense of $30,000, for the use of schools at the South. The report speaks of the generous outpouring and practical sympathy for Chicago, there having been contributed $60,000 for Mr. Collier's Church, in money and pledges, and $50,000 for general missionary purposes, with liberal contributions for other Christian work.

National Baptist Educational Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The National Baptist Educational Convention assembled this morning, in the First Baptist Church. Twenty-five States were represented. Francis Wayland, of Connecticut, presided. Communications were read from the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Educational Commission.

ILLINOIS.

The Henslee Murder Trial at Jacksonville—Additional Testimony for the Prosecution.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 28.—The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution in the case of the People vs. Henry Henslee, for the alleged murder of his wife, was resumed in the Morgan County Circuit Court this morning, at 9 o'clock. The examination direct of E. B. Howard was concluded last evening, and his cross-examination began this morning. Howard's testimony on cross examination was as follows: I think it was about 3 o'clock p.m. of the day of Mrs. Henslee's death when I reached Henslee's house. Think there were a dozen persons there when I arrived. Went with other members of the Coroner's Jury. Two rooms in the house down stairs and two rooms up stairs. Stairway winding, no balusters on stairway. Found tracks of blood leading towards the door of the west room up stairs. Others went up stairs before me. Saw no blood on the stairs above where the body lay. Blood was spattered against the door of the stairs, about eighteen inches or two feet above where she lay. The body was still lying on the stairs when I arrived. The head was against the wall on the third step from the bottom of the stairs, and dress up as far as the knees. Examined the east room down stairs. Blood had run down and spread out probably three feet, and had been tracked about. Made search in both the east and west room for the weapon with which the murder might have been committed. Some one picked up a piece of crock. Looked for balance of crock. Found two or three pieces of crock under the stove, and two or three pieces of wood. Compared the pieces of crockery found under the stove, and it was the same kind as found on the steps.

Joel Decker testified: I live two miles from Minier. Knew Henslee. Lived one and a half miles from him. About 12 o'clock learned of his wife's death. Had no conversation with Henslee, and did not hear him make any statements until he was arrested on the 25th of November, the day after the death of his wife. Henslee said he had been rabbit hunting. I went with him and others to go over his tracks. There was snow on the ground at the time. He gave directions on the state of the fence before we started as to the directions which he went. We started on a track a little west of the house and thence north. Horses had tracked the snow, so we lost track of him in the orchard. Henslee then said "Here is my track," and we followed the track forty or fifty yards. I observed the tracks were very far apart. I tried to step from track to track he had made, but could not do so without a springing motion. Henslee said he was walking when he made the steps. After going a few rods Henslee said they were not his tracks, and turned to the left, and looked for another track, and found it; followed it for some distance, then officer Petrie struck another track and called us. We paid no attention. Followed the track to the railroad and then back to the same place. Came around on a kind of a circle. One track was made leisurely, the other made in running. Slight difference in size of tracks. Difference in size was caused by difference in gait. Henslee designated the place of starting, and said the large tracks were his. He afterwards went over to the other track. A person walking could not have made the first tracks—too far apart. Several tried to make such long steps walking, and failed. We then asked Henslee if he was walking when he made the tracks. He said yes. Shortly after, Henslee was walking along the track again. Again asked him if it were his track. He said no, it was not. Don't know whether Henslee observed me springing or not. It was about 20 rods in the circuit which we made on the first track. Henslee had said he had been rabbit hunting with a dog, and the dog ran but caught no rabbits. I looked particularly for dog tracks but could see none in the snow. I was at Henslee's house the day after Mrs. Henslee's death. Made search. Did so because of finding a large piece of stoneware with blood and hair on it. I and others looked to see if we could find the remainder. Picked up a piece of jar and also various pieces of jug, but could not fit them together. They were freshly broken. We found some pieces which fitted others, and at last we found the remainder of the jar, northeast of the house, about eight or ten steps, in a cluster of gooseberry bushes. It was a four or six-gallon jar of stoneware. One side of the jar was sprinkled with blood, plain to be seen. On top of the jar were prints of fingers. Took the pieces we had found, fitted the jar, and made it whole. The large piece we had came from the bottom, and was four to six inches square. After the out-door search, went into the house and searched up stairs. We looked around, and one man ran his arm up the stove-pipe, but found nothing in the pipe. Took out stove-pipe and ran arm back and brought out two pieces of cloth. Decker's testimony on cross-examination was as follows: Think the tracks were of the same persons. Difference was made by running and walking. Have had occasion to examine tracks made by a man running. Would make a larger track than when walking leisurely. The snow on the ground was light. The steps were larger when running. Henslee could not have made the larger steps when walking.

With the conclusion of Decker's testimony the Court took a recess until half past 1 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Wm. J. Nicholy testified: Made the examination at inquest. Her death was caused by wounds on the head. Three of the wounds would have produced death. Her hair was dark and long, and hanging down. Cannot tell with what the injuries were inflicted. There were nine wounds on the head. She could not have received so many injuries in falling down stairs. There were two severe injuries on the back of the left hand and one on the left arm. Think she received these in defending herself. Dr. Nicholy's testimony on cross-examination was as follows: Made memoranda of the length and character of the cuts at the time I examined the body. It was about thirty hours after the killing. I don't know what part of the skull is thinnest. The temple region probably is the thinnest. The bruises would have been made in the arms by falling. The wounds were inflicted on an angle of forty-five degrees. Know this by the character of the wounds. Don't know what the wounds were made with. If struck with so heavy an instrument as a flat iron it would be expected the skull would have been fractured. The skull was not fractured. Injuries inflicted by any instrument depend on the relative position of the parties.

Mrs. Mary J. Morris testified: Live in Minier, Tazewell County. Know the defendant. Knew his wife. Was at their house at 1 o'clock p. m., of the day of Mrs. Henslee's death. Several other ladies were there. Saw Henslee. He said he supposed she fell down stairs and killed herself. Saw plenty of blood on the stairway. Saw a pan right side up on stairway with a little flour in it. Saw no flour on stairway. Saw Henslee pick up a coat lying on the floor under the bed. [Here the coat was exhibited.] Witness: That is the coat. He rolled it up and put it under the coat he had on, then looked around apparently to see if he were observed. I found the coat afterwards in a sack in the smoke-house. Watched him on the way to the Court House. His pants looked as though had blood on them, which he had tried to wipe off.

Henry Lower testified: I live in Minier, Tazewell County. Know the defendant. Was one of the Coroner's Jury. Saw pan of flour on stair way. Looked as if it had been set down carefully. Little flour on steps, I think. Decker and I searched the house. Decker found stovepipe with hole in the west room pieces of coat-sleeve with hair and blood on them. Lower's testimony on cross-examination was as follows: I reached the stovepipe hole, because my arm was longest. Have not been unusually active in prosecuting the case. Have not paid any part of the expense of this prosecution.

David Sunbury testified: Am slightly acquainted with defendant. Live in Minier, Tazewell County. Saw body of Mrs. Henslee. Saw pan on stairway, about half full of flour. Saw no flour on stairway. Saw no blood on hose or shoes of Mrs. Henslee. Saw print of a flat-iron near the foot of the stairway. The floor looked darker as if it had been scorched by the flat-iron. Henslee said the coat exhibited at the inquest was on his person when he came home and found his wife dead. Said he got blood on coat in raising his wife up to see if she were dead,—that the blood splashed on his vest in raising his wife's arms. [Coat and vest here exhibited to witness and identified.] Sunbury's testimony on cross-examination was as follows: Was at the house first on Friday. Was there again on Saturday. The dark spot left by the flat iron was full size of the iron. Can't tell whether it was blood or the result of scorching. Saw this on Saturday evening after the floor had been scrubbed. Did not notice any embarrassment or hesitation in Henslee's demeanor before the Coroner's Jury.

Jonathan Burwell testified: Live in Minier. Know defendant. Know his daughter Mary Henslee. She came to my house the day of the killing. I live a mile from Henslee. I know Charles Henslee, the prisoner's son. I was foreman of Coroner's jury. Don't know who produced the coat to the Coroner's jury. Henslee said on the inquest the coat was his. Said he got blood on the coat in raising his wife in his arms to see if she were dead. Saw pan of flour on stairway. Little flour on floor.

Margaret Burnes testified: Live in Tazewell County, near Minier. Knew the defendant. Saw pan of flour on stairs. Saw flour on stairs near pan. Helped to clear the stairs of blood. Saw Henslee in the house. He seemed composed. He stood by looking at the corpse while we washed the blood from her head and face. Henslee exhibited no signs of grief. Saw blood on the dead woman's dress. The waist was wet with blood. Saw blood on her skirts. Saw flat-iron under the stove. I tried to remove it but it was frozen to the floor. Saw small bloody washrags very soon after I arrived,—one on the floor, near the stove, another on the table. Margaret Burne's testimony, on cross-examination, was as follows: There were as many as ten persons in the house when I got there. I can't tell who used the bloody wash-rags.

J. O. Gillespie testified: Live in Tazewell County. Know the defendant. Henslee was at my house on the day of the killing, in the forenoon, between 9 and 10 o'clock. Was there a half an hour or, may be, an hour. Heard of the killing about noon. Gillespie's testimony, on cross-examination was as follows: Live between a quarter and a half mile from Henslee's house. He came to my house that forenoon to see about a stove. We conversed only about the stove. Noticed nothing unusual in Henslee's manner or appearance of his eyes.

M. J. Watson testified: I live in Minier. Know Henslee. Know Joel Decker. Henslee said to me that after he returned home from Gillespie's he went hunting rabbits. Decker and I followed the course he indicated as having taken in the hunt. The tracks in the snow were so far apart that Decker had to leap to step in them. Henslee said he had walked and not run while hunting. Afterwards he said they were not his tracks, but showed tracks in another locality, the usual distance apart, which he said were his. Watson's testimony on cross-examination was as follows: Helped search the house. Saw nothing under the stove but small sticks of wood and pieces of crockery. Saw no flat-iron under the stove. Henslee said, at the time of his arrest: "Gentlemen, come with me, and I will show you tracks made while hunting." The *posse* who made the arrest had, before this, been talking to Henslee about the hunt. The last tracks he showed us were not so long as the track he first showed us.

The evidence in the case will probably be concluded to-morrow, and the case given to the jury Thursday.

Supposed Case of Suicide at Joliet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 28.—Last Friday morning, about 5 o'clock, Joseph Staverly, an Englishman about thirty years of age, who has been here about one year, left his home, in this city, for his usual morning's work, which was the last that was seen of him until early this morning his dead body was discovered in the canal about two miles below this place. The coroner's jury came to the conclusion that he committed suicide under an aberation of the mind. He leaves a wife and one child.

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

Annual Session of the Board of Delegates.

From the New York World, May 22.

The annual Convention of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites was held last evening at Shaarai Tebhila Synagogue, Forty-fourth street, near Broadway. The chair was taken by Abraham Hart, Esq., and on the calling of the roll delegates from New York, Newburg, Boston, Paterson, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Memphis, Nashville, Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La., answered to their names.

When organized the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and the following were elected unanimously:

President—Benjamin J. Hart, of New York.
Vice President—Judge P. J. Joachimsen, of New York.
Recorder—Imun Wolf, of Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Alex. S. Saroni, of New York.
Secretary—Myer S. Isaacs, of New York.

When the organization had been completed the President, Mr. Hart, spoke in relation to the painful condition of the Jews in Romania, and recommended an appeal to the Christian denominations to unite in the cause of humanity to prevent a recurrence of the outrages which have been committed there upon unoffending Jews. When he concluded, the report of the Executive Committee was read by Mr. M. S. Isaacs, the Secretary, in which there was no recommendation that such an appeal be made, and of which the following are the portions relating to the Jews of America:

> The agitation in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recognizing Christianity as the religion of the land, has continued during the year, and another so-called National Convention has been held for the purpose of keeping the subject before the people. The traditional policy of the nation—a determination to separate Church and State, to recognize all religions as equal before the law, to affect the wise and advanced principles of the founders of the Republic as embodied in the Constitution—does not seem in immediate danger of disturbance by reason of even the partial success of this proposed amendment. The better sense of Americans guides them on this as on other questions, and it is safe to dismiss the subject from the consideration of the Board, reserving amply the general suggestion that if at any time the matter shall assume a more substantial shape it will be the duty of the Executive Committee to take action.
>
> Although authorized by the Board to convene an extra session in the fall of last year, for the purpose of taking action on the subject of the Maimonides College, the Executive Committee did not deem it advisable to call the meeting; and the disastrous conflagration in Chicago in October, which concentrated the attention of the community and diverted their benevolence to one point, rendered it peculiarly unwise to appeal at that juncture for pecuniary aid for the College.
>
> The "American Jewish Publishing Society" has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and is now engaged in the preparation of its issues for the first year.
>
> The committee recommend that statistics of the Israelites of the United States be prepared in the coming year. Over ten years have elapsed since a partial effort was made for the compilation of facts showing their present state, and convenient as a guide illustrative of their progress hereafter.
>
> The approach of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of our Republic, reminds the Committee that measures should be taken appropriately to signalize the great interest manifested in the event by the body of citizens professing the Jewish faith.

After considerable debate, the report was adopted, and the question of appealing to the Christian denominations in the matter of the Roumanian difficulty was dropped, the belief being that, after three years' knowledge of the facts in the case, any appeal at this late day could not result in any benefit to the sufferers there. Money, as Mr. Wood intimated, was what was most needed now.

The Treasurer's report, showing a balance in hand of $992.97, was read and adopted, as were all the reports, and, on motion, and after some discussion, developing the feeling of the orthodox members and reformers, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, referring particularly to education, was stricken out, and in its place was inserted, "To promote and encourage education," saying nothing of religion.

At a very late hour, the proceedings were appropriately closed, and the Convention adjourned. The next session is to be held at Washington, D. C.

A Puzzling Question.

The question which is just now puzzling the wise brains lying under the wigs of sixteen English Judges is whether a man who has married the niece of his first wife, having a second wife living, is guilty of bigamy. This legal conundrum has been found so difficult to answer that a court lately assembled in Exchequer Chamber, consisting of two Lord Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron, and thirteen puisne Judges, were unable to come to a conclusion on the subject, and have reserved their decision for another term. The facts are that one Henry Allen espoused a wife, and she dying, he then espoused a second. Without waiting for number two to die, Allen proceeded to espouse still another wife, who happened to be a niece of wife number one. None of these facts are denied. But according to the English laws of consanguinity a man may not marry his wife's brother's daughter, nor his wife's sister's daughter. An act of Parliament provides that marriages within the prohibited degrees shall be not merely void, but void to all intents and purposes. The defence is that the third marriage was an illegal one and void, and therefore, there being no marriage, there could be no bigamy. The case had been reserved from the Assizes for the decision of the sixteen Judges, who have as yet been unable to make up their minds on the subject.

Big Trees.

In almost all parts of the country may be found large trees. The largest in the Northern States is that known as the Balm Gilead tree, near Newburgh, which is about thirty feet in circumference. It is now about one hundred years old, a fact which casts some doubt upon the antiquity of its California brethren. On Denning's Point, opposite Newburgh, are two old oaks, called the Washington Oaks. One is twenty-three feet in circumference, and the other eighteen feet. A few years ago a companion of these trees was blown down, and, on being sawed up, an examination with a microscope revealed seven hundred and sixty-five rings, showing that the tree was seven hundred and sixty-five years old; as it was only thirteen feet in circumference, it is supposed the largest tree now standing must be about twelve hundred years old, and the other a thousand years. The railroad company owning the property have directed the trees to be protected from injury, and it is possible that they may stand another thousand years.

—Some silly young ladies of Hartford, Conn., [illegible] visited two convicted murderers in the City Jail lately and presented them with bouquets and two finger rings, one plain gold and the other moss-agate [illegible], whereat they were much delighted.

—If anything could account for Mr. Robert Hart of [illegible], N. Y., emerging from the second story of his boarding house without going through the formalities of the stairs, it was the presence of four of his wi[illegible]

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 28.—A lively sensation was created in the House this evening by a bold protest from Tom Hughes against horse-racing and the usual adjournment of Parliament for the Derby day, which occurs to-morrow.

Mr. Gladstone moved that the House adjourn until Thursday.

Mr. Hughes, on rising to oppose the motion, was received with ironical cheers and laughter. He pointed to the fact that the House adjourned only two hours on Ascension Day for divine worship, and now proposed to adjourn twenty-four hours for the Derby. It was incompatible with the dignity of the Commons to recognize horse racing. English race courses had introduced the most corrupt and insidious system of gambling which had ever disgraced any country. While he was opposed to this species of amusement, he believed in manly sports, like international boat-races, cricket, and other salutary competitions of human strength and pluck, and thought they should be encouraged. The motion for adjournment was carried by a vote of 212 to 88.

LONDON, May 28.—The debate in the House of Commons, last night, on the supplemental act to the Washington Treaty, forms the subject of leading editorial articles in all the morning journals. The answer of Gladstone is regarded as unsatisfactory, since it adds nothing to the information already obtained.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone replied very briefly to the questions put last night by Disraeli and Horsman concerning the supplemental article. He made no statement of importance, and added nothing to the information already possessed by the public on the subject.

QUEENSTOWN, May 28.—Steamship Parthia, from New York, has arrived.

BREST, May 28.—Steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, has arrived.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, May 28.—The insurgents have again made their appearance in the Eastern Department.

While the gunboat Canto was entering the bay of Banes she was fired on by a band of rebels, who had taken up a position on the cliffs which overhang the channel. The channel is narrow and crooked, and the rebels had every chance to pour on the gunboat a deadly fire. The boat was kept on her course until an opportunity was offered her to use her guns, when she opened fire on the rebels, and the cliff was soon evacuated. The commander, pilot, and two sailors of the Canto were wounded.

A company belonging to the regiment of España, under command of ex-insurgent Urquiza, captured and executed the insurgent Colonel Jaime Moreno and his two sons and four others, and killed ten of the rebels under Vicente Garcia, during different engagements. The Spanish Captain Lazaro was killed.

Colonel Gonzales Baet lately discovered a conspiracy against the Spaniards among the prisoners confined at Cascorro and Guayamon. It is reported that this conspiracy had extended to Sabanica, Las Tunas, Manzanillo, and other places.

A report is current at Puerto Principe that the Spanish troops, during an engagement with Agromonte's band, killed 22 men and captured two officers. The same Spanish force also defeated a body of insurgents, who were on the way in to join the insurgent President by way of the southern coast.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 28.—*Figaro* announces, on what it claims to be the best authority, that Mlle Christine Nilsson will be married to M. Rouzaud, of this city, early in July next.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 28.—The Cortes reassembled to-day. The resolution of censure directed against the late Ministry was rejected.

Advices of April 3 from the Philippine Islands report that three Spanish gunboats and several coasters were driven ashore on Cebu Island during a hurricane.

HORACE GREELEY AS A POET.

From "Parton's Life of Greeley."

A series of Mr. Greeley's poems, entitled "Historic Pencilings," appear in the first volume of the *New Yorker*, over the initials "H. G." These were the poetized reminiscences of his boyish historical reading. Of these poems the following is, perhaps, the most pleasing and characteristic:

NERO'S TOMB.

"When Nero perished by the justest doom,
Some hand unseen strewed flowers upon his grave."
—*Byron.*

The tyrant slept in death;
His long career of blood had ceased forever,
And but an empire's execrating breath
Remained to tell of crimes exampled never.
Alone remained? Ah! no;
Rome's scathed and blackened walls retold the story
Of conflagration's broad and baleful glow.
Such was the halo of the despot's glory!

And round his gilded tomb
Came crowds of sufferers—but not to weep—
Not theirs the wish to light the house of gloom
With sympathy. No! Curses wild and deep
His only requiem made.
But soft! see, strewed around his dreamless bed
The trophies bright of many a verdant glade,
The living's tribute to the honored dead.

What mean those gentle flowers?
So sweetly smiling in the face of wrath—
Children of genial suns and fostering showers,
Now crushed and trampled in the million's path—
What do they, withering here?
Ah! spurn them not! they tell of sorrow's flow—
There has been *one* to shed affection's tear,
And 'mid a nation's joy, to feel a pang of woe!

No! scorn them not, those flowers,
They speak too deeply to each feeling heart—
They tell that Guilt hath still its holier hours—
That none may e'er from earth unmourned depart;
That none hath *all* effaced
The spell of Eden o'er his spirit cast,
The heavenly image in his features traced—
Or quenched the love unchanging to the last

Another of the "Historic Pencilings" was on the "Death of Pericles." This was its last stanza:

No! let the brutal conqueror
Still glut his soul with war,
And let the ignoble million
With shouts surround his car;
But dearer far the lasting fame
Which twines its wreaths with peace—
Give me the tearless memory
Of the mighty one of Greece.

Only one of his poems seems to have been inspired by the tender passion. It is dated May 31, 1834. Who this bright Vision was to whom the poem was addressed, or whether it was ever visible to any but the poet's eye, has not transpired.

FANTASIES.

They deem me cold, the thoughtless and light-hearted,
In that I worship not at beauty's shrine;
They deem me cold, that through the years departed,
I ne'er have bowed me to some form divine.
They deem me proud, that, where the world hath flattered,
I ne'er have knelt to languish or adore;
They think not that the homage idly scattered
Leaves the heart bankrupt, ere its spring is o'er.

No! in my soul there glows but one bright vision,
And o'er my heart there rules but one fond spell,
Bright'ning my hours of sleep with dreams Elysian
Of one unseen, yet loved, aye cherished well;
Unseen? Ah! no; her presence round me lingers,
Chasing each wayward thought that tempts to rove;
Weaving Affection's web with fairy fingers,
And waking thoughts of purity and love.

Star of my heaven! thy beams shall guide me ever,
Though clouds obscure, and thorns bestrew my path;
As sweeps my bark adown life's arrowy river
Thy angel smile shall soothe misfortune's wrath;
And ah! should Fate ere speed her deadliest arrow,
Should vice allure to plunge in her dark sea,
Be this the only shield my soul shall borrow—
One glance to Heaven—one burning thought of thee!

I ne'er on earth may gaze on those bright features
Nor drink the light of that soul-beaming eye;
But wander on 'mid earth's unthinking creatures,
Unloved in life, and unlamented die;
But ne'er shall fade the spell thou weavest o'er me,
Nor fail the star that lights my lonely way;
Still shall the night's fond dreams that light restore me,
Though fate forbid its gentle beams by day.

I have not dreamed that gold or gems adorn thee—
That Flatt'ry's voice may vaunt thy matchless form;
I little reck that worldlings all may scorn thee,
Be but thy soul still pure, thy feelings warm;
Be thine bright Intellect's unfading treasures,
And Poesy's more deeply-hallowed spell,
And Faith the zest which heightens all thy pleasures,
With trusting love—Maid of my soul! farewell!

One more poem claims place here, if from its autobiographical character alone. Those who believe there is such a thing as regeneration, who know that a man *can* act and live in a disinterested spirit, will not read this poem with entire incredulity. It appeared in the *Southern Literary Messenger* for August, 1840.

THE FADED STARS.

I mind the time when Heaven's high dome
Woke in my soul a wondrous thrill—
When every leaf in Nature's tome
Bespoke creation's marvels still;
When mountain cliff and sweeping glade,
As morn unclosed her rosy bars,
Woke joys intense—but naught e'er bade
My heart leap up, like you, bright stars!

Calm ministrants to God's high glory!
Pure gems around His burning throne!
Mute watchers o'er man's strange, sad story
Of Crime and Woe through ages gone!
'Twas yours the mild and hallowing spell
That lured me from ignoble gleams—
Taught me where sweeter fountains swell
Than ever bless the worldling's dreams.

How changed was life! a waste no more,
Beset by Want, and Pain, and Wrong;
Earth seemed a glad and fairy shore,
Vocal with Hope's inspiring song.
But ye, bright sentinels of Heaven!
Far glories of Night's radiant sky!
Who, as ye gemmed the brow of Even,
Has ever deemed Man born to die?

—A happy family has been found in a hollow log at Bridgewater, Vt., consisting of 32 snakes, 3 lizards, and 3 frogs.

—Two women, who "gouged" out the eye of a witness in London, are sentenced by a Judge to penal servitude for life.

—Japan has had eight Empresses, under whom it was in every way prosperous. One of these is now deified into the Goddess Isse, to whose example children are pointed.

The Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY EDITION. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872—SIX PAGES. VOL. 26—NO. 22.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

duced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

e country is now entering upon a Presi-
al Campaign which will, perhaps, be
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It is now morally certain that the only
lidates in the field for the Presidency
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DDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
eral Republican Convention,
l at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[Official Copy.]

s to the People of the United States.
Administration now in power has rendered
guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of
d, and of usurping powers not granted by
stitution; it has acted as if the laws had
force only for those who are governed,
t for those who govern. It has thus struck
at the fundamental principles of Consti-
l Government, and the liberties of the
President of the United States has openly
he powers and opportunities of his high
r the promotion of personal ends.
s kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy
places of power and responsibility, to the
nt of the public interest.
s used the public service of the Govern-
a machinery of corruption and personal
e, and has interfered, with tyrannical
ce, in the political affairs of States and
alities.
s rewarded with influential and lucrative
ien who had acquired his favor by valu-
ents, thus stimulating the demoraliza-
ur political life by his conspicuous ex-
s shown himself deplorably unequal to
imposed upon him by the necessities of
try, and culpably careless of the respon-
of his high office.
rtisans of the Administration, assuming
Republican party, and controlling its
ation, have attempted to justify such
and palliate such abuses, to the end of
ing partisan ascendency.
ave stood in the way of necessary in-
ons and indispensable reforms, pretend-
no serious fault could be found with the
administration of public affairs, thus
to blind the eyes of the people.
ave kept alive the passions and resent-
the late civil war, to use them for their
antage; they have resorted to arbitrary
in direct conflict with the organic law,
f appealing to the better instincts of the
people by restoring to them those
e enjoyment of which is so indispensa-
successful administration of their local
nd would tend to revive a patriotic and
ational feeling.
ave degraded themselves and the name
arty, once justly entitled to the confi-
the nation, by a base sycophancy to the
of Executive power and patronage, un-
Republican freemen; they have sought
the voice of just criticism and stifle the
e of the people, and to subjugate pub-
n by tyrannical party discipline.
re striving to maintain themselves in
for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use
wer which rightfully belongs to the peo-
should be employed only in the service
untry.
ng that an organization thus led and
d can no longer be of service to the best
of the Republic, we have resolved to
independent appeal to the sober judg-
cience, and patriotism of the American

Resolutions.

e Liberal Republicans of the United
National Convention assembled at Cin-
proclaim the following principles as es-
just government:
recognize the equality of all men before
and hold that it is the duty of Govern
its dealings with the people, to mete
and exact justice to all, of whateve
race, color, or persuasion, religious or
pledge ourselves to maintain the Union
States, emancipation and enfranchise-
d to oppose any re-opening of the ques-
tled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and
Amendments of the Constitution.
emand the immediate and absolute re-
ll disabilities imposed on account of the
which was finally subdued seven years
ving that universal amnesty will re-
plete pacification in all sections of the
self government, with impartial suf-
guard the rights of all citizens more
an any centralized power. The pub-
requires the supremacy of the civil
ilitary authority, and the freedom of
der the protection of the habeas corpus.
d for the individual the largest liberty
with public order, for the State self-
t, and for the Nation a return to the
f peace and the Constitutional limita-
wer.
ivil Service of the Government has be-
re instrument of partisan tyranny and
mbition, and an object of selfish greed.
ndal and reproach upon free institu
t breeds a demoralization dangerous to
uity of republican government.
herefore regard a thorough reform of
ervice as one of the most pressing ne
f the hour; that honesty, capacity, and
constitute the only valid claims to public
t; that the offices of the Government
a matter of arbitrary favoritism and
and that public station shall become
ce of honor. To this end it is impera-
uired that no President shall be a can-
re-election.
mand a system of Federal taxation
l not unnecessarily interfere with the
the people, and which shall provide
necessary to pay the expenses of the
nt, economically administered, the
the interest on the public debt, and a
annual reduction of the principal
and recognizing that there are, in our
est but irreconcilable differences of
ith regard to the respective systems of
and free trade, we remit the discussion
ubject to the people in their Congress
tricts, and the decision of Congress
wholly free from Executive interference
public credit must be sacredly main-
d we denounce repudiation in every
ise.
eedy return to specie payments is de-
by the highest considerations of
al morality and honest government.
remember with gratitude the heroism
rifices of the soldiers and sailors of the
and no act of ours shall ever detract
their justly-earned fame or the full re-
f their patriotism.
are opposed to all further grants of
railroads or other corporations. The
domain should be held sacred to actual
hold that it is the duty of the Govern-
intercourse with foreign nations, to
the friendships of peace, by treating
on fair and equal terms, regarding it
honorable either to demand what is not
submit to what is wrong.
promotion and success of these
ples, and the support of the candi-
ated by this Convention, we invite
d will welcome the co-operation of all
citizens, without regard to previous
affiliations.

s a man in the neighborhood of New
who is a valuable character to
in an agricultural region. He is a
and makes occasional trips through
towns in the way of business, and it
tradition among the farmers that
[illegible] with him. Last week one
agriculturists called on him
was getting dry, and if he would
would pay his expenses.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Some Suggestions as to How They Should Act in the Present Campaign.

Speech of Major William E. Nelson.

Delivered at the Democratic Mass Meeting at Decatur, Ill., May 18.

From the Decatur Magnet.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats:

I am pleased to be permitted to make a candid expression of my views in this meeting. When I signed the call upon which we are assembled, I thought that the time had come when Democrats should take counsel together. I am pleased with the temper of this meeting, and not at all disappointed in what I have heard. I expected to hear from Democrats a frank expression, and that opinions would be variant. The circumstances which surround us are novel, and it is but reasonable to expect that different minds should be differently impressed by them. But I think we have done well to have come together to hear each others' views and learn each others' minds. I feel that, as Democrats, it is essential to our efficiency that we act in unison, and that we act promptly.

I assume that there is not a Democrat here whose heart does not beat responsive to that sentiment which moves the great American Democratic heart: a love of constitutional liberty; that there is not a man of us who does not wish for himself, and his children after him, the enjoyment of that liberty under a Government of laws, amid the blessings of peace.

I take it that we will concur in the judgment that the only method of perpetuating and securing that liberty is through the appointments so wisely devised and prescribed in the Constitutions of our Governments.

I think that we all feel that the present is the most auspicious moment for the Democracy to make itself felt, and impress its views of the correct policies for the administration of the Government, which has presented itself for years.

I think that there is no difference of opinion among us, on the point that it is desirable to bring the administration of the affairs of the Government back to the principles upon which they were founded; and that, as a necessity to this end, it is indispensable that the power of the present dominant party shall be broken; and that we, as a party, can be efficient only by means of harmony of views and unity of action.

It is truly refreshing to note the late growth of respect of Grant partisans for the Democratic party as a party. It amounts almost to veneration. Their solicitude for its interests is getting to be immense. They kindly propose its course of action for it. They say to us, "Now is the time for Democrats! If ever you had a chance, now is the time! You ought to run a straight ticket by all means!" They ask us, "Are you Democrats going to let a faction, a few soreheads,—calling themselves Liberal Republicans,—swallow the Democratic party?"

Now, gentlemen, I want to answer that question by putting one or two to my interrogator. I want to ask him: "Did you ever see a sardine swallow a whale?" If he says he did, then I want him to describe the process, and tell where the sardine began on the whale when he commenced swallowing; whether, like a man, he commenced at the head, or slipped around and commenced at the tail? And, when he has told me how it was done, then I want to ask him if the sardine, after it had swallowed the whale, didn't have a good deal of whale in it,—if it didn't, in fact, look a good deal like a whale itself?

They ask us again: "Can you Democrats swallow Greeley?" I confess I am somewhat out of practice in this swallowing business. I haven't swallowed anything that tasted like a President of the United States for nearly twenty-four years. I remember that, in 1848, I managed to get down a Major General of the United States army, and a horse; he was a *white* horse too,—they called him "Old Whitie." Having been so unaccustomed to the thing, I am not altogether confident of my swallowing capacity, and don't want to say now that I can swallow Greeley, nor do I want to say that, with a liberal share of Democratic encouragement and assistance, I could not, in November next, swallow an old editor and something *white*,—say an old white hat.

But I didn't come here to swallow Mr. Greeley; that is not the question now; and I want to tell you that, in my judgment, it depends wholly on events yet to develop whether any of us ever have the opportunity to swallow Mr. Greeley, even though we might be ever so anxious. The question is, How may the Democratic party be most efficient in breaking the power of the ruling dynasty, tending as it is so rapidly to centralization and despotism?

We have heard it earnestly urged here to-day that the Republican party is split; that it is irreconcilably divided; that the men who have left it can never get back: that now is our time that, if we will be true to our party, we can elect a good Democrat and save the party.

In the first place, let me tell you that I don't see the split yet. True, men with big heads on their shoulders and patriotic hearts in their bosoms have seen the danger and given the alarm, and have left the party of the Administration. But there are not enough of them. They didn't expect there would be enough of them from the Republican party. I want to say to you now, in all candor,—I am talking to Democrats, there are Grant Republicans sitting here listening, and Liberal Republicans listening, and what I say I know will be keenly criticised; but I have no concealments. We had just as well talk plainly, and look things squarely in the face. I say to you candidly, that I think, if the Democracy let this opportunity pass for 30 days, that there will be, at the end of that time, fewer Liberals than there are now. I may be mistaken, but that is my opinion.

Let me talk to you a little about this splitting business. You know it is a process or a result, whichever you choose to call it, that depends upon three conditions: Something to split; something to split with, and something to drive the splitting instrument. It takes the log, the wedge, and a good deal of mauling. We have two of the conditions; we want the third, a large amount of vigorous mauling; and, if there is a Democrat in the land who is not willing to maul the party of this Administration till it splits to flinders, he has certainly lost his Democratic instincts. I should like to see such a Democrat if he is around. I should look next for "an Ethiopian who could change his skin, or a leopard his spots." No, gentlemen, it isn't split wide enough yet.

No Democrat will consider it a disparagement of his party for me to say that we all know that it has not succeeded with its utmost effort to elect a President since sixteen years ago. You see, we all know there are not enough of us, and we can't make any more, it seems. If we get any help to do anything that we want done, I want you to tell me where it is to come from? Everyone knows that it must be from some of our fellow citizens who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket. We Democrats know, and these Liberal Republicans know, and these Grant Republicans know, and everyone knows, that, if the Administration party of the Republican party is to be defeated, it is to be by the united effort of the Democracy and the Liberals.

But about this splitting: The most sanguine advocate of the policy of a regular nomination by the Democracy cannot hope for a better thing in that way than for the Liberals, by their own energies, to split the Republican party into halves. Now, suppose this is done, and half the Republican party votes for Mr. Greeley, and the other half for Mr. Grant; and suppose that we Democrats, every man of us, like so many boys on a "burning deck," vote for some good Democrat. What then? I want to tell you that I fear to risk that. I fear that that division of the popular vote would result in a non-election by the people, and that the election would go, under the Constitution, to the House of Representatives. In such an event, the election would have to be made in the House before the 4th of next March. Does anybody doubt how it would go? Will any Democrat feel better for having helped to elect Mr. Grant that way than he would if he voted for him at once?

But good, faithful Democrats say, "Wait for the Baltimore Convention. Don't be too precipitate. We don't know just yet what's what."

True enough; but isn't it time we Democrats were looking into things for ourselves a little, so as to have some opinion of our own as to what is going to be "what?" I know that it is a necessity, under our relations to the political affairs of the country, and in order that individual opinions and individual men shall be aggregated so as to give force to the opinion through multitude of number, that we must have political parties and party organization. That I know. I am not objecting to that. What I am objecting to is, while I know that Baltimore must announce for the party the final conclusion of the party, by which it must act as an organized party, I am unwilling that that final opinion, which is to govern the party, shall be manufactured at Baltimore, and not till the 9th of July.

The sale theory of authoritative party Conventions is that they be composed of delegates advised of the will of the masses, and therefore able to express it,—delegates who go for no other purpose than that of giving that will expression by the voice of the majority. Any other theory of a National Convention is at war with the theory of this Government, and a libel upon the intelligence of the American people.

If we, the People, who do the voting, are not to think, or say, or act, until we are informed by a Party Convention what to think, what to say, and how to act, then let me be disfranchised by a statute at once. I would as soon be a slave of one sort of tyranny as another. If I aim to be a serf, I shall not cavil long about the name of my despot. No, my countrymen, we have been too indifferent as to both our interests and duties as American citizens, blest with the privileges and charged with the responsibilities of a self-governing people.

Let us arouse ourselves, shake off our lethargy, and look about us. As a people, we have been so intent upon those individual private interests which came specially under our personal control, to the almost total neglect of our political interests and duties, that we have allowed political tricksters and managers, who had a dearer interest than ours at their hearts (their own bread and butter,—yea, great, overgrown fortunes), to make slates, hold midnight caucuses, manipulate conventions, and make nominations, and then, with our hands folded as meekly as so many saints, we have marched to the ballot-box and had the honor of recording their edicts, and I believe to-day that our national and party calamities have come of it.

What I insist upon is, that the thought and wisdom shall ascend, if we must call it ascending, from the People to the Conventions in mighty volumes. I don't propose disorganization. No, but I do want the people to be more vigilant. Patrick Henry said that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and I believe he was an observer and meant what he said.

To-day, and for seven long years, men by multiplied thousands are and have been disfranchised in States of this Union. To-day, by act of Congress, the President of the United States can, at his pleasure, place bayonets around your ballot-boxes in Illinois; and yet we sleep. To-day "Liberty has the bugle to her lip" and sounds the alarm. Such men as Trumbull, Schurz, Davis, Brown, Palmer, Koerner, Swett, Dubois, Rummel, Weldon, Hecker, and others too numerous to name here, have heard and started.

We have had one terrible war in this country to settle one principle as to the delicate and complex relations of our systems of Government,—the Indissolubility of the Federal Union. The men I have mentioned, with their hosts of compatriots, now propose, through the peaceful agencies of the Constitution to assert that other fundamental principle,—the right of Local Self Government through the agency of the State Constitutions. These men will not go back. They have struck their tents, and moved their columns on the march toward the accomplishment of this high purpose. They have burnt their bridges behind them, and are pressing boldly to the field. Do Democrats have any sympathy with their purpose?

Why, gentlemen, let me ask you, Who is finding fault with the Cincinnati Platform? If I had never heard of Carl Schurz, or the Liberal Movement, or the Cincinnati Convention, and had met that Cincinnati Platform straggling round, I should have said, "Come, you are an old acquaintance of mine; I know you; I will take care of you."

But, we are asked, "Do you Democrats propose to lend your influence as a party to this Liberal Republican movement, which proposes that 'sore-headed' Liberals shall furnish the brains and office-holders, while the Democracy is expected to give brawn, and muscle, and voting numbers?"

This is an insidious appeal to our pride and prejudice as mere partisans, loving our party better than our country; an appeal to a low, sordid cupidity, which loves private gain through the chances of getting an office, better than it loves principle or its country. It is an appeal that does injustice alike to the sense and patriotism of Democrats. The thought of this hour is far above the chance to get an office by cracking a party lash. I am not uneasy about the offices. Everybody knows that, if this Liberal movement succeeds, the offices will be filled, for awhile at least, with the purest men in the country; and I want to say that not near all that class of men in the country are yet identified with that movement.

The offices (some, not all I hope) will remain, and will have to be filled; but if you will just reflect a moment, you will see that that matter will adjust itself of itself, the same way that the little boy knew his father, "just as easy!"

But it is said, "If these Liberals are in earnest,—if they want to do what they say they do,—why don't they just join us?" Well, did you ever think what it is that make us ask that question? Don't they want to accomplish the same thing we want accomplished? Can't you think of some reason why it may be that they don't want to join us,—that is, "our party?" Can't you think of some reason why may be it would be wisest for them to do so? Wouldn't we like to have them all join us? If they should do so, we would be together, wouldn't we? And there would be enough of us to do something then? Suppose we act with them in this campaign, if we can't "join," and if it is deemed best not to "join the Republicans."

Suppose that I, and my friend who sits to my left here, were each on the road, drawing a loaded wagon, and across the road lay a log which obstructed our passage, we would both want the log removed, wouldn't we? Suppose it was too heavy for one of us to remove it by his single force; suppose that each knew that, and that he should say to me, "Nelson, get down and help me roll this log out of the way," and suppose I should fly off the handle and say, "No, sir. You must be getting smart; you're rather fast. You knew I wanted that log moved as bad as you did. If you had had the manners to wait three breaths, I should have invited you to help me; but since you are so brash, you can just help yourself."

In such a homely instance as that, you might be able to form a high opinion of my "pluck." You might say, "There's the true grit for you;" but let me ask you what would you think of my judgment?

It has been intimated that there was a disposition in this meeting to trick somebody. Now, if there is anything I detest, it is a deception, or a trick, imposed when and where our confidence puts us off our guard. I did not come here to-day to be tricked, nor have I any purpose to be a party to any trick.

I had supposed it might be desirable for this meeting to make some expression, and I prepared this paper; but I do not propose to offer it. I shall simply read it, by your indulgence, as my view:

We, a portion of the Democracy of Mason County, in mass meeting assembled, recognize the fact that, under our form of Government, whatever policies may be adopted in its administration, must affect our people alike, whether we be Democrats or Republicans; that those interests are essentially the same, that, while we have united in one desire for the common good, our differences of opinion in the past have been as to means and not as to the end; and now, as Democrats, we hail with gladness the fact that we are enabled to share so fully with so large a portion of our Republican fellow-citizens the same convictions as to the interests and duties which concern the present.

We do, therefore, declare, That, as Democrats, who pay taxes and cast ballots, we have the right, at this time, to hold the same opinions on the same subjects which are entertained by Republicans, and which have been so well expressed at Cincinnati, and, with our Democratic brethren of New York, we do not hesitate to declare "That we believe that all patriotic citizens can unite upon the platform adopted at Cincinnati."

We further declare, That we think "the course best calculated to secure the triumph of these principles" is for the Democratic masses at [illegible] to recognize them, and extend assurance of co-operation in giving them practical effect; they are not novel doctrines to the Democratic mind.

Further, That we do not understand how delegates in National Convention can speak for the People until the people have spoken for themselves; and we deprecate and repel that spirit of dictation which commands Democrats to be silent till they shall be taught a shibboleth.

We, therefore, invite our fellow-Democrats to assemble in every county, and take counsel of each other, and let their voice be heard; that voice will be heeded. We know no higher interest in this crisis than those of the People.

Fellow-citizens, I have given you frank utterances,—rather disjointed and rambling, it is true. We will have to have County Conventions, and State Conventions, and Convention at Baltimore; and, as organized Democrats, we must act upon the expressions of those Conventions; but to-day we are expressing individual opinion, making individual suggestions, and for myself, as one Democrat, I do not propose, in the days that are to come, with the consequences of a failure of this popular uprising, to be blamed. The ghost of the hopes and opportunities of this hour shall not haunt and upbraid me. I intend to be in a condition to say to it, "I did it not."

The Hon. Augustus R. Wright, of Ga., for Greeley.

In a communication to the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, the Hon. Augustus R. Wright pronounces for Greeley at all hazards, as follows:

"Light for the ruined and fire-charred South beamed out from the Cincinnati Convention. Shall we support its nominee? Unquestionably, by every motive of policy, gratitude, and hope of the future. But suppose the Baltimore Convention nominates a ticket, ought not all good Democrats to support it? 'Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do wrong.' He who does so is neither patriot nor Christian. If Baltimore digs up a fossil formation specimen, and undertakes to demonstrate thereby the Plutonian theory of crusts, either of the earth or of parties, let it worship its own God. 'We sink or swim, survive or perish' with the men who carry the flag of brotherhood.

"Has Mr. Greeley no faults? Doubtless he has. On old issues, I don't know a poorer Democratic leader. If we are still to fight on Free Trade, extension of slavery into the Territories, and a league of the States, and such like, he won't do. If we are still under the Jewish dispensation, 'An eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth,' the *Tribune's* ancient bulletins on the slave oligarchy, the master's lash, and the negro's wail, are yet unsettled for, and Greeley was their author.

"But if 'The feet of those who bring the glad tidings of peace' are still beautiful; if the noble conduct of these men on the question of universal amnesty, the enfranchisement of the intellect and virtue of the South is to be considered, how can we hesitate? 'He that doubteth is damned.'

"Who, like these men, have held up to the scorn of their countrymen the thieves who have robbed us? Who has fought harder for the restoration of power in the South to her sons who bear the scars of battle? In Missouri, who faced the power of the Administration and defied its thunders for the enfranchisement of her noble people? Where can you find men who, like Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, would have risked fame, station, and power against the most powerful influence of the most powerful Government in the world? No common men ever carried such a flag of victory. It brought back stars to our empyrean of blue. Let such men lead us in the coming campaign, and cease to talk about defeat. I write, I trust, in no spirit of dictation, but of prompt, energetic, and determined action."

Position of John C. Breckinridge.

Lexington (Ky.) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

General Breckinridge is the idol of Kentucky. No more popular man stands upon her soil to-day than he. People would like to have him enter politics again, but he resolutely remains aloof.

I was told by a kinsman of his that the General had resolved to take no part whatever in politics as long as he was under disabilities. There have lately been several newspaper reports in circulation about his position, but they are all without authority. No one has any authority to speak for him, and he does not choose to speak for himself. Since the war he has been what is termed a Liberal Democrat. He favored giving the negroes the right to testify in State Courts, favoring it from motives of justice and public policy as a statesman and a lawyer. Upon other measures looking to the advancement and benefit of the colored population, he has been equally pronounced.

While no one has a right to speak for him, it is, however, understood here that he favors the Greeley and Brown ticket, and does not think it the part of policy or prudence to put a straight-out Democratic ticket in the field.

Letter from General Imboden.

From the New York Tribune.

The following letter, received by a gentleman in this city, is given for publication. The writer was a prominent General in the Confederate army:

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.

DEAR SIR: I have been so much absorbed and engaged in helping to organize here to give glorious old Horace the biggest majority ever cast in the State that I missed two mails in replying to your letter. To-night we hold ward meetings all over the city, and will ratify unanimously, and protest against a Democratic nomination at Baltimore. Heard to-day from North Carolina, and the popularity of the ticket is great there. I don't believe Greeley will lose a Southern State, except South Carolina. All the whites will vote for him, and the colored men, too, are that way inclined, and we don't intend that Northern Democrats shall have our aid to vent their wrath on the good old man. They must take him, or lose us forever. We all prefer Greeley, and hope the Democratic party of the North will join us. Yours truly,

J. D. IMBODEN.

POLITICAL.

Leading Republicans Have a Friendly Drop with Jefferson Davis—Cold Comfort—The Coming Liberal Republican Mass Meeting in New York City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Sun's* Baltimore correspondent says: "There was a little social gathering here a few evenings ago. A number of Philadelphians, belonging to the Loyal League, dined with Mr. Jefferson Davis, the ex-President of the Confederate States. The Loyal Leaguers are warm friends of General Grant. Among them was Mr. D. Docharty, Mr. George W. Childs, and Mr. Morton McMichael. They all felt for Mr. Davis. They drew illustrations to prove that Grant was very magnanimous toward the South. Mr. Davis sipped his champagne, and looked at the leaguers with his piercing gray eyes, but said nothing. Then one of these gentlemen poured out all the eloquence of his soul in depicting the deep and earnest sympathy felt for the South by Grant from the time of Lee's surrender up to the present. Mr. Davis still sipped his champaigne and was silent. After listening 20 minutes longer to the Loyal Leaguers, he assured them that a friend in need was a friend, indeed, and that they might take it for granted that, as far as he and his house were concerned, they would go for Old Honesty. The Loyal Leaguers then disappeared like a flock of blackbirds.

A Joint Committee of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats met in the Astor House yesterday afternoon to perfect arrangements for the Liberal Republican mass meeting. It was decided that the meeting should be held on Monday evening, June 3d, in Cooper Institute and surrounding squares. For the out-door meetings four stands are to be erected. There will be music, fire-works, and salutes. Committees were appointed to complete arrangements. Telegrams were received from B. Gratz Brown, Senator Tipton, and other influential Republicans and Democrats, announcing that they will participate.

Pennsylvania Politics—The Republicans at Loggerheads on the Question of Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Pennsylvania Representatives in the House predict that ex-Senator Buckalew has the best prospect for renomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. It is also positively stated that Pennsylvania will follow the example set by New York in indorsing the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

Some time ago a movement was inaugurated to nominate from Pennsylvania on the ticket with General Grant for the Vice Presidency. This nomination was to be a compromise among all the other candidates, whereby the differences existing between the several factions of the Republican party of that State were to be consolidated and brought together. It was argued that this would assist materially in carrying the Keystone State for Grant. When the matter was broached to Cameron and other leading Pennsylvanians, they regarded it favorably, and named Senator Scott as their choice for the place. Colonel Forney is said to have demurred to Scott, on the ground that, while he had national strength, his nomination would not unite the party in Pennsylvania. He urged that Governor Curtin be taken up first, because he represents the larger portion of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and, second, because he has great strength with the people of that State. Cameron opposed Curtin, and said he could not support him. Forney declared that he would not support Scott, whereupon the whole project was abandoned. Cameron now says he will support Forney if the latter agrees to have nothing to do with the Custom House. Forney says he don't want his place, especially if there are conditions attached to his acceptance of it. The Pennsylvania delegation to the Philadelphia Convention is not instructed on the Vice Presidency, and an effort will be made to divide between Wilson and Colfax. It is understood, however, that no candidate will be presented from Pennsylvania.

Senator Ferry on the Political Situation—He "Will Continue in the Old Republican Track."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Times* publishes the following letter from Senator Ferry.

WASHINGTON, May 16th, 1872.

Hon. J. B. Ferris, Stamford, Conn.

MY DEAR SIR: I do not know why anyone should misapprehend my political position on account of what has happened. I have never concealed my opinions. My record in the Senate is open to everybody. I believe as firmly as ever in the doctrines which I have advocated for the last 16 years—ever since the Republican party had a national existence. There are certain ideas, indeed, which have grown into prominence since the passage of the acts of reconstruction, in which I do not believe. I do not believe in the continuance of political disabilities after they have become a needless and mischievous irritation without a single good result. I do not believe in mis-called "Civil Rights" bills, subversive to local self-government, and destructive of the school system of a whole groupe of States. I do not believe in the re-enactment of the Ku-Klux law after it has expired by its own limitation, and has accomplished all that was originally alleged to be its purpose. The truth is, that since the adoption of the last three amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the closing up of the war question, our foreign relations and our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue are again assuming their natural prominence. To intrust these great interests to an Administration made up and controlled by Mr. Greeley would be mere mid-summer madness. The administration of the State Department during the last three years has preserved for the nation an honorable peace in the midst of the most delicate and embarrassing complications, both with Great Britain and Spain, while that of the Treasury has steadily enhanced the public credit and promoted the business interests of the country. I do not appreciate the wisdom of those who, instead of all this, would press an untenable claim from England at the risk of war, would recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents contrary to every principle of international law, and would diminish permanently the specie reserves in the Federal Treasury to ten or twelve millions of dollars at whatever hazard to the public credit. There are other matters to which I might allude, but these are perhaps enough. You and I will continue in the old Republican track. If new issues arise we will think and act as our convictions of expediency and duty require, and always be hopeful for the future of our country. Yours truly,

O. S. FERRY.

A Pennsylvania Congressman Indorses the Cincinnati Nominations.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 24.—The Titusville *Courier* to-morrow morning will publish a letter from the Hon. Samuel Griffith, Democratic member of Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District, from which the following extracts are taken: "Your editorial of the 20th, entitled 'The Tidal Wave,' meets my unqualified approbation, and the approval of the calm, thoughtful members of this House to whom I have submitted it, and I assure you that at least four-fifths of the Democrats here take the same view of the situation, and the course that patriotism and duty require on this important critical juncture of our national affairs. What the people need, and demand, and must and will have, is reform, extending to every branch and department of the Government, expelling plunderers from the public Treasury, and instituting real genuine civil service reform in accomplishing this great national work we all have our favored leaders. I would prefer, of course, a Democrat, but the work must be done, and if I can't accomplish it under my favorite General, I will still do it under a good and honest man. General Grant can't do it; not so much because of his unwillingness, but because of the rings that surround, control and govern him, and who have ridiculed and defeated all his efforts at Civil Service Reform. The contest, in my opinion, and I have endeavored carefully to watch and note public opinion here and elsewhere, is fast narrowing down to Grant or Greeley, and in such a contest I have no trouble in making my choice. I believe Greeley honest, and capable, and therefore up to the old Jeffersonian standard for office, and can see no good reason why all good men cannot unite and elect him and thus take the country out of the hands of plunderers and inaugurate an era of peace and good feeling among the citizens of all sections of our country, and integrity, honesty, and economy in every department of the Government. These are the great national objects, and for their accomplishment I will yield, will sacrifice much, anything except principle and honor.

Organization of a Liberal Reform Party in Livingston County, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., May 25.—At a public meeting, held this day at the Court-House in Pontiac, composed of members of both the Republican and Democratic parties, Jonathan Duff was chosen Chairman, and W. B. Fyfe Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, citizens of Livingston County, gathered from different portions of our county, who are in favor of laying aside party names, who desire a tariff for revenue only, for general amnesty, for a thorough Civil Service reform, and who agree with the other principles as set forth in the Cincinnati platform, hereby form ourselves into a political party, to be called the Liberal Reform party, of Livingston County, Ill.; and we hereby invite all, without regard to former party affiliations, to meet together in mass Convention at Pontiac, on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 1 o'clock p. m., to consult together as to the best means to advance our views.

The following names were handed in as a nucleus of this organization: Jonathan Duff, Wm. B. Fyfe, Rufus W. Babcock, Thomas Spafford, U. O. Grandy, W. C. Burleigh, Wm. Perry, Edwin V. Johnson, J. H. Hitt, Martin Doide, Thos H. Organ, A. C. Winters, Peter Johnson, Richard Evans, Joseph Parker, F. M. Campbell, C. P. Gurso, Erastus Cory, James Lovelock.

Ratification of Greeley and Brown by the Democracy of Des Moines County, Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, May 25.—The Democracy of Des Moines County held a County Convention this afternoon, which was attended by the best men in this country. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Des Moines County indorse the Cincinnati platform and are willing to co-operate with all who stand upon that and are opposed to the present corrupt Administration.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be requested to use their best endeavors to send delegates from this State to Baltimore who will indorse the Cincinnati platform and support that ticket.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all parties in this State opposed to Grant to unite upon one ticket for a State canvass, and that we will encourage such an organization.

These resolutions were supported by Judge Mason, Hon. Leffer, General A. C. Dodge, and Hon. B. J. Hall.

The ball is set in motion in this State, and is supported by the best men in the State. The First Congressional District is good for a member against Grant.

Growth of Liberal Republicanism at the South—The Bourbon Democratic Clique in Congress Throw Up the Sponge.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A prominent Liberal Republican Senator said to your correspondent to-day, that the most auspicious sign of the times was the interest which the South was once more taking in national politics. He said that four years more of the same policy which had obtained under Grant's Administration toward that section would destroy whatever American feeling is now to be found there, and would build up a class of discontented States, which would be exceedingly dangerous in case of foreign complications. Among the most important advantages to come out of the present campaign, he thought, were those which would entirely abolish the old war uses, and give to the country broader questions in which the South could take fraternal interest.

Private advice, from a well-time politician in Iowa, says the Democratic Convention of that State, which will meet on the 11th of June next, will positively indorse the Cincinnati nominations, and will send Greeley delegates to Baltimore.

Ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, has made several journeys to Richmond lately; the object of the mission is understood to be the manipulation of the anti-Greeley delegation to Baltimore, of which there is not the slightest chance of success.

Frank Blair does not hesitate to deny that he had anything to do with Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, or that he was a party to any intrigue whereby that result was brought about. He says it was Greeley's popularity that nominated him, and that same thing will elect him.

Advices from Florida represent that at a caucus of Conservative members of the Legislature, the subject of the Cincinnati nomination was discussed, and the unanimous judgment of the members present was for acquiescence in these nominations.

Ex-Governor Alcorn and present Senator from Mississippi, elected as a Republican, will take the stump for Greeley, as will also Governor Powers, Mr Alcorn's successor in the same State. Representative Morphis, also a member of Congress elect from the same State, and a Republican, is an enthusiastic supporter of Greeley.

It is understood that Senator Schurz has a ratification speech prepared on behalf of the Cincinnati nominees, which he expects to deliver during the present week, although at what point is not stated, as his invitations to this end are so extremely numerous.

The Bourbon Democratic clique in Congress, who opposed the Cincinnati nominees so violently at the beginning, and thought they were able to stem the popular feeling in their organization in this direction, has substantially thrown up the sponge, and, with the single exception of Voorhees, there is not one but either comes out for Greeley, or else that they will support him in case he is indorsed by the Baltimore Convention. General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, expresses the opinion that that State will send a unanimous Greeley delegation to the Baltimore Convention. He says, although Toombs and Stephens are opposed to Greeley, these are as dead as all the war issues in the empire of the South.

Senator Wilson figures that, of the 732 delegates to Philadelphia, 150 already are either instructed for or pledged to him, while Colfax has but 136. Four hundred and twenty delegates had no instructions, which, he expects, will first give a complimentary vote to citizens of their respective States, and then unite either on himself or Wilson, of Iowa. Fifty of the delegates not instructed are colored, who are unanimously counted for Senator Wilson.

The New York Press on Voorhees' Latest Speech.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Times* lauds Voorhees' speech. All the Democratic papers but the *World* denounce it. The Sunday *Mercury*, strongly Bourbon in its tendencies, says: "Dan. W. Voorhees, the paid ally of Radicalism, delivered himself last night of a whole bagful of sophomorical badinage, for which set he either has or will be paid. We heartily commiserate the good people of Terre Haute, in Indiana, that they seem to have been compelled to listen to Dan's subsidized oratory under the embarrassing circumstances which now surround him. From the time that he appeared in the Virginia courts to defend one of John Brown's agents, and failed in saving him from the gallows, to the present hour, Voorhees' eloquence has been something of the blunderbuss order. It hits backwards oftenest and hurts himself the most. All that Voorhees can do is to earn the price to be paid for his disorganizing course, and be that never so little, it will be too much for what he is worth."

Large Meeting of German Liberal Republicans at Nashville—Voorhees Gets Another Shot from His Democratic Friends.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 25.—The Germans of Nashville held a meeting last night, C. C. Giers presiding and O. R. Albert and August Nickle Secretaries. Speeches were made in favor of Greeley and Brown, and the Liberal Republican movement, by J. B. Jeup, editor of the *Emigrant*, General Trauernicht, A. Hitzfield, of Memphis, and others. Resolutions were adopted renouncing all former party alliances, and assuming a position of neutrality until a new party may be formed, based upon honest principles and true Republicanism; indorsing the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and pledging their votes to Greeley and Brown; congratulating the country upon the passage of the General Amnesty law as one of the good effects of the Cincinnati Convention; expressing gratitude to Greeley for his course during the Franco-German war; declaring that they will hereafter support no man for office of any kind merely because he is a party candidate, but will vote for the best and most honest; and, in conclusion, demand for the Germans a proportionate share of the public offices.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Voorhees' Terre Haute speech published this morning, is universally condemned by all Democrats and other supporters of Greeley. It pleases only Grant's friends. The *Union* and *American*, Democratic organs, regard it as containing all that can be said against Greeley, and says his friends must reorganize; that influences are at work against the adoption of him at Baltimore. To meet these influences and secure the consummation desired, all true friends of the Cincinnati nominees, it says, should close their ranks, ignore petty quibbling and put their shoulders together to the work before them.

Wisconsin.

MINERAL POINT, Wis., May 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having travelled extensively through the State of Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota and Iowa, since the Cincinnati Convention, and taken much interest as to the public feeling in regard to Greeley's nomination, I will give you the plain facts as to the situation in these parts:

First—I have yet to see a Democrat in Wisconsin who is not in favor of Greeley over Grant, and nearly all are decidedly opposed to any nomination at Baltimore. So much for the Democratic party.

Second—I honestly believe that there is a large percentage of the Republican party in Wisconsin who, if the election was to-morrow, would vote for Greeley instead of Grant; and the former's strength is increasing every day in this State.

I have obtained the above through the most reliable authority, chiefly among the business men of the State. If such is the case all over the Northwest, why is it that the *Times* keeps up such an everlasting tirade against the old "White Coat?" Why, a prominent Democrat told me, the other day, referring to the course the *Times* was taking, that it (the *Times*) could not influence one hundred votes against Greeley in the whole Northwest.

The first vote I ever cast was for Fremont and Dayton, and I have always voted the straight Republican ticket; and, if I live till next fall, I expect to do the same by voting for Greeley and Brown, as thousands of Republicans will do in every State of this glorious old Union. S.

Missouri.

MARYVILLE, Nodaway Co., Mo., May 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE is a welcome visitor to these parts, for many reasons, but chiefly for the bold and manly stand it has taken in its exposition of the corruption and shortcomings of this present Administration, and its support of true Civil Service Reform and the Liberal Movement. The people are with you heart and soul, and bid you Godspeed with your good work. We must win.

With but few exceptions, the Democracy of this section are for the Cincinnati nominees, whether the Democratic National Convention indorse them or not. We are in earnest here, and mean business, and the only trouble we find is the opposition. The office-holders' party is not respectable enough in numbers to make the fight interesting.

You can safely count on Missouri giving, next November, 75,000 majority for the people's candidates, Greeley and Brown. Mark that.

Iowa.

Keokuk (May 22) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Having recently returned from a few days' run through some of the southern counties of Iowa, I can assure you that the "white hat" of Greeley is the rallying point for the people.

If the feeling in the other parts of the country is what I have witnessed, the political machine will run itself, without regard to party organs, party leaders, or members of Congress. The matter is far beyond their control, and nobody except a few antediluvians and demagogues, who are looking for the "upper dog," are waiting for either the Baltimore or Philadelphia Convention.

It is due, however, to truth, to state that there is another class,—the Grant "bread and butter brigade,"—who are taking a lively interest and large stock in the Baltimore Convention. They are all most decidedly in favor of a straight nomination. They assert most emphatically that Democrats will never go back on eternal principles! They quote largely from the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*, those party organs *par excellence*, and throw up their hats for that blatant blatherskite—Dan Voorhees!

During my trip I was thrown among a number of Democrats from Indiana, and without a single exception, there were deep denunciations of Voorhees. They all seemed to feel that the opportunity for redeeming the gallant Hoosier State from the vile grasp of Morton, had been lost by the perfidy of Voorhees, and the hesitation—some call it cowardice—of Hendricks.

Without all signs fail, the Democratic Convention at Des Moines, on the 11th proximo, will speak in no uncertain tones in favor of an indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees at Baltimore.

The Democrats of this State are too intelligent to be deluded by the specious pretence of the allies of Grant, in favor of a straight ticket.

If the *Times* and *World* and Voorhees, and all that class of Administration myrmidons would speak out openly for Grant, the people of the country would respect them more than when they attempt to accomplish the same purpose by hypocritical professions for a Democratic ticket.

In the one case they would only expose their treachery, but in the latter they not only fail to conceal their designs, but, in addition, insult the intelligence of the Democracy of the country. The recent letter of Voorhees, explaining his speech, was somewhat "too thin" to deceive anybody.

Cowardly would-be leaders are hesitating, but it matters not in this campaign what they do, whether they go forward, or stop, or fall behind. Let them all be assured that the people are not waiting for them.

Among other healthy political signs is the fact that the Chicago *News* is rapidly superseding the *Times*.

What a Cook County Democrat Thinks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The time is fast approaching when every voter will be called on to cast his vote for President; but between now and then the Baltimore Convention will meet, whose action will determine whether the present party shall continue in power or not. The Cincinnati platform differs so little from what the Democratic party maintains is the true doctrine, that it would seem unnecessary to bring out another candidate. The only reason that could be urged is to keep alive the name of a party. Experience has proven that the faction now in power has administered the affairs of this Government more to the interests of the faction than the welfare of the people; and should our Democratic party make a nomination at Baltimore, it would have the appearance of maintaining party more than principle. Then it is to be hoped that they will consent to let names die, in order that principles and the institutions handed down by our fathers should live and be maintained. Let the Democratic party join the Liberal Republican, and rescue this Government from the hands of a faction that has been running it into anarchy and despotism, and we will be able once more to hoist the stars and stripes, and let them float over this broad land, protecting every individual under the law against the decrees of tyrants, and the arbitrary rule of partisanism.

A COOK COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Illinois.

From the New York Tribune, May 24.

The following letter from General E. L. Merritt, editor of *The Illinois State Register*, published at Springfield, and the central organ of the Democratic party of the State, reveals the progress of Liberalism in the Northwest:

"The Illinois Democracy will go to the Baltimore Convention, solid for Greeley and Brown. Voorhees is acting badly. Not a Democrat I know, or can hear of, sustains him in his perfidious course. He represents that kind of Democratic Congressmen who go to Washington to sell out their party, and only want it large enough to let them be successful in their respective districts. The people have taken this campaign into their own hands, and are now running it far in advance of the politicians. Somebody is going to be left out. Greeley and Brown will be indorsed at Baltimore. The West is all for them. Inclosed I hand you a list of Democratic newspapers in this State which stand by Greeley and Brown. Greeley's nomination was at first a stunner. It completely upset me, but by the next morning I was erect. Very truly yours,

E. L. MERRITT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS FAVORING GREELEY AND BROWN.

Chicago News,
Joliet Signal,
Taylorville Democrat,
Carlinville Enquirer,
Effingham Democrat,
Marshall Messenger,
Cumberland County Democrat,
Metropolis Times,
Carrollton Gazette,
Decatur Magnet,
Chester Clarion,
Chicago Union (German),
Pike County Democrat,
Louisville Ledger,
Elizabethtown Democrat,
Belleville Democrat,
Salem Advocate,
Pinckneyville Advance,
Havana Clarion,
Fulton Ledger,
Ottawa Free Trader,
Quincy Herald,
Mound City Journal,
Cairo Bulletin,
Carthage Republican,
Carlyle Constitution and Union,
Carmi Courier,
Mt. Vernon Free Press,
Moody's Democrat,
Jonesboro Gazette,
Lincoln Statesman,
Winchester Times,
Oquawka Spectator,
Champaign Democrat,
Bloomington Democrat,
Mount Carmel Democrat,
Hillsboro Democrat,
Centralia Democrat,
Waterloo Advocate,
Macomb Eagle,
Harrisburg Register,
Monmouth Review,
Jacksonville Sentinel,
Virginia Jeffersonian,
Jerseyville Democrat,
Springfield State Register.

OPPOSED TO GREELEY AND BROWN.

Chicago Times,
Benton Standard,
Paris Times,
Lacon Statesman.

Carrollton (May 24) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

As it has been boldly asserted by the leaders of the Grant wing that there were no Liberals among the "natives" in this county, it will be a sufficient denial to refer to the fact that Dr. J. F. Simpson, of this city, Dr. J. W. Bruner, of Woodville, and Mr. S. L. Spear, of Eastern, declare their intention to support Greeley for President. These are prominent citizens and intelligent gentlemen.

Shelbyville (May 21) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

There is an account in the *Missouri Democrat*, copied from the Shelby County *Union*, of a great meeting of the Grant Republicans, May 15, 1872. It is spoken of as a grand outpouring of the masses. They also say the Shelby County Republicans stand firm; that there has been no such enthusiasm manifested at a Republican meeting since 1868, and they close up by pledging the Philadelphia nominee 2,500 votes in a county that never yet cast to exceed 1,800 Republican votes.

Now, Mr. Editor, the facts are that the chairman of the Grant Republicans made a call for a county convention some weeks ago, and on the day set there were just twelve men present. Out of nineteen townships but one was represented. What enthusiasm or applause there may have been I am not prepared to say, but I will say they had very little ground for either. This, then, is the meeting about which the editors of our county paper and the *Missouri Democrat* go into such ecstacies. The truth is, Republicans here are, as far as we can determine, about equally divided between Grant and Greeley.

ONE OF MANY LIBERALS.

Letter from General Brinkerhoff.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Press.

The following letter was received to-day from General Brinkerhoff, the great champion of Free Trade in the West. It has the ring of true patriotism, and should be read by every Free Trade Democrat and Republican in the nation:

MANSFIELD, O., May 13, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th inst. is received. No one can feel more keenly than I do the failure of the Cincinnati Convention to come squarely up to the great doctrine of the freedom of trade. It ought to have been the corner-stone of our new political edifice. Still, in a Republic, where statute law is of no account except it be a reflex of public opinion, patience is often the wisest statesmanship.

The prudent legislator has his ideal, doubtless, but he soon learns that he can seldom reach it, except by gradual steps, and, therefore, instead of insisting upon a full fruition all at once, he takes what he can get.

So the true Reformer never refuses a part because he cannot get the whole. Such, in my judgment, is our present position. We did not get what we wanted at Cincinnati, but we certainly did get a good deal which it does seem to me we cannot afford to throw away.

The acceptance of Cincinnati and its results by all the elements of opposition to Grant, insures his overthrow, and secures the certain triumph of many needed reforms.

So far as the tariff is concerned, we certainly shall be no worse off under Greeley than we would under Grant. Grant would veto a Revenue Reform Tariff bill, while Greeley would sign it. Grant advocates a High Tariff in his messages, and makes it a test of party fealty. Greeley would say nothing about it in his messages, and would accord to all the absolute freedom of thought and opinion. It seems to me, therefore, that we have much to gain and nothing to lose by supporting Mr. Greeley as against General Grant.

Of course, if the Democrats put up another man, and the Reunion Reformers still another, so as to make a chance for choice among half a dozen candidates, it may be policy to vote our principles wherever we can do so most fully, and wait for victory in the uncertain years of the future.

Personally, however, I am hungry enough to prefer the half loaf of reform which Mr. Greeley can surely give through the present campaign, rather than to wait for the whole loaf which floats, like a will-o'-the-wisp, in the uncertain possibilities of the future.

I therefore counsel a union of all the elements of opposition upon the basis of the Cincinnati platform and its candidates. Any other course simply means defeat. Very truly,

R. BRINKERHOFF.

The Baltimore Convention.

From the Knox County (Ill.) Democrat.

Since the Charleston Convention, no national assemblage of politicians has been a matter of so general and absorbing interest as this. Then it was a question of ascendency between equal branches of the Anglo Saxon race; now it is a question between the European and American systems of government. Then it was between the North and South; now it is between the Empire and the Republic. Then Liberty was an existent fact; now it is only a thing of hope. Then the States were sovereign within their self-imposed constitutional limits; now they cannot hold elections without Federal supervision. Then the *Habeas Corpus* was a sacred right; now it is suspended by the Presidential order. Then the Executive Department was a civil office and kept a clerk; now the White House is the National "Headquarters," and the General retains his staff. A truculent Congress yields to the Presidential wish, and records his pleasure in statutory form. The Constitution has not been merely altered; the Constitution has been overthrown. Such being our unhappy case, all questions of mere administration are lost sight of by the people; all questions of mere finance sink out of view in presence of the absorbing danger of the hour; and Baltimore is left the sole Mecca of our faith, and circumscribes our hopes. May God give wisdom and temper to its counsels. It is not the mere Presidential office put at stake. It is the fate of Constitutional Liberty for the American Continent that trembles in that balance and constrains mankind to pause and look to Baltimore. The doubt and danger grow oppressive to the friends of Freedom while they wait. If that body should consist of statesmen, patriots all, and minds full, broad, and deep, comprehending well their work and striving for the common good, they may roll back this war of revolution that threatens all alike. But if narrow and jaundiced minds and selfish aims shall rule, we are lost forever to the hope our fathers cherished of bequeathing the Grand Republic to the world. It is not enough to replace this bad Executive. His slavish Congress must divide and share his fate. His predecessor was a pure and able man and loyal to his trust. But, with this reckless Congress to thwart and plunge him into every grief, his struggles served only to increase the general ruin and disgrace. We have no Daniel now we dare to thrust in the lions' den. Our toil and care are more than wasted unless this Congress is displaced. Some lucky turn might chance to give us a Democratic President, and that is most remote. But no blind chance can give us a new and better Congress. It wants the allied strength of all good men to change the Congress, which we must have or all is lost. No starveling victory can help us now. A thorough and splendid rout alone can do us good. Impressed with this, good men have sought alliance among all men like themselves to bring about this change. As was their wont, time out of mind, the Democracy were the first to move in this direction. Patriots from out the ranks of their old foes were prompt to answer to their call, and have outstripped us in this new-waged war to recover what is lost. They have assumed the part of danger, and unfurled a banner which we all approve, and, though their choice for leader might not have been our first selection, even among their numbers, still none can doubt his honor or his talents, and, in personal following, he far exceeds them all. But "Principles, not men," was the motto with which our fathers were wont to win, and the highest art in their successful policy was to capture the enemies' Generals, and fight them against their former friends. Many are old enough to remember well this habit of our fathers, and few are too young to have observed the system that gave our opponents all their strength. They have captured full many of our ablest and most trusted men, and sent them to the front, and called it a grand manœuvre. Democrats! veterans! friends! who differ from us on this time-honored Democratic policy our fathers taught, we cannot spare you from us if we would, and we would not spare you if we could. The integrity of the Democratic party is in your keeping. The contest is now and will be finally between Grant and Greeley, and Greeley will get the Democratic States. Will you gratify the enemy by lagging in the rear, nor share the general joy. In Knox County at least, we are well nigh a unit now, and shall move unanimously when the time for action comes.

H. CHRISMAN.

The People's Treaty of Peace.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Democratic).

Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance exceeds the Cincinnati platform in pith and vigor. It is immensely clear and strong; and there is also, underlying its admirable conciseness, its exceptional beauty of diction, and its real eloquence, a spirit of sincerity, rare enough in communications of the kind, to be speedily noticed. The reader feels instinctively that the writer means what he says; that his words are characteristic; that they spring from honest impulses; that they point to something tangible and good; that they represent the needs of the people; that they foretoken results.

The author of this noble manifesto deserves to be the next President of the United States.

It happened that in the typographical make up of the *Courier-Journal* which conveyed Mr. Greeley's letter to the public a letter of Colonel John S. Mosby, of Virginia, was printed just below it. The contrast between the two epistles is striking. The one full of strong, statesmanlike views of national policy and overflowing with patriotic good will, the other narrow, trafficky, and silly, at once inappreciative and inexact, they fairly embody the political situation as it is conceived by the Liberals on the one hand and the Bourbons on the other. Colonel Mosby prefers Grant to Greeley. Mr. Greeley put the restoration of the old national life among the people above all party zeal, and lays down a platform so broad and so elevated that no patriotic man can assail it.

The Southern people do honor to the human nature of which we are all, Liberals and Democrats, alike composed in rallying to the side of this gallant old man. He proposes to bury the hatchet. We accept the pipe of peace which he offers, and, joining hands over the old partisan mud-ditch, we march forward to a new era of fraternity. We leave the mud-ditch behind us. We toss into it the dead issues of the past. The ringing tones of that letter are fit to keep company with the inspirations that gather around that old white hat. They remind us of the old times. They are simple and truthful and homelike. There is music in them, and it is the soft, sweet music of peace.

Mr. Mosby may wrap the American flag around him. Colonel Duncan may march down to the footlights. General Dawson may fire off a thousand horse-pistols. They may all resolve to die in the last ditch—the mud-ditch of obsolete hates and exploded ideas. The people of the South will stick to Horace Greeley. They will stand by him. They will not be driven away from him. They behold in him a deliverer. They see in his kindly old face a sign of promise. He is to us a great, big, old, fat angel of peace; and we do not care a button how much they abuse him, or how much they laugh at him, or what he has been and gone and said and done in times past, he is right now, and that is enough for us.

We are for Greeley.

Colonel Mosby tells us with suspicious complacency that we can make more out of Grant than we can make out of Greeley. We want to make nothing out of either of them. We want the restoration of peace, of popular freedom, and of local self-government. We are not after office as an incentive or amnesty as an investment. The election of Greeley is a reaction. The election of Grant can only be a concession. Place a Liberal President in the White House, elected by Liberals, and we have the dawn of the epoch of Liberal ideas. That is what the South wants. Re-elect Grant, with the pledge to give every living Confederate General an office, and we have simply laid the corner-stone for a military oligarchy. We do not doubt that we can make terms with Grant. But we are not required to make terms with Greeley. The benefit of a trade with Grantism would be like the spasmodic and limited shower from a street-sprinkler, a mere temporary, mechanical contrivance that costs just so much and covers a certain area. The benefit of Liberalism is like the natural rain from Heaven that blesses and costs nothing, falling on all alike. The South does not need Grant's gogart with its barrel of dirty water. It needs the cheering and exhilarating flow of generous impulses out of the heart of the people; and Horace Greeley is good because he stands for these.

That's why we are for Horace Greeley.

The people of the South belong to no party. In Kentucky we have a strong Democratic organization, which we mean to preserve because there is no Liberal organization to speak of, and because we find our existing fabric sufficient and satisfactory. It is not less Democratic because it is for Greeley, and it is not less Liberal because it is Democratic. But south of us party moorings are loose and shapeless, and flat-footed Liberalism, as laid down in the platform of the Cincinnati Convention and interpreted by Horace Greeley, is good enough for the people, who are nothing if they be not Liberals. The man who says that the temper of the South is bitter and morose, lies like a dog. The people of the South have been sat upon, maligned, misrepresented, cheated, run down, ruined; and they rally to Horace Greeley with the more alacrity and enthusiasm that it is a means of showing their willingness to let by-gones be by-gones. They want peace and responsible, civil government. They are being eaten up by taxes and political vermin. They ask only the same chance and the same rights that the people of the North possess. Horace Greeley says they shall have them if he is elected President of the United States. The Cincinnati platform says so. The Democratic party is powerless to give any guarantee on the subject, and we do not believe in the assurances of the Radicals.

Hence we are for Horace Greeley.

So, up with the white hat and down with the black cockade; gather under the ample coat-tail of the old white coat which has a heart in it, and is, besides, as big as a circus-tent; and the dark shall be light, and the wrong be made right, by the grace of that peace which passeth show, by the grace of that peace which is worth all the splendor that war can give, and all the glory of Empires.

Voorhees and the South.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Progress.

The telegraph has already announced to readers of the *Progress* that the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has made use of his privileges as a member of the House of Representatives to deliver a violent tirade against the Cincinnati nominees. We have received a full report of the speech of the man who so earnestly defended one of John Brown's murderous crew, and have only to say in reply to his pretended defence of the South, that we have had entirely enough of himself and the class to which he belongs.

By such men, by such brave speakers, by such inconquerable caucus warriors, were we persuaded into war. When the flower of both sections was falling on bloody fields, Mr. Voorhees was still making pretty speeches in Congress.

Since actual hostilities ceased, this gentleman has insisted that the South should stand by the colors; and by so doing the South has lost everything, while Mr. Voorhees and his associates have—kept in Congress.

Now let all people of his way of thinking understand that their one-sided game is played out. The South is as tired of the costly friendship of pretended friends as the constant victories of open enemies.

If Mr. Voorhees has nothing more solid to appeal to than the past passions of the Southern people, he had better begin to cultivate a new talent—that of silence—and try to learn a lesson which has been taught to wiser men; that the worm will turn when trodden on.

Certainly, having steadfastly resisted the encroachments and aggressions of the absolute rulers of this country, we are neither foolish nor craven enough to submit to the dictation of an imbecile minority.

If we were cowards, they are impotent to execute a threat.

If we were venal, they could honor no promised bribe.

No! No! No! Let that clique of the Northern Democracy which ties its fortunes to a belief in the perpetual credulity of Southern conservatism receive the truth in time. We are sick of gammon. We will not vote for any more (already defeated) Seymours. We cannot again place issues of life and death at the disposal of the New York *World*. We will not again save local honors and spoils to the "faithful" in Indiana by the sacrifice of life, liberty, and property by the people of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

We are in the Union! We have 131 electoral votes. We are a power in the land. We see neither Mr. Voorhees nor Mr. Grant any odds. We have power, we have rights, and we have shown in weakness that we dare assert the latter.

Much more shall we maintain them in the hour when peacefully the right is ours.

Voorhees may stand aghast, but, for all we care, Voorhees may stand aside.

A Flotilla of Straws.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The New York *Evening Post* hears from Washington that Horatio Seymour has written a letter to Mr. S. S. Cox advising the indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket at Baltimore. Mr. Cox himself was interrupted, the other day, while reading to the House a letter from a constituent upon the tariff, by the question whether, with his views, he would support a Protectionist for President. He replied he would answer the question by reading a line or two more from his letter: "Greeley is carrying everybody here. All parties are for him. Although a Protectionist, etc., he is considered an honest man, and is demoralizing the present Administration."

At a recent Liberal gathering on Staten Island, a letter was read from Congressman Dwight Townsend. "For the Democratic party to refuse to indorse and cheerfully support Horace Greeley," he wrote, "would be a National calamity." While the New York *Evening Post* is even bitter

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1872.

GREELEY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BALTIMORE.

The Chicago *Times* declines to respond to our demand that it shall state what Democratic principles, not buried by past events, and not expressed in the Cincinnati platform, can be promoted by the nomination of Judge Davis at Baltimore. We knew very well its bluster about being willing to throw overboard the Democratic party and its leaders, but determined to adhere to Democratic principles, was buncombe, designed to deceive the unwary and cover up certain tracks which it dislikes to have seen. It dislikes to have it seen that it is one of Grant's campaign organs. Yet it has not published a line against Grant's re-election since the Cincinnati Convention was held, though it has published many against Greeley's. Greeley's nomination has already produced perfect amnesty and reconciliation between the Grant journals and the last-ditch Democrats. The Chicago *Times* and *Evening Journal* pipe the same tune. The New York *Times* and *World* are as fraternal as the lion and the lamb in the apocalyptic vision. The Cincinnati *Gazette* vies with A. H. Stephens' paper in reminding Democrats that Greeley never was nor could become a Democrat, though it long since bowed him out of the Republican party in as good earnest as Goneril and Regan kicked out King Lear from the castles the old King had given them.

All these Grant organs are troubled greatly by Mr. Greeley's pledge, made before the Cincinnati Convention, that, if a different nomination should be made at Baltimore from that made at Cincinnati, he would support the Republican candidate most likely to be elected. They claim that, if Mr. Greeley asks Democrats to vote for him, he ought to be willing to vote for a Democrat in case he cannot himself be elected. The plausibility of this "catch" is only equalled by its impudence. The Liberal Republican movement is based on the confession of Democratic organs, especially of the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*, that all the old party issues are dead, that the Democratic party abandons them, that its voters are ready for a new departure, and that this new departure is to be effected by electing a Republican as President, of such a character and on such principles as to living issues that Democrats who believe in the rejuvenation of politics can vote for them. The New Departure journals by scores, and none so vigorously as the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*, urged such a movement as would enable Democrats to vote for right, sound, and true policies on living questions, without being obliged to recant or get down on their knees for their past mistakes, or, at least, their past failures. The Cincinnati movement assumed, however, that about all the Democratic party had done since 1860 had been overruled by the logic of events, just as the right to secede was overruled by the war; and that the party itself, on the confession of its organs, was ready to consent to this ruling. There was nothing in it that committed Greeley or any Liberal Republican to sustain any American Bourbonism under the title of Democracy; on the contrary, there was everything in it which implied that the Democratic name would be dropped, that former Democratic principles would be abandoned, and that Democratic candidates for President would not be attempted.

It is plain to us that nineteen in twenty of all Democratic journals, leaders, and voters understand this movement, and intend to carry it out honestly. The Chicago *Times* and New York *World*, however, have conceived the brilliant idea that the Cincinnati separation in the Republican party is so wide that a Democratic candidate can run between Greeley and Grant, and be elected; and, at the same time, that Greeley has so little strength that it is not worth while for Democrats to vote for him. This is one of those crude knaveries which reveal dishonesty without ever winning the stakes.

THE RESULTS OF CINCINNATI.

The Liberal movement is entitled to the hearty respect, as well as to the profound gratitude, of the entire country, for the benefits it has already accomplished, even in advance of the election. Parties usually expect to carry out the principles which they enunciate in their platforms, after they come into power, but the Cincinnati platform has proved itself to be self-working, and has commenced to exert its beneficent influences even before a President is elected to represent and put its principles into operation. It has compelled the Administration to extend an amnesty to the Southern people, to shut down the brakes on a considerable portion of the corruption which was rampant everywhere, to remove the offensive character of nepotism, and to assume a virtue even if it does not possess it, and has guaranteed a better management of the Government from the present time until election. For all of these reforms, which the Republican party was powerless to affect, the country is indebted to the Liberal Reform party.

There is another result, even more important than these, and farther-reaching in its effects upon the country,—a result which constitutes a political landmark as prominent as the abolition of slavery, or the suppression of the war of the Rebellion, or the right of universal suffrage without regard to color, for which the country is indebted to the Liberal Reform party. The Cincinnati platform, in its very first section, recites the following general principle:

> We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

The Liberal Reform movement has secured the acknowledgment and thorough indorsement of this principle by the Democratic party,—a result which the Republican party has never been able to accomplish, although it has struggled to do it by every sort of argument during the past six or eight years. It has succeeded in incorporating it in the Constitution and placing it upon the statute books, but it has never been able to gain a single adherent from the Democratic party, or a single acknowledgment of the right or the necessity of the equality of all men before the law. The Liberal Reform party has done this at the outset. It has committed the Democracy to the acknowledgment of it, and pledged them to maintain it, and to always oppose the reopening of this and kindred questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. It has cut the last strand of the rope which held the Democracy together, and left it free as air to exercise its own choice. It has accomplished in four short weeks what the Republican party has labored in vain to do for sixteen years,—the disruption of the Democratic party, and the removal of the vexed question of equality from the arena of discussion—and has sealed and confirmed every beneficial measure which grew out of the war, by forever removing it from party agitation. A party which can accomplish such a work as this purely by the moral force of its ideas working upon men's convictions, which can induce a large and powerful party to surrender its organization and disavow its principles as unfounded, which can make the country unanimous in its resolution to enforce and forever defend these vital amendments to the Constitution, and do all this before it is in power, is certainly entitled to the respect of the country, and its principles are worthy the candid consideration of every man who has the good of the country at heart. If such important results can be achieved in the green leaf, what may we not expect in the ripe? If the Liberal Reform party can exert such an influence when it has not the spur of competition to urge it on, and there is no opposing candidate in the field, and no enemy to meet, what will be the result when its ranks are closed up, and the real contest commences? In securing these results, it has already shown itself to be stronger than the Republican party, with all its advantages of age, experience, discipline, and possession of place. It sprang into existence like Minerva, endowed with power and wisdom. It has challenged the discussion of its principles, but not one of them has been controverted [illegible] opposed. Without the benefit of party appliances, it has swept over the whole country, and disintegrated a great party by inducing it to subscribe to a Republicanism which is above party. Such a movement as this means a revolution, and such a revolution means success.

GOVERNOR, OR WHAT?

Prior to the meeting of the Grant Republican State Convention, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom addressed the following note to the *State Journal*, at Springfield, in which, as will be seen, he declined to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. One statement made by Mr. Cullom is a significant one, and we therefore print the note:

> *To the Editor of the State Journal:*
>
> On account of articles in some of the Republican newspapers, favoring my nomination for Lieutenant Governor, I find that delegates are coming here believing I am a candidate for that office. I desire to state that I am not *now*, nor have I been at any time. I have been solicited to become a candidate for the office, and in view of the importance that is now attached to it would not decline it, but do not think it fair to other portions of the State to select candidates for the first and second places on the ticket from adjoining counties. We are all for the nomination of Governor Oglesby, hence I am not a candidate for the second place. I desire to see harmony and union in the deliberations of the Convention to-day; and, with a good ticket and proper effort, we shall give General Grant and the whole Republican ticket a larger majority at the coming election than has ever been given to the Republican party in the State. Yours truly,
>
> May 21, 1872. S. M. CULLOM.

The word *now* is italicised by Mr. Cullom himself. In view of the special importance which Mr. Cullom and all others interested at Springfield attached to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, it is a fair question to put, whether some importance does not also attach to the office of Governor, and, as Mr. Oglesby has been nominated ostensibly for that position, this question, and some others, must be asked of him. Mr. Oglesby has the reputation of being a plain, blunt, outspoken man, and undoubtedly will not refuse to answer a few plain questions. We want to know what he is running for in this campaign. If he is running for Governor of Illinois, he can have no objection to saying so. If he is running for something else, he is going before the people under false pretences. Ostensibly he is on the ticket for Governor, and voters should understand clearly whether they are voting for Richard J. Oglesby or John L. Beveridge for that position. If he is not running for Governor, his name at the head of the ticket is a fraud. It is a gross deception of the people, whom he expects to vote for him. General Logan, when he was running for Congressman-at-Large, had the candor and the boldness to announce that he wanted to go to the Senate, and intended to go if he could. The people have the right to claim that Mr. Oglesby shall be equally frank and outspoken in his dealings with them, and that he shall come out fairly and squarely and state his position, that they may know for whom they are voting, and that the Liberal candidate may know against whom he is running.

That portion of the people of Illinois who vote for General Oglesby will do so under the impression that if he is elected he will be the Governor of Illinois, and administer the affairs of State as its Chief Magistrate; and he has no right to deceive them. There was a time when the Gubernatorial office in this State was considered a sufficient reward for any man's services, and conferred dignity upon the man who filled it. Has it grown of so little account that Mr. Oglesby can use it simply as a means to advance his political ends, and blind the people by pretending to run for it, when he does not intend to fill it, but to turn it over to somebody else? Governor Oglesby has never been slow in advertising his patriotism, and has blown his frankness abroad through very loud-sounding trumpets, and, for this very reason, the people will be solicitous to know what he is running for, and whether he will be Governor if elected. We doubt not that, as he has always been outspoken, he will find no objection to speaking out positively and boldly, and informing the people whether he actually intends to be Governor of Illinois, if elected, or whether he does not.

All the Grant organs in this city having had their say about the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, and having thus published an item of some public interest, we beg to inform them that the circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is now larger—

1st. Than it was one year ago at this time;

2d. Larger than it was before the fire;

3d. Larger than it was before the Cincinnati Convention.

The five Grant organs are simply competing with each other in the same field, and cutting each other's throats, so far as circulation goes. This is evidenced by the decline in the *Times'* circulation, which was recently admitted in its own columns. When the five Grant organs get another item of equal public interest, we will pay some attention to it.

The Wheat and Corn Crops.

ACKLEY, Iowa, May 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have heard it said that straws show which way the wind blows. In your issue of yesterday (the 20th), under the head of "Iowa," you have this item: "Not one-third of the usual amount of corn has been planted in the region around Des Moines, owing to the late spring and wet weather." Under "Minnesota:" "A single Winona firm paid out $65,000 for wheat on Friday." On this Friday night I left your city via the Northwestern Railroad. From Clinton to Marshall, I had a day-ride, and took special interest in "stopping off" at stations to inquire the stocks of wheat in farmers' hands, and their progress in corn-planting. My answers were somewhat conflicting, but my deductions are that along this branch of the Northwestern Railroad the wheat is sold out closer than usual at this season of the year, though there are yet large amounts to be marketed as soon as the corn is planted. From a farmer whom I met on the train, passing from one station to another in Linn County, I learned that the corn was not more than one-third planted, and was terribly delayed by the cloudy, wet, and cool weather. Some apprehend the seeds rotting in the ground, and fears are generally expressed of the coming corn crop. Of the amounts in cribs along this line, there are still large quantities; yet many cribs are already empty, while, at others, there seems to be but little disposition to shell and ship. Why, I cannot say, but infer that many are anxious to first see cheering promise for the next crop. But weather that is death to corn seems to be the very life of wheat. It is true that the seeding-time of this cereal was unusually late, yet I much doubt if any person ever saw wheat more forward or beautiful, or the prospect of a bountiful crop more promising, on the 21st day of May, than it is to-day.

On the line of the Iowa Central, north from Marshall (and it is north of the line from Clinton that spring wheat is the staple), I find much more wheat in the hands of farmers to come forward; yet the wet season, delaying corn-planting, will cause farmers' deliveries to be later this season than usual. Here, and along the line of the Dubuque to Sioux City, our grain-dealers look for the "run" to begin next week; and as prices are looked upon as high, the deliveries are expected to be large and free. Our farmers, as well as our dealers, are in hopes your markets will be maintained, and I am sure many of our merchants earnestly pray for it. J. Z. W.

Can Consumption be Cured.

SIR: Under the above caption, I trust you will grant me space in your wide-spread journal for the benefit of your consumptive readers, to whom, I doubt not, you are a friend; and, I am sure, if anyone is in need of friendship, sympathy, and encouragement, it is the consumptive invalid. I wish to make known the prescription and hygienic rules that have restored me from the second stage of tubercular consumption to the enjoyment of perfect health. There are also other cases I could cite, that have been restored by the same means: among the number a niece of mine, residing in Vermont, who had all the symptoms of the advanced stage of pulmonary disease, such as hectic fever, cough, emaciation, and purulent expectoration, and who is now well, and enjoys uninterrupted good health. As I wish to be as brief as possible, I will not trouble you with a history of my own case, but will merely say that all my friends who knew my condition regard it as a most remarkable cure. I do not wish to hold out vain hopes to the invalid, but, from observation in my own case and many others, I would advise all consumptives of both sexes to give this method of treatment a trial, and I trust it may prove as efficacious as in my own case.

I obtained the prescription from a gentleman who had been cured of consumption and asthma by its use during a residence at Guayaquil, Ecuador. The prescription is as follows:

The dose is a teaspoonful in a little water, half an hour before each meal.

The following instructions should govern invalids: Take outdoor exercise. Live in the open air, exposed to the sunlight, and dress in light colors,—the nearer white, the better; this is important. Take deep inhalations of pure air, moderately at first, but latterly from three to five times per day, five minutes at a time; this exercise to expand the chest and lungs. Do not despond; be hopeful. Eat plenty of good, nourishing food. Take a bath daily in cool or tepid water. Avoid night air and damp weather.

The climate of Colorado has gained great repute as a resort for invalids. The air is pure and dry,—very little rain falling, and there being almost perpetual sunshine. There is no fever and ague or damp night air known here. Thousands, it is said, whose cases were considered hopeless, have here found permanent and gratifying relief, and those who come in the early stages of the disease generally recover. The altitude (varying in the region of the mountains) varies from 5 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. Consumptives coming to Colorado should seek the lower altitudes at the start.

MRS. MARTHA SOMERBY.

THE APIARY.

Something More About the New Honey Plant—Sweet Clover—Alsike Clover a Failure—Seasonable Work in the Apiary—Swarming-Time at Hand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., May 25.

THE NEW HONEY-PLANT.

We sowed three long rows of the new honey-plant, *Polonisia purpura*, that was sent out to young lady apiarians by "The Farm and Garden," but it has come up sparingly from some cause, probably for the want of sowing in the fall. It is a strong grower, and, if the plants are placed a foot apart, they will no doubt be sufficiently near to each other, and, as it bears transplanting, like the tomato, we can have the rows filled up.

I see that a writer in some one of the bee-journals calls this plant in question in regard to its having any value for honey. This may be true of the plant out of its native home, or it may be true of the plant in certain locations and at certain periods, or for a whole season, and yet it may not differ in this regard from white clover, buckwheat, and many, if not all, honey-bearing plants. We know that at times the bees pay no regard to even the white clover, their great favorite of all the honey-producing plants. We must, therefore, give this new plant a thorough trial. Mr. Thomas Meehan, the editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, and one of the most practical and observing botanists, assured me that there was no plant on the Colorado plains that gave as good a promise of value for bee-pasturage as this. But just what it will do here is yet to be demonstrated. I shall watch it with great anxiety; all the more so since the Alsike and sweet clover have so disappointed our expectations. In the first place, the habits of the plant and its power to withstand drouth would lead us to hope that it might be useful in long dry periods, and yet it may not be suited to the long hot summer of the Mississippi Valley. There is one thing in regard to it,—it is out of the hands of plant-speculators, and in the hands of people who will test it on its merits. It is in the hands of bee-keepers in all the North-western States, and I cannot see how any person can puff it into notice should it fail to meet our expectations. The seed can be grown so cheaply that to monopolize it is now out of the question. The Farmer's Club of the town of Greeley, Colorado, will give it a trial, both on the dry plains, and along their irrigating ditches, or, rather, they have only to observe its habits, for thus far to them it is a persistent weed, beautiful though its flowers may be, for its strong growth and branching habit make it occupy considerable space, and, as bees are a rare thing with them, it has not been tested there for that purpose. Its honey-producing quality is not its only recommending feature, and, if it flourishes in our soil, it may prove a valuable plant on this side of the Mississippi.

SWEET-SCENTED CLOVER.

has proven a failure in this part of the country, and it is no longer extensively sown, but is rarely seen, save in the domains of the flower-gardener, where it claims much admiration for the sweet-scented fragrance which is distilled both by its leaves and flowers, which becomes heightened on wilting them. It is more properly called Melilot, or French clover, and is found growing naturally on the Alpine heights of Switzerland, where it proves valuable as a forage-plant.

The Alsike clover, being introduced into our country from Sweden some years ago, has been quite thoroughly tested, and, where the soil and climate are damp and the winters not severe, it has given quite good satisfaction. Under these favorable conditions, it blooms early in the spring, and yields honey of very good color and flavor, and quite abundantly. But, in Central Illinois, and other parts of the country, where the land is comparatively dry, and where the frosts come early and late, this clover has not fulfilled our expectations. The chilling blasts and cold rains of our winters destroy many plants, although the winters of Sweden, so much more severe, have no such effect; but this is owing to the heavy layers of snow that protect it from the cold; but, in our changeable climate, where snow, rain, and sunshine alternate in winter, we can hardly hope to retain it on the list of bee-forage plants, and will have to dispense with it, though regretfully, and seek for something to fill the vacancy, that will be better adapted to our changing climate. Perhaps we may find the *Polonisia purpura* to be this plant.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Such of my readers as intend practising the method of artificial swarming this season should begin preparations for the surplus sealed queen-cells, mention of which was made recently in this department.

In our own grounds, up to this date, the bees have paid no attention to the white clover, but are very busy on the raspberry-plants that are in bloom, of which there is an abundance. The weather has been wet, and it is possible that from that cause the flowers have not as yet secreted honey. I desire to call the attention of bee-keepers to this fact, for, if the raspberry holds this position in regard to honey, we may be able to take advantage of it, as it is also profitable for the fruit, when properly managed.

One of my neighbors hived his first natural swarm to-day, but resides just in the edge of the grove, where shelter from the winds has given the vernal flora the advantage over the prairie. In a few days we shall all be busy with making artificial swarms, or hiving the natural ones, for queen-cells are becoming abundant in all the hives. The present indicates an active season. A lady near the village informed me, to-day, that one of her swarms was filling the suplus boxes with honey, but she had not observed what plants they drew their stores from. The bees must now be looked after daily, for they make rapid progress at this season. If you have old comb in frames, see that the moths are kept out of them. ELLA.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Congressmen Coming Out for Greeley—Meeting of the Washington Greeley and Brown Club.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—King, Democrat, of Missouri, has written a letter indorsing Greeley, and Griffith, of the Titusville, Pennsylvania, District, has also declared for the Cincinnati nominees, and in a letter urges Greeley's nomination at Baltimore. Democrats who have taken pains to ascertain the opinions of their colleagues, say they do not believe there are six Democrats who declare they will not vote for Greeley if he is nominated at Baltimore. Some say Voorhees is the only Democrat in the House who occupies that position.

The Greeley and Brown Club, of Washington City, held a meeting last night, and received a large accession of members. John D. Defrees was elected President, and, on taking the chair, made an excellent speech, stating that intelligence from all parts of the country foreshadowed Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore, and triumphant election.

Ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, who went down to Richmond to manipulate Virginia against Greeley, has returned with "a flea in his ear."

The Democrats are severe on Dan Voorhees for absenting himself from his seat when there is pending the Ku-Klux and Civil Rights bills, and it is suggested that his absence is part of his contract with the Administration.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Bureau County, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 27.—There is much dissatisfaction here among the leading Democrats in regard to the course the Chicago *Times* has pursued since the Cincinnati Convention. Many of them, who have been constant readers of the *Times*, until recently, now denounce it in the most bitter terms, have stopped their subscription and subscribed for THE TRIBUNE. The Democracy here are almost unanimously in favor of the Liberal movement, the Cincinnati platform and candidates. They have called a County Convention to choose delegates to the State Democratic Convention, and the most prominent Democrats in the county assert that the delegates will be instructed to indorse the Liberal movement at both the State and National Conventions. The Liberal movement is far from being confined to the Democrats. There are by actual count over sixty staunch Liberal Republicans in Princeton, and the number is daily increasing. Hundreds of Republicans are at present undecided what to do. They are anxiously awaiting the result of the Baltimore Convention. They prefer Greeley to Grant, and if Greeley and Brown are indorsed at Baltimore, they will vote the whole Liberal ticket.

There has been a petition, signed by many Republicans, sent to Governor Palmer, inviting him to address the citizens of Princeton on the 8th of June, on the political questions of the day.

Ku-Kluxism in Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, May 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Republicans of this county are to-day nominating their county ticket by a Republican primary election in each township. The Postmaster here in Marshalltown is the Republican Township Committee man, and he put this test to all voters: "Do you promise to not vote for Horace Greeley for President of the United States?" He supposed he could carry this through with impunity, and that he could telegraph to Washington to-night that there was not a Greeley Republican in Marshalltown; but he was mistaken. Scores of Republicans left the polls in disgust, until the Postmaster and his friends feared it would defeat their ticket, and they then rescinded their Ku-Klux test, and begged the Greeley Republicans to come and vote. Yours,

P. M. SUTTON.

Marshall County, Ill.

HENRY, Ill., May 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see some reports in your paper "On the Situation" from the rural districts, but, as yet, nothing from Marshall; and, lest our silence, and the blowing and striking of the orthodox (i. e. the office-holders) should be construed into the belief that there are no Liberal Republicans in this section, I take it upon myself to pass in a very brief report.

There are very many true and earnest advocates of Reform in this county who cordially indorse the Cincinnati movement—accept the platform, and will heartily support the candidates nominated there, and will continue to read and regard THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as the best paper in the Northwest,—the *Inter* or any other *Ocean* to the contrary notwithstanding; and without any local organ or organized effort, the movement is daily gaining in strength. The fear of being called recreant to the party (which held back many) is gradually wearing off, and men are beginning to speak their sentiments more freely.

I have had opportunity to converse with the acknowledged leaders of the Democracy, and, without an exception, they favor the adoption, at Baltimore, of the Cincinnati platform and candidates.

It is a significant fact that, notwithstanding the County Convention which met last week was run by the elect (the fed retainers of the Administration), they failed to go through the regular formula of naming their chief in connection with the successors. Even they are becoming alarmed at the situation, especially as the Reform Republicans are taking steps for an early organization, and thorough canvass of the county. P.

Indiana.

PERU, Ind., May 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Inasmuch as Indiana is to be the battle-ground for the re-election of Senator Morton, the President's chief fugleman; owing to the further fact that, at the last State election, the Democrats, without any assistance from Republicans, carried the State by 3,300 majority,—your readers will doubtless be interested to hear something concerning the canvass here, and certainly very light "straws will indicate the direction of the breeze."

All the Republican politicians, as far as heard from, in Miami County, are for Grant, and it is not to be denied that they take with them a considerable majority of the Republican voters; but a very respectable minority, and among them some as good citizens as are in the county, are unqualifiedly for Greeley and Brown. A still larger number, who entertain honest fears that Baltimore will nominate a third ticket, and, through Republican division, elect it, are awaiting the action of that Convention. There are, doubtless, many others who, hoping for the nomination of Colfax for the *first* place on the ticket at Philadelphia, will, when disappointed there, turn to Greeley. Many who are really Greeley men are reticent as yet; but, with some opportunity for observation, I should say if the Greeley ticket throughout the State averages its strength in Miami County, it would receive 25,000 majority in Indiana. That may seem wild, but it will only take three Greeley Republicans in a hundred to do it. In Wabash County, the "Whiteside wing" of the party, which carried the county for its candidate for Congress in 1868, is said to be for Greeley.

James N. Tyner, our present Congressman (a Protectionist, by the way), will probably have no opposition in Convention; but, if the Hon. Horace P. Biddle, of Logansport, can be induced to take the field against him with a nomination from the Liberals, Brother Tyner will be excused from making any further sacrifices for his country's good. EX-SOLDIER.

What the Illinois Democracy Think of the Chicago Times.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register (Democratic).

Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, says that he does not publish a Democratic newspaper, and denies his own Democracy. Yet, Mr. Storey misrepresents the Illinois Democracy on the National Democratic Central Committee; and, like many other Democratic patriots of the same ilk, is doing all he can to defeat Democrats, and prevent Democratic success, in the interests of Mr. Grant. The first duty of the Illinois Democracy, at its Convention next June, will be to request Mr. Storey to resign his position on the National Committee. The Democratic people of Illinois will take care of Mr. Storey.

From the Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman (Democratic).

The suggestion of the *Register* for Mr. Storey to resign his seat as one of the National Democratic Executive Committee meets the views of every Democrat in Logan County. Mr. Storey has been trying for the last seven years to sell out the Democracy of Illinois, and, while he may have accomplished the selling out part to his entire satisfaction on several occasions, there is one dead certain fact: he never did, and never can, deliver them. Mr. Storey will find out in due season that he does not hold the Democratic party of Illinois in his vest pocket; and, if he does not resign his seat as Committeeman, we insist that it is not only the duty of the Democracy to request him to do so, but to pass a resolution at the State Convention on the 26th of June, reading him out of the party.

From the Champaign (Ill.) Democrat (Democratic).

The Chicago *Times* is an independent daily journal of Democratic antecedents, possessing first rate merits as a *news* paper, but rather the exponent of what the fossils want than the mouthpiece of the living Democracy of the present hour. Let us give the *Times* its due. Let us admit that it is managed regardless of expense, that it is conducted regardless of fear or favor of anybody (but Belmont and the bondholders), and that it is edited regardless of decency. When it has a mind to do so, it scolds, and screeches, and squeals like a hysterical woman; when indignant, it howls and roars like a lion; and, when occasion requires, it thunders, and lightens, and storms like a tornado. And, through all these moods, it "shines and stinks, and stinks and shines, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight." The *Times*, too, is nothing if it is not independent, and it has proclaimed itself to be again and again the organ of nothing and nobody. But the *Times* editor is very much like other men who boast and make much of their independence. Such independence is held and maintained at the expense of the liberty of their fellows. Just now the *Times* editor is attempting to bring not only the press of the State, but the Democracy also, into absolute and abject subserviency to his wishes as regards the Belmont Baltimore Convention. If a newspaper desires, or if an individual expresses a preference for, the indorsement of Horace Greeley at Baltimore, both earn the rebuke of the *Times*. "Dry up, you beggars," is practically its language. "Wait the action of the Baltimore Convention, and then take your key-note from the *Times*, and go in and howl, and be d—d to you."

That is just what we don't intend to do, nor do we intend to be sold out by Belmont at Baltimore, just as we were at New York when Seymour and Blair were nominated. Seymour understands how he was victimized; so does Blair; and both have declared for Greeley and Brown.

Belmont, as a leader, was mainly instrumental in procuring the nomination of Seymour and Blair; he went to Cincinnati as a disorganizer; he sacrificed the political prestige of the National Committee by calling a meeting of it at his own house; he then dined, and wined, and befogged the members into committing the monstrous folly of calling the Convention at Baltimore, a city within an hour's ride, and really suburb of Washington. In all these acts and influences, Mr. Storey has been Mr. Belmont's subservient lieutenant.

It is plain to be seen, if a straight nomination is made at Baltimore, it will be made in Grant's interest, and made to be beaten. Belmont, probably, and Storey, may see more profit in such a course than in the indorsement of Horace Greeley.

So far as they set themselves up to be exponents of present Democratic opinion and leaders of the people, we have had enough of the Chicago *Times*, the New York *World*, August Belmont, Wilbur F. Storey, and we hope the State Convention at Springfield, and the National Committee at Baltimore will depose the one from his place as member from Illinois, and the other from the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee. Neither of the men are Democrats, or leaders of the people; they are no more or less than allies of Grant and tools of the money-power, and they should be deprived of the trusts they have betrayed.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin (Democratic.)

In his letter to the *Bulletin*, Judge Marshall makes an eloquent appeal for peace in the Democratic party, which, we are sure, will be applauded by every well wisher of the Republic. To accomplish the results we desire, there must be peace in the party; and how to obtain it is the problem now in process of solution. All the Bourbons of the A. H. Stephens school, are crying, "Let us have peace; let us say nothing in Mr. Greeley's favor; let us place entire reliance upon the wisdom of the Baltimore Convention; and, that it may do precisely right, send us as your representatives to that Convention." All the pestiferous and sordid politicians of the New York *World* school,—the rascals who have manipulated the party *for* years in their own interest,—are also loud in demands for peace in the party. "If you Greeley men will keep quiet and let us talk," they say, "all will be serene in the party; there will be peace." All the Democratic desperadoes of the Storey school—the Democratic "boys" who wear soap-locks, and have on their shoulders chips, which they are anxious to have knocked off, and long coat tails, which they desire to have "tramped on,"—the anti-Greeley rowdies, who are about as lawless as their leader, the Ishmaelite Storey, are also shouting, "Let us have peace. Just you Greeley men dry up, and all will be lovely; we want peace, but we must dictate its terms."

This is the situation, and what are the meek and lowly Greeley Democrats to do about it? They, too, are for peace, and are, of all men in the world, the most inoffensive; but is it expected that they can, without protest, endure the insults of the platitudinarian asses who follow Stephens, the abuse of the Belmontonian political pickpockets, and the insolence of the soap-locked politicians who follow after the political bruiser of the Chicago *Times* concern? We, for one, will not. We prefer war to peace on such terms; and, in our opinion, the party would prosper more if these malcontents, who always grumble and pull back, were kicked out of the organization. They are a burden. They should be cast aside. We want peace, too, but not until after these fellows have been conquered. The war has been begun, and they are to blame. Peace can only come when they surrender.

Letter from the Hon. S. S. Marshall.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin (Democratic).

This morning we publish a letter from the Hon. S. S. Marshall to the editor of the *Bulletin*, in reply to a charge that he and other Democrats had pulled wires to secure the nomination of Judge Davis at Cincinnati, and were at the wire-pulling business again to force that ambitious gentleman upon the Democratic party through the Baltimore Convention.

We had no desire to do Mr. Marshall injustice, but believed we were justified in our manner of characterizing his support of Judge Davis. He, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Crebs had been, we believed, Mr. Storey's principal supporters in the Davis movement, and we thought they had left their seats in Congress to attend the Cincinnati Convention and "pull the wires" for the Judge—must pardon us to say—for their friend who had become smitten with the Presidential mania, so destructive of modesty and everyday usefulness. We concluded—led by our mistaken knowledge of Mr. Marshall's disposition—that he, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Crebs, with others, had followed Mr. Storey in his revolt upon Mr. Greeley, and had united with that Ishmaelite of the press to attempt to ruin if they could not control. We are gratified by the information contained in Mr. Marshall's letter that we have been mistaken in this matter, and that he does not fight under the flag of the piratical politician of the *Times* concern, that he does not fear the lash of that unpatriotic fellow, who has no regard for country or party, but exerts an influence over men of even more decided character than Mr. Marshall by flourishing his editorial bludgeon with loud threats and deep curses.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 21, 1872.

John H. Oberly, Esq., Editor Cairo Bulletin:

DEAR SIR: The editorial in your paper of the 15th (with a copy of which I have just now been favored by a friend), does me great injustice; and, as I am sure you would not do so intentionally, I ask of you the courtesy to give me the benefit of this correction through the columns of your paper.

First—It is not true that I ever combined with any man or set of men to make Judge Davis or any one else the Democratic candidate for President. Ever since the disastrous campaign of 1868, I have held the opinion that the Democratic party, in the ensuing Presidential contest should present a candidate not obnoxious to the Conservative Republicans who were tired of the ruinous policies of their party, and anxious, with us, for a return to honest and constitutional modes of government. In looking over the country I knew of no man qualified for the discharge of the duties of that high office who was more likely than Judge Davis to rally to his support both the Conservative Republican and the Democratic vote. I certainly did not regard him as a Democrat any more than I now regard Mr. Greeley as a Democrat. But Judge Davis was well known as a Conservative Republican of great ability, independence of thought and action, and of unblemished reputation. He had attracted the attention of the whole country by the ability and firmness with which he, on the bench, maintained the personal liberty of the citizen and opposed military usurpation. He had never been engaged in partisan strife, and had no record offensive to the great body of Democrats, and I knew of no reason why he should not be as acceptable as any man to Conservative Republicans, of whom he was one. I knew that he was regarded with great favor by intelligent and patriotic gentlemen in every portion of our country. There were, and are, many things in which I do not agree with Judge Davis; but, for the reasons given above, I regarded him as an available candidate, and one of whom, if elected, the country would never be ashamed. I held these views in common with many respectable gentlemen from every portion of our country.

But I neither "pulled wires" for Judge Davis, nor did I at any time put myself out of the way to impress my own views upon others. I never for a moment conceived that I was cut out for a President-maker, and never aspired to that great distinction. It is true that I held my own views firmly, and maintained them (with due modesty, I hope) when occasion required, but I never dreamed of quarrelling with friends who happened to entertain different views. It seemed to me that this was an unquestioned right of every freeman, and even now I am not strongly impressed with the iniquity of my conduct.

Second—I do not know of any movement on foot to bring Judge Davis before the Baltimore Convention. I hope that no such purpose now exists, and feel confident that Judge Davis himself would not permit it.

Third—It is my opinion, if nothing occurs to change the current of public opinion between this time and the 9th of July, that the Cincinnati ticket and platform will be indorsed at Baltimore; and, if so, they shall have my hearty support. Mr. Greeley's admirable letter of acceptance, which has just appeared, will do much toward reconciling opposition, and will unquestionably greatly enhance his chances for the Presidency.

With the contentions and animosities that seem unhappily to prevail between some of our Democratic papers in Illinois, I have no concern, except to deeply regret them. There never was a time when a spirit of harmony, conciliation, and forbearance was more needed than now. It would be criminal in us to waste our strength, in a time like this, by worse than useless contentions among ourselves. It is impossible that we should all see things precisely as our neighbors see them, but let us determine to act together, let our differences be what they may, for in this is our only safety. If it is our destiny to go as allies to the Liberal Republicans, let us not go as a disbanded, demoralized rabble, rendered impotent by our own dissensions, but, rather, as a noble, organized, and disciplined army of freemen, let us march with banners waving against the strongholds of the enemy to an assured victory. It is a great mistake to suppose that in this way Conservative Republicans would be repelled from the cause. Thousands of them all over the land are waiting to join their brethren who moved at Cincinnati as soon as the success of the movement is assured, and they know that this can only be done by the united support of the Democratic party.

It is of the last importance that the corrupt and dangerous men whose rule threatens intolerable evils shall be driven from power. To work in this cause is the highest duty of the citizen. Every other consideration should be subordinated to this, and for this purpose nothing is more important than the cultivation of a feeling of friendship, forbearance, and unity among those who desire its consummation. I am, very respectfully, yours, S. S. MARSHALL.

What the Democracy Think of the Chicago Times.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution (Democratic).

We were informed yesterday by reliable authority that the Democrats of Adams County, Illinois, recently held a meeting at Quincy, and appointed a Committee, headed by Judge Skinner, of that city, to go to Chicago and to ascertain from Mr. Storey, the publisher of the Chicago *Times*, and to ascertain from him directly what he means by the course the *Times* newspaper is pursuing with reference to the Presidential election; and to inform him, as representatives of the Adams County Democracy, that, if the *Times* does not immediately cease its warfare upon Horace Greeley, and cease advocating the nomination of a candidate for President by the National Democratic Convention, the Democracy of Adams County, Illinois, will withdraw their patronage from the *Times*.

We are also reliably informed that a Democratic Club of Ottumwa, in this State, numbering fifty regular subscribers to the Chicago *Times*, ordered the discontinuance of their papers.

Upon inquiring at the news depot in this city concerning the number of copies of the *Times* sold, we were informed by the proprietor that recently the number of copies of the *Times* sold to Democrats had decreased, but the Republicans purchased a larger number than formerly.

The train-boy on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad recently stated that four weeks ago he sold more copies of the *Times* than he did of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, but that now he sold four copies of THE TRIBUNE to one of the *Times*.

Macon County, Ill.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet (Democratic.)

"A portion of the Democracy of Macon County" say they are for Greeley. It would be of more importance to know that some portion of the Republicans of Macon County are for Greeley. It does not appear that such is the case.—*Chicago Times.*

The *Times*, as a live paper, gets the credit of having the news from all sections of the State. It, however, ignores the fact that a call for a Liberal Republican Convention in this county, numerously signed, has been issued, and that among the signers are some of the most prominent Republicans of the County. We fear the *Times*, in its zeal for Grant, neglects to get the news, or wilfully withholds it.

"A very minute" portion of the Democracy of Macon County thinks that all "division among Democrats can be avoided" by all the Democrats in the County remaining mute until the Chicago *Times* gives them an opinion and leave so express it.

The Voice of Pennsylvania Democrats.

From the New York Express (Democratic).

Judge Asa Packer, of Pa., is decided that the Democratic party should indorse the Cincinnati platform and make no nomination. He said recently: "If the Convention at Baltimore will do this, Mr. Greeley will be triumphantly elected, and the country will have an honest man in the chair of State, while peace and quiet will once more prevail." The same letter says that among other Democrats in Dauphin County, Pa., who have expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Greeley, is Judge Brodhead, ex-Speaker of the State Senate.

The South.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times (Democratic).

The South has followed the Northern Democrats to defeat as long as it proposes to do so. If the delegates to the Baltimore Convention make a nomination, they will do so against the unanimous will of the South, and the people of the South, knowing that defeat is inevitable with a straight Democratic nomination, will prefer to take the chances with Greeley and Brown against the field.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish the particulars of the loss of vessels off the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland during the sealing voyage this spring. Up to the latest possible mail date over forty vessels, including four steamships, had been heard from as total wrecks, having been dashed to pieces while amid huge icebergs and plains of ice during a terrific hurricane. On an average each of those vessels carried about 100 men, who were employed as seal hunters, and out of these 4,000 human souls, only 175 have been accounted for. The large majority of these unfortunates have left families behind exclusively dependent on them for support. The following is a correct list of the ill-fated crafts, which has not heretofore been published:

Vessels Known to be Lost—Maid of Judah, 97 men; Spark, 102 men; Bloodhound, steamship, 125 men; Eclipse, 87 men; Rover, 90 men; Retriever, steamship, 150 men—23 saved; E. G. Y., 100 men, all hands perished; Aurora, 74 men; Laplander, 80 men; Witch of the Waves, 93 men; Edgar Doran, 109 men; Twin Sisters, 98 men; Swan, 91 men; Terra Nova, 115 men; Flash, 101 men; Leonora, 96 men; First Fruit, 75 men; Lord of the Isle, 75 men; Esquimaux, 104 men; Auster, 97 men; Margarite, 45 men; Hawk (steamship), 115 men; Emily Ann, 113 men; Meteor, 70 men; Ironsides, 118 men; Lucknow, 93 men; William and Mary, 91 men; Pride of the Sea, 117 men, all known to be lost; Hector, 100 men; Brothers, 90 men; Iceland (steamship), 132 men; Hero, 42 men; Nightingale, 65 men, all known to be lost; Balaklava, 79 men; Elegantine, 80 men; Herbert Luby, 98 men; Queen of the Isles, 96 men; Hunter, 80 men—all known to have perished; Mary Jane, 43 men; Redman, 65 men; Home of the North, 132 men. Many others have not yet been heard from, but all those recounted above have been totally wrecked and their crews not been accounted for, except in very rare instances, and the few who were saved could not give any definite intelligence of those they had left behind them. During the night of the loss of the steamship Retriever, on board of which vessel was Captain Allston, who furnishes the shocking intelligence, sixteen sail of vessels were hemmed in by high boulders and bergs of ice, which a tremendous sea dashed high and wild, so that it was impossible at times to discern the icy islands, and charge after charge of the ungovernable ships against these mighty barriers soon cleft the bows and bulwarks asunder, and consigned many stalwart forms and brave hearts to watery graves. While this fleet lay to as a last effort to survive the wild northeastern hurricane that roared and ruled around them, many tossing crafts cut down each other, and one fearful instance is recorded wherein a vessel driven on an iceberg by a huge sea, fell back with a mighty crash upon a brig, the Twin Sisters, which lay beneath the berg. A large number of men were instantly crushed to death, and the Twin Sisters literally burst in two. Her crew—only fifteen out of ninety-eight—clung to the broken spars, and were by chance picked up by the crew of the Retriever. Toward morning the hurricane which had raged all night without abating, began to subside. In the light of that dreary dawn the scene which presented itself to those on board the only survivor of the fleet of sixteen—the Retriever—cannot possibly be described, inasmuch as one who had witnessed the sight shrinks hopelessly from the task of explaining the horror and ghastliness. The ice had wedged in the space intervening between the position of the vessels and the shore. Upon rudely heaped boulders and flakes of ice were strewn masts, yards, rigging, clothing, and broken hulls in the wildest disorder. Worse still were the blood-smeared corpses crushed to death by pans of ice closing on them. Some of them were actually cut in two by the powerful jamming of the floes, and others, half drowned and exhausted, died from the intense frost. The stiffened bodies lay strewed around in the most ghastly attitudes, while many of them could hardly be recognized, they had been so mangled. This wholesale ruin to the seal-hunting fleet of New Foundland will steep that country again in poverty and misery from which it has but recently arisen. The dreary news of so many wrecks and long catalogues of the dead spreads desolation over the island, and have visited many a home with bitter grief and despair. "But," says Captain Allston, "the whole has not yet been told. Hundreds of the fleet are still to be heard from, and their fate may be even as gloomy as that of the forty-one vessels of which this account is presented."

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The Board of Public Works have made no provision for the Government life-boats, which still lie in the Ogden slip.

The new engine at the Water-Works is to cost $200,000, and when it is put in place, the pumping capacity of the works will be 50,000,000 gallons every 24 hours.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Samuel McCracken, of Thornton, charged with murder in shooting his father on May 15, was to-day discharged, on the ground of self-defense.

Firms occupying temporary stores on the Lake Park seem reluctant to vacate at the order of the city authorities. Their permits expire in October.

There is a movement on foot to organize a mounted police force for duty on the outskirts of the city.

It is proposed to raise, arm, and equip, in Chicago, ten companies of infantry, to be organized into a regiment under the laws of the State.

Charles Andreas has been presented by French residents with a watch and chain valued at $100.

The place of Jacob Rehm in the Board of Police will not be filled until July, when Mayor Medill will designate his successor.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Through a church difficulty at Peoria, the Rev. L. H. Austman, of that city, was brought here for trial on the charge of opening a letter not addressed to him, but was speedily discharged.

The Franklin School will be rebuilt on the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets.

The Relief and Aid Society is now rendering aid to 1,001 families.

The Rev. Dr. Henry S. Noyes, Professor of Mathematics in the Northwestern University, died of heart disease, in Evanston, yesterday morning.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The basis of union of the Plymouth and the South Congregational Churches has been agreed upon, and ratification meetings have been held by both churches. The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett is to be the pastor of the combined congregation; the Rev. C. M. Tyler to receive $5,000 from the funds of the joint society. Plymouth Church and lot will be sold.

The residence built in 1868 by Thomas Clarke, on Michigan avenue, near Seventeenth street, is to be removed, to give place to the new Church of St. Paul's (Universalist) Society.

Leo Canman, a registry clerk in the Post Office, has been held in $2,500 bail to answer the charge of abstracting money from letters.

The Chicago Athletic Club held its inaugural exercises this afternoon, at the corner of Burnside and Twenty-third streets.

In a four-handed game of billiards, this evening, between Garnier and Rhines and Parker and Deery, the former couple won by 121 points.

The west wing of the Court House is about half down. The other half of the old building is nearly demolished. The east wing of the new building will be used by the County until it has to be removed to make room for a new building.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Mrs. Alice Simone, the living victim of the Morgan-street tragedy, was apparently worse last night.

This city was this afternoon visited by a hail-storm of great severity, which inflicted more or less damage.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The coal-heavers employed in the yards along the North Branch yesterday demanded an increase of pay. It was in each case refused, and new men employed.

The City Railway Company will hereafter allow each car-driver one-eighth of his daily receipts, and abolish [illegible].

William Schrode, of this city, won the highest honors at the recent National Shooting Festival at Highland, Ill.

Calvin D. Tower, who died in this city on Sunday, served under Winfield Scott in the war of 1812.

The Board of Public Works report that, in the tax-levy of last November, no provision was made for the erection of schools.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A maniac, named Theodore Disch, was, this morning, prevented by a policeman from committing suicide.

Charges are to be preferred against Police Captain M. C. Hickey.

The Whitehouse-Cheney ecclesiastical controversy was to-day reopened in the Circuit Court, application being made for an injunction to prevent the use of Christ Church by Mr. Cheney. The case was postponed to June 15.

Chan Rettiker, of California, attempted to-day to ride on horseback 200 miles in 12 hours, at Dexter Park; but failed, after having accomplished 172 miles in 9 hours and 54 minutes, by being thrown from his horse and badly stunned. He had used 40 horses up to the time he was obliged to stop.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Senate was in executive session to-day, about an hour, for the purpose of investigating the way in which the Treaty correspondence got out. Each Senator was subjected to a series of questions, and under oath. Senator Ames admitted that he had given the copy to a member of his family.

The President has approved the bill granting to the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad a square of ground within the city limits, for a depot site.

The Senate sat all night, and, at 4 a. m., passed, by 28 to 15, the bill extending the operation of the Ku-Klux act. The Civil Rights bill was passed, by 28 to 14; followed by the Supplemental Apportionment bill, under the operation of which James Brooks and S. S. Cox, of New York, are thrown into districts having Republican majorities. The House Amnesty bill of May 13 was then passed.

In the House, Mr. Randal asked that Mr. Rogers, a North Carolina Representative, whose disabilities had not been before removed, should be sworn in; but the Speaker decided that the bill first required the signature of the President.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report specific answers to the charges made by Mr. Farnsworth against Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Sion H. Rogers, Representative from the Fourth District of North Carolina, was sworn in to-day, there being a full Congress in both branches for the first time since the beginning of the war.

Among the bills signed by the President to-day was one to provide for holding a United States Circuit Court at Toledo, and one to establish the Collection District of Duluth and make St. Paul a port of delivery.

Archibald Campbell has been appointed by the President Commissioner to survey and adjust the boundary separating Minnesota and Dakota from the British possessions.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Corbett called up the bill to authorize the auditing of the claims of Oregon for suppressing Indian hostilities in 1854 and 1856. An Executive session was then held.

In the House, a bill was passed donating to the Trustees of Fisk University three acres of land in the suburbs of Nashville. An appropriation of $160,772 was inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, to pay the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, by way of prize-money, for the destruction of the Alabama.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the Senate, to-day, the Supplemental Treaty was debated in secret session for four and a half hours.

In the House, Mr. Herndon, of Texas, was declared entitled to his seat in the contested election case, $2,000 being awarded the contestant for expenses. The sum of $5,000 was appropriated to reimburse the funeral expenses of Admiral Faragut. Mr. Garfield introduced a bill granting to the widow of General Robert Anderson a pension of $50 per month.

The Tax and Tariff bill, as completed by the Senate Finance Committee, abolishes the tax on sales of tobacco and whiskey, [illegible] to revenue officers, and makes a total reduction of $50,000,000 in the revenue.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate, this evening, after an Executive session of nine hours, ratified the supplemental article of the Treaty of Washington.

In the House, after an all-night session, an adjournment was effected to Monday, a large number of private bills being passed at the morning session.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The friends of the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill have no hope of its passage this session, but will renew the effort early next winter.

It is reported that Assistant Secretary Richardson will soon return to England, and resume the placing of the remaining $300,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan.

The United States Agricultural Society has organized by electing William G. Beckwith, of Michigan, President, with a Vice President from each State. John Wentworth, of Illinois, is one of the Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The difficulty between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads, in regard to rates of transportation west of Cheyenne, will be referred to the companies for settlement.

The Sioux Indian delegation held a council with Secretary Delano to-day,—speeches being made by Red Cloud, Red Dog, and other chiefs.

In the Senate, to-day, a bill was passed refunding the war-claim of Kentucky [illegible] paid, and appropriating for that purpose $1,000,000. Considerable progress was made on the Tariff bill.

The House adopted the concurrent resolution extending the session until noon on June 5. The Brazilian Steamship Subsidy was defeated by 95 to 112.

There are rumors that an extra session of Congress will be called, to afford opportunity for ordinary legislative business.

The various Departments will be closed on May 30, to allow a [illegible] ceremony of decorating the graves of soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Up to 10 o'clock to-day, Secretary Fish had received no intelligence concerning the acceptance by the British Ministry of the Supplementary Treaty as passed by the Senate.

The Senate, to-day, agreed to the resolution to adjourn on Monday next.

The House, to-day, defeated the bill to continue in force the anti-Ku-Klux law, and by 112 to 88, took up the Senate Civil Rights bill, which defeats it for this session.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Edward S. Stokes was to-day arraigned for the murder of James Fisk, Jr. His smile was gone, his face flushed, and extreme nervousness was manifest in every muscle.

The laborers on the new Post Office will take steps to obtain pay for the extra two hours they have worked since the passage of the eight-hour law.

Thomas A. Scott was to-day elected President of the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

The rumor that the carpenters intend to strike for $4 per day gains credence.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The statue of Shakespeare in Central Park was, to-day, uncovered, in presence of 7,000 spectators. Judge Daly, in addressing the Commissioners, ascribed the success of the undertaking to Booth, Wheatley, Wallack, and Hackett.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will erect a fire-proof building, eight stories in height.

The Custom House Inspectors seized last night, on board the steamship Moro Castle, about 15,000 Havana cigars, stored away in India-rubber bags, ready to be thrown overboard to small boats.

A petition is in circulation at Paterson, N. J., for a commutation of the sentence of Libbie Garrabrantz to imprisonment for life. It has already received 1,000 signatures.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Within the last three days two vessels have arrived with small-pox prevailing to a great extent among the steerage passengers. They are detained at quarantine.

By the will of Professor Morse, the cross conferred by the King of Denmark is to be given to Judge Sidney Breese, of Illinois. For a monument at Greenwood, $4,000 is appropriated; the residue of his estate to go to pay legacies, and the other seventh-eighths to his children.

The first case of sunstroke for the season occurred to-day.

NEW YORK, May 25.—There is a wonderful increase in the business of naturalization here, principally among the Germans.

Twenty thousand immigrants landed at Castle Garden this week,—the largest number that ever arrived in that space of time.

The steamship Adriatic to-day arrived at Queenstown, completing the voyage from this port in seven days and sixteen hours,—the quickest trip ever made. The next best time was that of the City of Brussels, in November, 1861,—eight days and three hours.

Detective Henderson was badly wounded to-day by a shot fired by Mr. Crawford, a brother-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt. The affray grew out of the misconduct of the Commodore's colored coachman.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Many societies will meet on Monday to take measures to make the eight-hour movement successful.

It is said that William M. Tweed was obliged to pay Mr. Garfield $20,000 to give up his interest in the Metropolitan Hotel, though Garfield had never invested a dollar in the concern.

NEW YORK, May 27.—In an affray in Mercer street, on Saturday evening last, Theodore Gardner, a Wall street broker, was shot and dangerously wounded by a son of ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland. The latter has been held in $5,000 to answer.

Thirteen former Protestants were yesterday admitted to the Church of Rome, in the Chapel of St. Vincent de Paul, Williamsburg.

By the explosion of the boiler of the tug Epsilon, to-day, the captain, engineer, and three other men were killed.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The report of the Committee of Seventy appeals to the people for continued support, and proposes a continuance in any further necessary reformatory work. A sensation was caused by the presentation of figures implicating ex-Mayor Hoffman in signing fraudulent warrants.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A London special says the English newspapers continue to discuss, with undiminished interest, the Treaty of Washington and the supplementary article thereto. They generally desire to save the Treaty.

LONDON, May 23.—Mrs. Anna Swan Bates, the Nova Scotian giantess, recently gave birth to a still-born child of gigantic proportions.

LONDON, May 24.—The Queen's birthday was observed to-day at Windsor with suitable festivities.

The Atlanta and London crews have agreed on June 10 as the day for the race, and 4:30 p. m. as the hour.

General Graves, who was present at the Battle of New Orleans, in 1815, is dead.

Joy is expressed here over the probability that the proposition of Earl Granville respecting the Treaty will be accepted.

LONDON, May 25.—The steamship Baltimore, injured in the collision off Hastings, has been towed to Southampton.

LONDON, May 27.—William Russell, nephew of Earl Russell, died to-day, in his 64th year. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer died last night.

Judge Keogh has unseated Nolan, elected to Parliament from Galway, on the ground of a clerical combination and conspiracy, amounting to ecclesiastical despotism.

American securities advanced yesterday, on the report of the ratification of the Supplemental Treaty by the American Senate. The British press is greatly gratified by the success of the Treaty.

LONDON, May 28.—The debate in the House of Commons, last night, on the Supplemental Treaty to the Washington Treaty, forms the subject of leading articles in all the morning journals.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 22.—The report of the Commission on Capitulations, respecting the surrender of Strasburg, censures General Uhrich on all points, especially for not observing the rule that a commander [illegible] exemption for himself and his officers from the conditions imposed on the enlisted men.

PARIS, May 23.—Henri Rochefort, with other Communist convicts, will sail to-morrow for New Caledonia.

Thiers has given permission for the remains of Louis Philippe to be brought from England and interred at Dreux.

PARIS, May 24.—Miss Nellie Grant was among the visitors in the gallery of the Assembly on Wednesday.

The *Gaulois* publishes a letter from Louis Napoleon, addressed to the Generals and Commandants of the French army, in which he says: "I am responsible for Sedan. The army fought heroically with an enemy [illegible]."

PARIS, May 25.—Perier, Boos, and Baudin, Communists, were, this morning, executed at Satory.

PARIS, May 26.—Napoleon's recent letter respecting the surrender of Sedan, was transmitted to Thiers by the Generals who received it.

PARIS, May 27.—General Uhrich, censured for the surrender of Strasburg, has tendered his resignation.

Miss Nellie Grant is the guest of President and Madame Thiers.

In the Assembly, this afternoon, General Trochu charged the Bonapartes with corrupting the army.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 22.—It is reported that Zaruibe, the Carlist leader, has received a fresh supply of arms, and threatens vengeance on those who have surrendered to the authorities. The last Carlist band in Lerdo, numbering 200, surrendered yesterday.

MADRID, May 23.—Sagasta, Minister of the Interior, is to resign, in consequence of the [illegible] of the Ministry, in consequence of publicity given to documents relative to secret funds. King Amadeus has called in Senor Zabala for a consultation.

MADRID, May 24.—Numbers of Carlists continue to surrender to the Government troops. Proclamations have appeared in some of the disaffected Provinces, and have cut the telegraph-wires in various directions.

MADRID, May 25.—The new Ministry will be formed by Admiral Topete, who will take the War Portfolio.

MADRID, May 26.—Marshal Serrano grants full pardon to all insurgents who voluntarily surrender. Only two bands of Carlists now remain in the mountains of Navarre.

AUSTRIA.

PRAGUE, May 27.—Heavy rains in this vicinity have inundated the villages and greatly damaged the crops.

VIENNA, May 28.—The Archduchess Sophia, mother of Maximilian and Francis Joseph, died to-day.

SYRIA.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Letters from Antioch give a distressing picture of the state of affairs since the earthquake. The town is a mere heap of ruins, [illegible].

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 18.—Congress has given to the Executive an extension of ample facilities to Juarez.

John Jose, a native of Cleveland, O., has been arrested at Chihuahua.

The American Commercial Agent at Mier is in prison for not paying a loan.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Since the liberation of the medical students of Havana, the volunteers have been many times on the point of instituting a general massacre.

Ignacio Agramonte attacked and captured a Spanish fort in Camaguey, and subsequently routed, in the open field, a heavy force sent to the succor of the captured position.

HAVANA, May 25.—Valmaseda has issued a proclamation offering, until May 30, full pardon to blacks and white insurgents surrendering with arms.

HAVANA, May 26.—The ex-insurgent General Bembeta is on his way to New York.

THE WEST.

DAYTON, O., May 22.—Exaggerated reports of small pox have been sent abroad, the fact being that there are eighty cases in the city, mostly of a mild form.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 22.—The strikers held a meeting to-day, and agreed to go to work on Monday on the ten-hour plan. They then formed in procession, headed by a band, and marched to the office of the Company, and surrendered.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., May 22.—Three men, two named Haines, broke jail here on Monday night, escaping by the river in a stolen skiff.

BATAVIA, O., May 22.—The Hon. Reeder N. Clarke, formerly member of Congress from the Sixth Ohio District, died to-day, of dropsy.

SALT LAKE, May 23.—The Church newspaper organ is earnestly endeavoring to make it appear that the petition to Congress by the women of Utah, against admission as a State, is a fraud.

The rush of travel to Utah is still increasing, the greatest number being from the East.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 23.—A surveying party left here to-day preparing to survey the line of the Chicago & Mackinaw Railroad between Monteith, Allegan County, and Valparaiso, Ind.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 23.—It is estimated that one-half the corn has been planted, and the weather is still cool, fears are entertained that the crop will be very light.

MADISON, Wis., May 22.—The eighteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the World will commence here next Tuesday.

CAMP POINT, Ill., May 24.—A terrible storm passed easterly over this place last evening, tearing up large trees by the roots. No lives were lost.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 24.—Philip D. Banks, mail contractor, was yesterday arrested at Clarinda for robbing the mails, [illegible].

LANSING, Mich., May 24.—Land Commissioner Edmonds was to-day acquitted of the charges brought against him.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 24.—At Jordanville, last evening, during an affray, John Douglas killed William True, by striking him on the back of the head with a hoe.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—At 9 o'clock last night, Mrs. Carrie Robinson Pierce, the divorced wife of William H. Robinson, railroad ticket agent of this city, stepped from the street-cars in the southeast part of Newport, Ky., and started for her home, and when on the way was stabbed twice by a ruffian, who grabbed her. The whalebone in her breast averted one blow. The second stroke was serious, though not dangerous. The approach of help at the cries of the woman drove the assassin away before inflicting the third stroke.

ELGIN, Ill., May 24.—The second annual meeting of the Driving Park Association will be held on July 3, 4, and 5, with premiums to the amount of $2,250.

The old settlers of the Fox River Valley are to hold a pic-nic here on the 6th of June. Judges Caton and Dickey are to be present and speak.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 25.—In the Circuit Court, to-day, John Ruchin, indicted for the murder of his son, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 25.—The funeral of Mayor Baker to-day was the most imposing ever seen in the city.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 25.—The large Town Clock building here, occupied as a dry goods store, fell, this afternoon, with a terrible crash. Mr. Harwanger was badly injured, and her two children killed. Mrs. Chaney was found unhurt under the counter.

SPRINGFIELD, May 26.—Mrs. Kate H. Demotte, wife of the President of the Illinois Methodist Female College, died to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—Wheat in Northern Indiana is looking much better since the recent rains. Flax is being devastated by cut-worms, and but a partial crop will be secured.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 27.—Henry Hensler, for the alleged murder of his wife, in Tazewell County, is on trial here, on change of venue.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 27.—Martin Flynn, of this city, has taken a contract for the building of the Wisconsin Central Railroad for 240 miles, within two years.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A terrible tornado passed over Morgan County on Saturday evening, doing great damage.

LASALLE, Ill., May 28.—The canal is being emptied to-day, to afford an opportunity for repairing the Vermilion aqueduct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—The Court for the impeachment of Judge Barnard met this morning. The accused was present. Time for the preparation of special pleas was given, and the Court adjourned to Saratoga, July 27.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The examination into the charges against the Rev. Dr. Huston commenced to-day. B. Eldridge Monroe, a theological student, was admitted as counsel. The proceedings are to be secret.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 23.—Judge McCunn has sent to the Senate an answer to the charges against him by which he denies the jurisdiction to try him on the charges, and further avers that the matters alleged in the charges do not constitute misconduct for which a defendant is liable to removal under the Constitution.

ERIE, Pa., May 23.—A fire broke out early this forenoon at North East, Pa., 12 miles east of this city, in a tobacco store, near the corner of Main and Lake streets, and burned eight wooden buildings. Loss estimated at $25,000; mostly covered by insurance.

BOSTON, May 23.—The Red Stockings of this city, defeated the Forest City, of Cleveland, this afternoon, by a score of 10 to 2. The game was unfinished on account of the storm.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 24.—The next annual fair of the State Agricultural Society will be held at this city, from Sept. 30 to October 4.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The Centennial Exposition will open on April 19, 1876, and close on Oct. 19. To complete the buildings $10,000,000 will be required by Jan. 1.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—C. W. Woolley has proposed to Leonard Jerome to match Longfellow against Harry Bassett, on June 15, at Jerome Park, New York.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—John S. Hanan, one of the United States Commissioners for Maryland, died last night, aged 76.

BOSTON, May 27.—Dr. Andrew J. Lynn has been held to bail in $10,000, charged with procuring an abortion, resulting in death, on Sarah Brown, of Fitchburg.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 27.—A riot occurred here this afternoon, between a large body of men [illegible].

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 27.—John C. Heenan and Chris. O'Connor arrived here to-day. It is understood for the purpose of selecting ground for the fight between Mace and O'Baldwin, in June.

COWLESVILLE, N. Y., May 27.—The Rev. John E. Roble, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Western New York, died yesterday, of apoplexy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28.—The paper mills of [illegible] this morning. Loss, $70,000.

Meeting of Agricultural Associations in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The National Agricultural Association, and the National Agricultural Congress, met this morning in separate session in Masonic Hall. [illegible] President of the [illegible] Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and Mr. [illegible], of St. Louis, D. Spurr, of Kentucky, President of the National Agricultural Association, [illegible] ference to agree upon a plan to consolidate the two societies. [illegible] from twelve States, and more are expected.

A Frantic Race for a Minnesota Widow.

A correspondent writes to the Mankato (Minn.) *Union* of a widow, who resided in a certain town in Winona County, and who had been wooing two young stripplings, the one 10 and the other 17 years her junior. Both the lads [illegible] the lady at the same time, and as she was at a loss in deciding upon the day for celebrating the nuptials, [illegible] the widow herself [illegible] the favored suitor. [illegible] Finally [illegible] the possession of the lady. He went to the license, [illegible] for Winona to procure the license, and returned [illegible] for the clerk's office [illegible] and secured his prize the same night, surprising the widow.

POLITICAL.

Illinois Republican State Convention—General Oglesby Nominated for Governor and General Beveridge for Lieutenant Governor—Electors and Delegates—The Resolutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—The Republican State Convention, called for the purpose of nominating State officers and Congressional electors, and electing delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, met in the Opera House at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by General J. I. Reinaker, of the Central Committee, its Chairman, Colonel Babcock, being absent at Washington. Rev. Mr. Hale offered prayer.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

General Reinaker, by direction of the Central Committee, nominated J. P. Root, of Cook, as Temporary Chairman, and he was elected, and, on taking his seat, briefly addressed the Convention.

DESPATCH FROM LOGAN.

He concluded by reading a despatch from Washington, from Senator Logan, asking for Oglesby for Governor, and good men with him, and they would sweep Illinois by immense majority.

THE TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

were then elected.

SELECTING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Metcalf, of Madison, offered a resolution which was adopted, for calling on Congressional Districts to name members for Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and resolutions on State Central Committees, and for committees to report delegates to the National Convention and electors.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following committees were then designated:

Credentials—Julius Rosbeitns, M. Wheeler, Elias Shipman, James M. Mayborn, James B. Gilbert, A. J. Bailey, Dr. Colbur, T. J. Potter, Cyrus Bocock, W. E. Withrow, A. U. Allen, J. T. Nicholson, G. B. Lemmon, E. G. Davis, A. Y. Ogden, Daniel Hay, A. W. Ayres, S. H. Almen, E. Bowyer.

Committee on Permanent Organization—A. J. Galloway, James Quirk, Mahlon D. Ogden, Frank P. Peterson, Wm. C. Snyder, J. Utley, J. F. Benson, Addison Goodell, H. J. Vaughn, Charles Farwell, G. W. Weare, Benjamin Dornblaser, E. D. Blinn, M. Jones, Anson Wood, J. P. Van Dorston, J. M. Pearson, John Gilbert, Linton A. Smith.

Committee on Resolutions—J. Y. Scammon, Herman Raster, A. C. Hesing, Jesse S. Hildrup, R. M. Pearson, T. J. Henderson, Elmer Baldwin, Mark Bangs, Enoch Emery, Henry W. Draper, John Tillson, H. G. Wheelock, Amos T. Reeves, James W. Langley, G. D. Chaffee, A. W. Boswell, Wm. H. Underwood, Wm. Brown, Green B. Raum.

Committee on State Committee—James P. Root, Phil. A. Hoyne, H. Cook, J. M. Wight, C. B. Boyce, John Morris, George Gaylord, E. P. Caswell, J. M. Hassam, H. Bigelow, J. S. Irwin, Charles W. Matheny, W. F. Henry, A. C. Lake, Cyrus Hall, E. S. Condit, J. I. Reinaker, E. R. McMasters, Robert P. Anson.

Committee on Electors—S. D. Phelps, H. B. Miller, Artemas Carter, R. M. Pritchard, E. C. Wegoner, M. M. Ford, William Sweetland, J. T. Campbell, E. W. Martin, J. Graves, W. C. Wilkinson, J. W. Smith, H. G. Strawn, W. H. Summers, J. L. Heath, J. H. Snyder, D. W. Munn, Colonel Gerald E. Bonham.

RECESS.

The Convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Convention reassembled at 2. The Committee on Credentials reported the delegations full and credentials correct. Accepted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported: For President, Stephen T. Logan; Vice Presidents, A. C. Calkins, Phil. A. Hoyne, Artemas Carter, M. N. Jocelyn, S. M. Coe, J. S. Hindman, Elmer Baldwin, C. R. Starr, W. J. Phelps, J. E. Tucker, John Tillson, J. C. Salter, J. Merriam, C. P. Davis, P. T. Martin, B. H. Sturgis, H. S. Baker, W. R. Brown, and J. N. Jacques. The report was adopted.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LOGAN.

The President took the chair and said:

I cannot but feel flattered at the compliment you have bestowed upon me in placing me in this position. I am very much afraid, however, that from extreme old age and the disability accompanying it, I shall not be able entirely to suit your expectations in fulfilling the duties of the office. I had hoped for years past that I should never again find occasion to engage in the political struggles of the country. I had always supposed myself to be among the most liberal of all Republicans. [Applause.] I felt a degree of liberality which was hardly tolerate by some of my liberal friends of this day toward the masses of the people of the South. While I have always held myself to be among the most liberal of Republicans, others find a degree of liberality which I think amounts to profligacy, and when the question comes as to whether these gentlemen shall liberally give away the Republican party to the Democracy and to the rebels of the South, I incline to demur. I have gone far enough on the score of liberality before I reach the ground of these gentlemen who have involved this country in the most destructive war that ever visited any nation. The liberality of our friends seems to consist on this. While I am willing to go with them to remove all disabilities from the masses of the people of the South, and from men in subordinate positions, I never thought that it was a great national question, worthy of dividing the great Republican party of this country, as to whether Jeff. Davis and such men shall be restored again to the political arena, and allowed to hold the vast offices of the country. [Applause.] My liberality was once tested at the commencement of this great rebellion, when I saw men that had for years engaged, as they said, in firing the heart of the Southern people, demanding war, anxious for war, and bringing on a war, which I foresaw, as I thought, in all the extent which it exhibited itself. I can no longer feel any sympathy for those leaders. My sympathy, after ten or twelve years, is not much revised toward that class of men. We are to forgive these men, and now right off, and it is to be the great national question to restore them to all privileges of American citizens. If this is the great question upon which a party is to be founded, we ought to have an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which would prescribe that, if any set of men in any section of this country shall go into rebellion which shall deluge the country with blood; which shall occasion us a loss on both sides of half a million of fighting men; which shall leave uncounted numbers of widows and orphans to mourn over these sad results, and when they are whipped, and are compelled to give up they shall forfeit nothing, and shall be restored to all privileges of citizenship. I do not myself feel that way. I do not profess to speak for anybody but myself; but, speaking for myself, I say it will be a long time, if it ever happens in any event, before I shall be willing to see disabilities removed from the principal leaders of this rebellion, who have involved this country in an amount of misfortunes to which hardly any country ever endured. For the masses of the people of the South that have been misled, I am willing that the largest liberality shall be extended toward them; but nobody never need count upon my voice at any time for exemption for disabilities of Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, and such men. Let them stand as monuments of the great principle that this is to be one entire country, and that the man who attempts to sever it by forcible rebellion shall remain an object to be looked at by all the people of the country, in all time, as unworthy of the privileges of government.

THE NOMINATIONS.

No other Committees being ready to report, Senator Alexander moved to proceed to the nomination of Governor. Agreed to.

J. P. Van Dorston nominated Oglesby.

Mr. Bangs, of Marshall, moved that he be nominated by acclamation. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Dorston nominated Mr. Boyd, of Fulton, for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Bond, of Cook, nominated Beveridge.

Mr. Funk nominated W. M. Smith, of McLean.

George E. Waite, of Henry, was nominated by Senator Crawford, who attempted to speak, but all speeches were frowned down.

A. C. Hesing was nominated by Thomas, of St. Clair.

Mr. Edgar, of Jersey, was also nominated.

An informal ballot was taken. When Cook was called H. B. Miller said, as Hesing was not present, he would withdraw his name, since he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. Cook went solid for Beveridge with great applause.

Mr. Chas. H. Ham objected to the statement of the vote. He was for Beveridge, but his vote had not been taken.

The vote was announced as: Beveridge, 61; Hesing, 7; Boyd, 1.

The ballot resulted:

Beveridge	389	Edgar	12
Bailey	36	Boyd	88
Waite	47	Hesing	7
Smith	57		

Before the ballot was announced, Van Dorsten withdrew Boyd. Several changes were made, and Beveridge's nomination was made unanimous.

Charles E. Lippincott was nominated for Auditor. T. B. Needles, of Washington, was also nominated. Before the ballot was completed, Needles was withdrawn, and Lippincott elected by acclamation.

For Secretary of State, Theodore Canisius, of Kane; Harlow, of Tazewell; H. Silver, of Ottawa; E. H. Griggs, of Winnebago. The ballot resulted: Harlow, 426; Canisius, 137; Griggs, 68; Silver, 5.

Cook cast 45 for Canisius, 25 for Harlow, and one each for Griggs and Silver. Before the ballot was announced Silver was withdrawn, and Harlow was nominated.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee on State Central Committee reported as follows:

At large, James P. Root, Geo. S. Bangs, Jas. Goodspeed, John W. Bunn, David Gillespie, John Tillson, Robert D. Noleman. First District, Samuel A. Irwin; Second, A. N. Waterman; Third, Chas. B. Farwell; Fourth, John S. Wilcox; Fifth, Caleb B. Boyce; Sixth, James M. Beardsley; Seventh, Herman Silver; Eighth, John Stillwell; Ninth, Colonel Thomas J. Kinney; Tenth, John D. Hamilton; Eleventh, Colonel A. C. Matthews; Twelfth, James Fishback; Thirteenth, Wm. W. Sellers; Fourteenth, Geo. W. Parker; Fifteenth, Captain W. H. Barlow; Sixteenth, Thos. B. Needles; Seventeenth, Robert A. Halbert; Eighteenth, Patrick H. Pope; Nineteenth, Edward Bonham.

ELECTORS.

The Committee presented a list of electors: At Large, Henry Greenebaum and D. T. Linegar. First District, Chauncey T. Bowen; Second, L. L. Bond; Third, Mahlon D. Ogden; Fourth, Richard L. Devine; Fifth, James Shaw; Sixth, Norman H. Ryan; Seventh, Iras Coy; Eighth, J. J. Caswell; Ninth, S. W. Gale; Tenth, W. B. Henderson; Eleventh, Moses M. Bane; Twelfth, M. S. Chamberlain; Thirteenth, Hugh Fullerton; Fourteenth, Morton, B. Thompson; Fifteenth, J. W. Wilson; Sixteenth, John P. Van Dorston; Seventeenth, J. L. Yeager; Eighteenth, John Dougherty; Nineteenth, W. H. Robinson.

DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA.

At Large: Emery A. Storrs, Leonard F. Ross, Stephen T. Logan, J. Pritchard. First District, J. Y. Scammon, L. Ellsworth; Second, Herman Raster, J. L. Campbell; Third, C. W. Upton, Wm. Vocke; Fourth, J. H. Mayburn, A. S. Kuhn; Fifth, J. C. Smith, E. B. Warner; Sixth, Andrew Crawford, J. W. Templeton; Seventh, H. B. Ray, W. M. Sweigler; Eighth, W. R. Hickox, N. S. Stevens; Ninth, Enoch Emery, Edwin Powell; Tenth, John McKinney, J. Cox; Eleventh, J. W. Burns, D. Pearson; Twelfth, Shelby M. Cullom, John Moses; Thirteenth, Thomas Snell; Fourteenth, R. Mosser, Jas. McKnight; Fifteenth, J. W. Steel, Samuel W. Moulton; Sixteenth, H. C. Goodenow, J. F. Alexander; Seventeenth, R. Hinkley, A. W. Metcalf; Eighteenth, George Waters, T. H. Burgess; Nineteenth, D. W. Lusk, G. A. Powell.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer—Edward Rutz, of St. Clair; William P. Chandler, of Danville; Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Gallatin; John McKinney, of Mercer; Wm. H. Miller, of Kane; Walter L. Mayo, of Edwards; J. H. Daniels, of Will; K. K. Jones, of Adams; Charles H. Ham, of Cook, were nominated. Ham withdrew [illegible]. Hesing withdrew K. K. Jones. Since Jones thought a German should be on the ticket, he withdrew in favor of Rutz. Miller also withdrew. Before the ballot was concluded Ridgway withdrew. Cook voted solid for Rutz. Daniels was withdrawn, and without announcing the result of the ballot Edward Rutz was unanimously nominated.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Dan Munn, of Cairo, moved to add Colonel A. C. Babcock to the Central Committee from which he had been in some way dropped.

J. Y. Scammon moved to table it.

J. P. Van Dorston seconded it.

Mr. Scammon stated that Babcock was a Greeley man.

Dan Munn denied it.

Scammon said THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the organ of the Copperheads, had announced that Babcock was for the Cincinnati nominations. He had worked against the Regular Republicans.

Mr. Miller, of Cook, said Babcock denied it in the New York papers.

Dan Munn said Amos C. Babcock had signed the call for this Convention, and was with them; but he would, nevertheless, withdraw the motion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For Attorney General, William J. C. Henry, of Shelby; William Cary, of Jo Daviess; E. Callahan, of Crawford; James K. Edsall, of Lee; Isaac L. Morrison, of Morgan; P. H. Sanford, of Knox; Alvin Salisbury, of Chicago, and Milton Hay, of Sangamon, were nominated. Cook County voted 80 for Edsall, 10 for Cary, 4 for Callahan, two for Henry, and 3 for Sanford.

Before the vote was announced an appeal was made for Edsall on behalf of the Northwest part of the State, and also for Callahan for the Southeastern.

Several counties began changing. Somebody from Cook said it was solid for Callahan. Scammon insisted that that could not be done. There was so much confusion, and so many changes that the result was not announced, and a second roll call was ordered. The confusion was very great, especially in the Cook County delegation. On this second ballot, Cook went 83 for Edsall and 6 for Callahan. Cary was withdrawn, narrowing it down to a fight between Edsall and Callahan. The result being, Edsall 390; Callahan 280, Morrison nominating the former.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That past acts of the Republican party are a better guaranty than the mere resolutions of a new party. It is the only party in the United States that, while in power, destroyed, or even tried to destroy that infamous sum of all villanies, chattel slavery; the only party that questioned the dogma that, to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished, and endeavored to introduce reforms in the civil service, so that honesty, capacity, and faithful attention to official duties might be a better recommendation to office than partisan services, and whose President has proclaimed this new rule of action to the Nation. It is the only party that introduced the eight-hour labor system in the public service. It is the only party that has made treaties with other Governments fully protecting our naturalized citizens from foreign claims of allegiance. It has shown unusual energy in guarding our frontier settlers from Indian raids, and the Indians from the frauds and plunder of Government agents. Under its patriotic, resolute, and statesmanlike Administration a deeply plotted and long matured rebellion that was declared by the enemies of our country, domestic and foreign, as unconquerable has been effectually suppressed, and peace and union, law and order, in a great measure restored. With a magnanimity unparallelled in the history of nations, no one for rebellion, perjury, or treason in the late conflict has been deprived of even the right of suffrage, and few of the right to hold office, and "with charity for all, and malice toward none," universal amnesty will be proclaimed as soon as it can be done consistently with the public safety.

2. That the national tax and the national debt have been reduced, the public revenue faithfully collected, and defaulting officers promptly removed and prosecuted for their defalcations. The credit of the nation was never in a better condition, and the people have been furnished with a good national currency, that will soon be made better and equal to gold and silver; and, above all, the humblest citizens have been defended in their constitutional rights, at home and abroad.

3. The principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the recent amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to secure the enjoyment of natural and civil liberty, adopted by the influence of the Republican party, will not execute or enforce themselves, and no party that does not cordially sympathize with those principles, or that is chiefly composed of men hostile to those principles and those amendments is entitled to the confidence or support of patriots and freemen, or can be safely intrusted with the National Government.

4. That, by the fundamental principles of the Republican party, it is the right and duty of all its supporters to condemn every existing abuse in National, State, and Municipal Governments, and zealously advocate all needful reforms, as has been done with success from the time the party was first organized. No party that ever existed in the country can justly boast of so much independence of thought, speech, and action. It is this freedom that has drawn to it the enthusiastic support of so many intelligent, unbiased, and generous young men, and repelled so many sordid and disciplined office-hunters, who would make merchandise of their fellow-men by reducing them to political slavery.

5. That all sovereignty emanates from the people, a portion of which they have delegated to the United States Government for national purposes, and to guard the people against oppression in and out of the United States; a still larger portion of which they have delegated to State Governments for local, domestic, and municipal purposes; and the residue of that sovereignty, over natural rights and civil privileges, they have expressly reserved for themselves in bills of rights and restrictions against the encroachments of National, State and Municipal Governments, and no sound Republican wishes to deprive the nation, the States or counties, cities, towns, villages, or individuals of any of their legitimate rights, and all pretences that the Republican party desires or intends to establish a consolidated Government of unlimited powers are gratuitous slanders, unworthy of the age.

6. That the Republican party is the party of progress and human rights and duties. We are for the equality of all before the law, and the preservation of constitutional rights, and we disapprove of all unconstitutional legislation for the cure of any of the disorders of society, whether irreligion, intemperance, or any other evil. We oppose the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that their prejudices, practices, or creed shall be the law of the land. We demand equal and just rights and duties for every human being, and the largest liberty consistent with the public good and the preservation of social order.

7. That the necessities of the Government require so large a tariff upon importations that the question of Free Trade is not one now before the American people. The only question left is, how to so adjust the tariff that it will most promote the labor, industry, and general welfare of the country, without being oppressive to any interests of society, and we know of no better way to dispose of this subject than that adopted by the Republican party in Congress, to learn wisdom from experience, reduce taxation as fast as possible and remove unnecessary burdens upon the necessities of life.

8. That in adjusting the details of a system for raising revenue to cover the necessary requirements of the Government and meet its liabilities, care should be taken to so regulate the imports that they will press least upon the growing industries of the country, cheapen the necessaries of life, and afford to labor the fairest promise of permanent reward.

9. That we most heartily indorse the recommendation by President Grant of the adoption of proper measures by the National Government for the protection of immigrants, recognizing as we do in those natives of other countries who flock to our shores a most valuable addition to the population and wealth of our whole country.

10. That the gratitude of the nation is due to our soldiers and sailors, whose patriotism and valor saved the Union, and made our country in fact, as well as in word, a nation of freemen.

11. That the people of the United States owe U. S. Grant a great debt of gratitude for his patriotic devotion to the interests of the people in war and in peace; that we have unabated confidence in his integrity, patriotism, ability, prudence, and good judgment, and hereby instruct our delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for and use all honorable means to secure his nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Three cheers were given for Grant, and the resolutions were adopted.

CHEERS FOR OGLESBY.

Mr. Scammon moved that the Convention had full faith in the integrity, patriotism, and ability of Oglesby, and would support him in 1872 as in 1864.

Cheers were given for Oglesby.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Major Woodbury M. Taylor, Daniel L. Hough, and Cairo D. Trimble, of Bureau, were nominated for Clerk of the Northern Grand Division. The ballot resulted Hough 95, Taylor 110, Trimble 111.

Another ballot was taken, resulting Trimble 111, Taylor 119, Hough 89. Cook gave Taylor 43, Hough 25, Trimble 1.

The third ballot was begun. While it was taking, Scammon moved that when they adjourn, it be to meet at 8 o'clock, to listen to a speech from Governor Oglesby. Agreed to.

Raum stated it would take some time to take a recess. He was shouted down with cries to go on with business.

The ballot was concluded, resulting, Trimble, 143; Taylor, 118; Hough, 24. Cook voted 43 for Taylor, 5 for Hough, and 1 for Trimble. Hough was withdrawn, and his friends asked to support Trimble. The next ballot resulted, Trimble, 169; Taylor, 142.

H. B. Miller moved that Oglesby address the Convention in the evening. [Cries of no and demands for a call of the roll and signs of a breaking up of the Convention, and departure of delegates.] From the Northern Grand Division, Vandorsten and others tried to talk, but their voices were drowned by the noise of the outgoing crowd. Finally Joseph J. Kelly, Hamburger, of Adams, and Chittenden, were nominated in the Central Grand Division. The ballot resulted Hamburger, 99; Kelly, 48; Chittenden, 43.

R. W. Lyons, of Jefferson, and J. W. Campbell, of Washington, were nominated for Clerk of the Southern Grand Division. The vote resulted Campbell, 69; Lyons, 52.

The Convention took a recess till a quarter of 8.

EVENING SESSION.

SPEECHES.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, to listen to a speech from Governor Oglesby, Mahlon D. Ogden, of Chicago, in the chair. Governor Oglesby talked for a couple of hours, and frequently excited the laughter of the audience. He was followed by General Beveridge, who made a brief speech.

How Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance is Received in Washington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Among both Democrats and Republicans Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance to-day was received with unqualified commendation. Even the most partisan Grant Republicans admit that it is a strong and able document, and that it will have great effect upon the public at the present time. It is just the least little bit significant that the Senate did not pass the Amnesty bill till long after the morning papers had published this letter, with its forcible views on that subject.

Mr. Sumner Awaiting the Action of the Philadelphia Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.—The following correspondence will explain itself:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22.

To Hon. Charles Sumner, Washington, D. C.:

B. F. Rice & Co. report that they have a telegram from you stating that you will support Greeley. We think it is not true, and is reported to catch the colored men in the State Convention to-day. Please answer as soon as possible.

(Signed) J. P. JONES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.

To J. P. Jones, Little Rock, Ark.:

I await the action of the Philadelphia Convention, hoping for a nomination that will unite the Republican party, which Grant cannot.

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

A preliminary meeting was held to-night at the St. Marc Hotel to form a Greeley Campaign Club. Judge Case presided, and John D. Defrees and other experienced politicians were present. An organization was effected. The Club is intended for business and campaign purposes, and not for display and speech-making. The meeting was composed of Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and ex-Confederates, all animated by a common purpose.

What Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, Says Concerning His Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The following letter from Senator Ferry is printed in to-day's papers:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1872.

The Hon. James F. Babcock:

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your pleasant congratulatory letter. I am grateful to the Democrats who gave me their votes. I am a Republican in creed, and probably always shall be. They are Democrats, and not likely to change, and yet we are not all antagonists even in politics. We have one country that we love, one wish for its prosperity. We differ in many ways about the best method. I knew that I was acting in accordance with the platforms of the party when I proposed to remove the disabilities which encumber a portion of the Southern people, and I resisted an unconstitutional attempt to take away from all the people the management of their local affairs, but I have found Democrats and Republicans alike giving me their support in this position that I have taken upon their measures, and I am grateful to both. The moral of the election in Connecticut is not that any party, or faction, or individual has won a triumph, but the people sustain independent thought and action in their representatives. Yours, truly,

(Signed) O. S. FERRY.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Illinois—State Convention to be Held June 26.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—The Liberals, to the number of about one hundred, from different parts of the State, met here, to-day, at Masonic Hall. Hon. Jesse K. Dubois was called to the chair, and Eric Johnson, of Henry County, and Herman Lieb, of Cook, were chosen Secretaries. After consultation, the meeting adopted the following:

Resolved, That a State Central Committee of Thirteen be appointed, to issue a call for a Liberal Republican Mass Convention, to nominate State officers and Presidential Electors and take such steps as it may deem proper for the organization of the Liberal party in this State; and we recommend that said Convention be held at the City of Springfield, on the 26th of June; also, that said Committee take immediate steps to organize Greeley and Brown Clubs throughout the State.

The Committee of Thirteen will be appointed by the Chairman, Mr. Dubois, and announced through the press.

The Detroit Democratic Association Indorses the Cincinnati Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 22.—The Democratic Association of this city held a business meeting last evening, but representatives of the press were not present. It is understood that there was a lively time, and the *Union* of this afternoon makes the official announcement that the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent declaration of political principles by the Convention at Cincinnati is evidence of the progress of public opinion toward sound and wholesome views of government, and that we believe that patriotic citizens may unite on that platform for the purpose of restoring the honest administration of national affairs, and enforcing the obligations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this association is in favor of harmonious action between the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties in the next Presidential election, and that we will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention if they are indorsed by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Another Convert to the Liberal Republican Cause.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 22.—The Ottumwa *Democrat* the leading organ of the Jeffersonian Democracy in the West, will contain the following in its issue of to-morrow morning: "Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance settles the question as to what the Baltimore Convention will do. Instead of advising a passive policy, the Democracy will nominate Mr. Greeley, and, in conjunction with the Liberals, press his claims before the people."

Reaction in Favor of the Cincinnati Nominations Among Democratic Congressmen.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Discussion over the Presidential situation, which, in the last week, had somewhat subsided, has received new stimulus through Greeley's letter of acceptance. Its effect has been to arrest the feeling of reaction which had set in at this point toward the Cincinnati nominees, and which was powerfully aided by a combination of interests here antagonistic to the movement, such as the Administration clique, and Bourbon Democrats. Added to this was the lukewarmness of some of the most influential friends of the movement, whose loyalty had been tampered with by promises of a new deal at Baltimore, whereby results could be achieved which were not realized at Cincinnati. This letter of acceptance may be said to have removed whatever of doubt that had grown up as to the expediency of the nomination, especially among Democrats, and Greeley stock has risen so rapidly within the last twenty-four hours that this feature can hardly be overstated. Especially is this marked among Democrats. Marshall, Crebs, and McNeeley, of Illinois, are now understood to favor Greeley. Holman and Niblack, of Indiana, have ceased their opposition, and the Maryland delegation is now a unit for Greeley. It is doubtful if there are now half a dozen Democratic members of the House who would openly declare themselves opposed to the nominations. All the Southern States save Kentucky exhibit remarkable unanimity in favor of Greeley. In Virginia, Governor Walker had hoped to secure the delegation favorable to his nomination at Baltimore, but Virginians hold that, having tried and failed at Cincinnati, he ought to abide the result. The sentiment of that State is so strong for Greeley that no open Walker movement will be made.

Administration Plan for Manipulating the Baltimore Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—In an editorial article that appeared in the St. Louis *Republican* a few days ago, saying that the Committee on refunding lobby, the Tennessee and Georgia internal canal lobby, and others had massed their forces, and had received a proposition from the White House to get its support in consideration of selling out the South at Baltimore. These people, altogether, are an insignificant set, headed by one Jeffrey's, late Register of the Treasury, and by Sam. Smith, lobbyist before the California Legislature. Smith is brother-in-law of Cisco the New York broker, and former partner of Judge Field, brother of David Dudley Field, who went to Cincinnati to revenge himself upon Greeley.

Liberal Republican State Central Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 23.—Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Chairman of the late Liberal Republican Conference, has announced the following State Central Committee:

First District—Murry Nelson, Chicago.
Second District—E. M. Haines, Waukegan.
Third District—A. A. Terrell, Sterling.
Fourth District—Calvin Truesdale, Rock Island.
Fifth District—Eric Johnson, Galva.
Sixth District—Washington Bushnell, Ottawa.
Seventh District—B. K. Durfee, Decatur.
Eighth District—Samuel C. Parks, Lincoln.
Ninth District—J. W. Ingersoll, Canton.
Tenth District—Richard Rowett, Carlinville.
Eleventh District—J. N. Gwin, Effingham.
Twelfth District—W. C. Kueffner, Belleville.
Thirteenth District—Daniel Arter, Cairo.
At Large—Jesse W. Fell, Bloomington; O. M. Hatch, Springfield.

Senator Schurz and Governor Brown are to be invited to be present at the 26th of June Convention, to address the people. The following Committee on Invitation has been announced by the Chairman: John M. Palmer, Lincoln Dubois, Alfred Orendorff, Horace White, Charles S. Harmon.

The Brooks Republican State Convention at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 23.—The Brooks Republican State Convention assembled at 10 a. m. Colonel John A. Williams, of Pine Bluff, was elected permanent President. Joseph Brooks, of Pulaski County, was nominated by acclamation for Governor. He accepted the nomination in a short speech, when the Convention took a recess till 2 p. m. On reassembling, the Committee submitted a series of resolutions, as follows:

The ring which controls the State Government has inflicted on the people the worst government ever tolerated by a people; they have robbed the people of the benefits of the ballot by fraudulent registration, ballot-box stuffing, etc., increased taxation and our State indebtedness to millions without any corresponding benefit to the State; have prostituted the Courts of the State until they have become the engines of oppressions, etc., therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal suffrage, universal amnesty, and honest men for officers; in favor of honest elections, reduction of taxes, reform in the Courts; opposed to the enormous appointing power of the Governor; opposed to the corrupt management of the finances; in favor of civil as against military government, and unqualifiedly condemn the use of the military in times of peace to carry elections against the choice of a majority of the legal electors; oppose the repudiation of any honest debt, but equally determined to shield the State against all pretended debts imposed upon our people by the fraudulent issue of loan and railroad bonds; reiterate relentless adherence to the principle that all men are entitled to equal civil and political equality, and favor the removal of all civil and political disabilities; and whereas a large number of persons indicted in the Federal Courts in this State for a most flagrant violation of the election laws, and President Grant, upon the application, and in the interest of such indicted criminals and their accessors, suspended honest and efficient officers for no other reason than that they would vigorously enforce the law, and allowed and permitted such indited criminals to designate the Marshal to select the jury by which they were to be tried, and the attorney to prosecute them for such offences whereby the criminals were turned loose without punishment, the law trampled under foot, and frauds and crime encouraged; and has seen fit to take sides with and support and sustain the corrupt State House ring in their inequities against the people;

WHEREAS, It is now evident that President Grant will receive the nomination for President by the Convention of office-holders to be held in Philadelphia; therefore,

Be it resolved, That we emphatically condemn the course of the President in his intermeddling with Arkansas affairs in the interest of crime and disorder, and decline to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention;

WHEREAS, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown are now before the American people as Republican candidates for President and Vice President, upon a platform which we heartily approve, and that they are men of unquestioned ability, integrity, and patriotism, and have for many years been the earnest and consistent advocates and champions of Republicanism and Universal Freedom; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we cordially indorse the nomination of the said H. Greeley and Gratz Brown, and the platform upon which they stand, and pledge ourselves to co-operate with the friends of civil government and reform through out the land in securing their election.

A minority report was presented by one member of the Committee, in favor of sending delegates to Philadelphia, but it was voted down by a large vote. The majority report was adopted finally by a rising vote and made unanimous.

The Convention took a recess till 8 p. m.

New Jersey Republican State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—The Republican State Convention met at 12 o'clock to-day. Samuel Dobbins, of Burlington, was appointed temporary Chairman, and John A. Newlin, Secretary. The State is fully represented.

On the reassembling of the Convention, General Thomas D. Van Buren, of Bergen, was elected permanent President. Mr. Van Buren made a strong speech in favor of President Grant. Resolutions were introduced strongly supporting the Administration, and recommending the nomination of General Grant; also approving the acts of Congress in reference to amnesty and other acts. Great applause followed the resolution recommending the nomination of Grant.

The resolutions indorse every sincere effort to make the principles of the Declaration of Independence a living reality on every inch of American soil; commend the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and oppose their repeal or modification; approve the action of Congress in the passage of the Amnesty bill; favor civil service reform, and indorse the labors of the Civil Service Commission and the measures of the President thereon; urge the early total repeal of the income tax and the franking privilege, and the removal of the burdens of taxation as rapidly as the national faith will permit; commend the economy of the National administration and its great reduction of the national debt; favor equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color, or creed; urge mutual concessions, to preserve intact the Republican party; acknowledge gratitude to the soldiers and sailors, and fully indorse the Administration of President Grant, and, believing the best and highest interests of the country demand the renomination and election of General Grant as President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President.

Delegates at large: Courtlandt Parker, A. G. Cattell, Levi Jarrard, and J. W. Jones. Alternates: John S. Irick, Jonathan Dixon, A. S. Livingston, and Joseph Coult.

The Anti-Secret Society Convention.

OBERLIN, Ohio, May 23.—The Anti-Secret Society Convention met this morning at the usual hour. It had been announced that the ceremonies of conferring the degree of Royal Arch Mason would be performed by ex-Masons, but the Church authorities objected, and the design was abandoned.

Dr. J. Thorne, of Fairmont, Ind., who has taken twenty-eight degrees in Masonry, gave a minute description of the Masonic ceremonies.

OBERLIN, O., May 23.—The National Christian Association opposed to secret societies completed its business and adjourned this afternoon. It was shown by test votes taken on several occasions that a majority of the Convention were in favor of adopting an anti-secret platform, and putting in nomination a Presidential ticket. Some delegates, who favored the making of nominations, were opposed to taking action as a Christian association, and demand that the nominations be made in mass meeting. Accordingly, a call was made for a meeting of those delegates who were in favor of taking National political action, to be held at half-past 7 o'clock. Nearly all the delegates who were present in the afternoon attended the evening meeting, and unanimously adopted the following declaration, and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We believe that the network of secret orders, now spread and spreading throughout this country and the world, is essentially different from and opposed to a Christian Church and a Republican State.

Resolved, That we recommend to all American voters who sympathize with us in their convictions to support in the pending National canvass for President Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; for Vice President, General Charles Howard, of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, We have not time to arrange the details made proper and necessary by those nominations, we refer the same to the following Committee, requesting them to prepare a platform of principles, including political opposition to the secret orders, opposition to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, with other needed reforms and sound principles of National policy, in which both Republicans and Democrats are agreed, and to publish the same in the *Christian Cynosure*, along with the above nominations, for the approval or disapproval of our constituents, and those who may concur with them in their township, county, or other local sections, and that their action for or against the said platform and nominations be faithfully published in the same paper, so that if generally approved measures may be taken in the several states to secure the largest possible support of the same at the approaching national election.

The members of the Platform Committee are as follows: President, James Blanchard, Wheaton, Ill; Philo Carpenter, Chicago, Ill; J. A. Hart, Wheaton, Ill; Rev. L. Bailey, Peoria; M. Stratton, New York; S. B. Allen, Illinois; O. Hand, Illinois; C. A. Blanchard, Illinois; W. B. Orvis, Indiana; Sam. Flood, Pennsylvania; J. M. Snyder, Illinois; Professor Milton Wright, Dayton, O.; J. B. Stoddard, Illinois.

The people of Oberlin express the deepest regret that a nomination upon such an issue should have been made here, because the place will seem to be identified with the movement. Several of the most prominent citizens declare that while some disapproved of secret societies, an exceedingly small number only are in sympathy with the methods of this organization, probaby none approve the idea of nominating on this issue. Out of 20 members of the College Faculty, only three are in sympathy with the measures of this organization.

West Virginia Republican State Convention.

WHEELING, May 23.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Grafton, to day. A special to the *Intelligencer*, says that ex-Governor Stevens of this state was elected president. A resolution that no office-holder should be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention was rejected. Ten delegates from each Congressional District were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention.

The resolutions adopted recite the prosperity of the country, reduction of the public debt, maintenance of peaceful relations at home and abroad, economical administration of the Government, integrity of public officials, favors a continued reduction of taxation gradual payment of the National debt, Grant's Civil Service Reform, restoration of good will in the reconstructed States, zealous guarding of National honor in intercourse with foreign powers; also, declaring that the last three amendments to the Federal Constitution shall forever remain inviolate. No passive policy, no disguises assumed by malcontents, no false pretences of disappointed men can alienate the Republican party. Praising the economical collection and disbursement of the revenue and reduction of taxes; eulogizing Grant; instructing the delegates to use all honorable means to secure his renomination.

The Convention instructed the delegates to vote for Senator Boreman for Vice President, and afterwards amended the instructors to vote for Colfax for Vice President.

Speeches for and against Grant were made and highly appreciated by the respective factions. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Kansas for Greeley.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

TOPEKA, Kan., May 19.

SIR: I notice that you, in common with others east of us, rank Kansas as among the States sure to vote for Grant. I suppose you gather your information from the Kansas papers. I can assure you that they do not reflect the views of the people, nor, in a large number of cases, the views of the publishers of the papers. The fact is, that the State is cursed with an overdose of newspapers. There are more than can be legitimately supported, and, as a result, they depend for a living, in part at least, upon receiving aid from politicians. Senator Pomeroy is a candidate for re-election, and, taking time by the forelock, he, last year, "fixed" a large number of the papers of the State. The papers so "fixed" are aware that the election of Greeley and Brown, or the carrying of the State for them, would result in the defeat of Pomeroy, and, therefore, stick to the Grant flag, when they know full well that they are not reflecting the views of the masses of their readers, and, in many cases, are acting against their own convictions.

I do not write solely because I hope that Greeley may carry the State, but because I have the means of judging the political situation better than many, and long residence in the State, in a position that gives me an opportunity to know the people and the representative men, and, during the last month, a visit to over one-half of the counties in the State, place me in a situation to know whereof I speak. The vote of Kansas will most certainly be cast for Greeley and Brown, and the State will elect State officers and Congressmen in sympathy with the movement; so, in making your estimates, place Kansas in the Greeley column.

X.

Letter from the Hon. C. L. Sholes.

MILWAUKEE, May 9, 1872.

FRIEND DOOLITTLE: I was pleased to receive yours of the 7th. My own course is to be as clear as a sunbeam. Greeley was not my first choice for the nomination at Cincinnati, because I thought there were others more available. In this I may have been mistaken. It may turn out that we have all "builded wiser than we knew" in this matter, and that Greeley will prove to be the strongest candidate that could have been nominated. The developments since the nomination favor that probability.

But this question cannot now be answered, nor is it relevant to the main point. Greeley represents, as fully as it is possible to represent it, What I conceive to be the great necessity of the hour, to-wit: Antagonizing directly the fundamental principles—or, perhaps, I should say, *impulses* rather—of the present Administration and party in power. To use a single word, which you will understand, that impulse is *imperialism*, which Greeley will antagonize with Republicanism. The first necessity is, to arrest the present tendencies of the Government, and face it in a new direction. The general principle involved—and that is *all* we can *now* deal with—Greeley represents as well as, and I am not sure but better than, any other man of the nation. What we consider his erroneous notions in the details of government are *now* unimportant. And, in my judgment, if the Government is kept firmly and steadily to its fundamental Republican landmarks, these incidental errors, pertaining to tariffs and currency, will be sure to correct themselves in time, and harmonize themselves with this sound basis. Give us a sound Republican Government, and it will be as impossible for protection to maintain itself any length of time, as for an iceberg to maintain itself in a torrid sea.

You and I, if I mistake not, are similarly animated in our political attitude, and I do not doubt that, in this broad and important particular, he represents you as well as he does me. Your doubts, I take it, are not in that direction, but refer to what it is best to do to strike effectively, at once, to accomplish these results. I can see nothing better to do than to go at once, and vigorously, for Greeley. Possibly we may fail, so far as present results are concerned; but we shall come nearer success than by any other policy, and shall most assuredly lay the foundations on which success will be assured four years hence. Had Chase been nominated in 1868, we might not then have been successful,—but we should have had no trouble *now* in achieving success. We may now succeed with Greeley; but, if we do not, we shall come nearer to it than by any other policy, and, four years hence, no question will exist. A different policy may not only defeat us now, but leave us with the present trouble on our hands in 1876.

The Democratic party is *dead*. I knew it long ago, and it is time we *all* knew and properly appreciated the fact. It has gone the way provided by nature for all of us when our mission is fulfilled. There is no resurrection for it in the body, and you and I but waste our time in efforts to keep it breathing. It was this knowledge that made me regret your candidacy last fall. What of its vital principles are worth preserving live, and will animate the new organization. But it is these very vital and undying principles which demand this new organization for their expression. They cannot be effective without such new re-embodiment. It should be the aim of all good patriots to aid in the formation of this new body. The work has been well commenced at Cincinnati. Let us help and hasten its complete realization.

The Republican party is also in the throes of dissolution. Naturally, as the party in power, it survives longer than its defeated antagonist. It holds on to life with vigor and desperation. All bodies fight death in the same way. But the Cincinnati Convention is an unmistakable indication that its time has also come. The Democratic party was dead before, and did not need the Cincinnati Convention. The Republican party did need it, and therefore it is probably better that Greeley should have been nominated than either Davis or Adams. These latter gentlemen might have been more acceptable to the Democracy, but it is the Republicans, not the Democracy, who need the instrumentalities of segregation applied.

But, not to weary you further with discussion, let me *say*, the duty of the present hour, on the part of all men who think the present condition of things, so far as the Government is concerned, ought to be changed, is to go at once and vigorously for Greeley. Delays and vacillation will not do a particle of good, but will only invite defeat where success is possible. A Democratic nomination should not be encouraged, because, if made, it will accomplish nothing but mischief. It would have been impossible to rally the Democratic party to any nomination with any degree of vigor, even if the Cincinnati Convention had never been held or talked of; but, now that it has been talked of and held, and multitudes of the men of the old Democratic party have committed themselves to its candidates, it will be about as sensible to attempt to rally the party to another nomination, as to attempt to gather up the dust of a decaying body, to get the activities of a new life.

The question is, simply, Grant or Greeley. Greeley may possibly be driven off the course by another Democratic nomination; but, if he is, then it will be nothing but Grant. Such Democratic candidate, after election, will not know he has been running.

There is no occasion to borrow a particle of concern about the late Democratic party. It will never again be in a condition to harm or help any one. Any services in its behalf as physician or nurse, will not only be entirely unremunerative, but will do the patient not a particle of good. The Cincinnati party is the party of the present and the future. It is the party which will win this year, if vigorously sustained; but sure, in any possible circumstances, to win in the near future.

In my judgment, in this direction lies the path of duty. Let us do in it what we may. What I can do is but little,—what you can do is much. As ever, yours, C. LATHAM SHOLES.

The South and Mr. Greeley—Prospects of the Liberal Ticket—The Best Nomination Possible—Enthusiasm of the Southern People—Folly of a Democratic Ticket.

Editorial Correspondence of the Hartford Post.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.—I confess I am very much surprised at the manner in which the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention are received at the South. I was prepared for something like acquiescence on the part of the leaders of Southern sentiment in such a nomination as that, say, of Charles Francis Adams or Lyman Trumbull, or even Judge Davis, for I reckoned they had pretty much lost confidence in the old Democratic party, at any rate lost hope for its success, and were ready to take any road out of the misgovernment, carpet-baggery, and skull-duggery generally, from which, it is useless to deny, they have been sufferers. I did not look for enthusiasm in support of any nomination to be made at Cincinnati, but rather a quiet yielding to fate and choice of evils. But the chances for the nomination of Mr. Greeley had not entered into my estimate of the probable effect upon the South. Up to the moment of the first "whop" to Greeley on the sixth ballot in the Convention, I am free to say I was so poor a calculator of chances that I had not counted him a reasonable probability. I was very confident, notwithstanding all the talk about Greeley's being the coming man, that Adams was almost certain of the nomination. Of course I was surprised, as everybody else was, or seemed to be. Let me confess it frankly, also, I was somewhat disgusted. I telegraphed you before the balloting began that the ticket would be either Adams and Trumbull or Greeley and Brown, and that a few hours would disclose whether the movement was to be a grand political demonstration or a ridiculous farce. For a few moments, perhaps hours, after the result had been announced, I thought it was the latter—that the result was a farce and the demonstration a failure. It was my mistake. I was measuring the movement by a few trading politicians upon the surface of it, and thinking of the Greeley of caricature as the nominee, instead of the Horace Greeley who, through wider space and for a longer period, has wielded larger influence upon the society of his time than any living writer.

In my disappointment at the fact of his nomination, and my disgust at the manner of it, I had failed to do him justice, and to discern the wisdom of the Convention's choice. In the flying trip I have since made through some of the Southern States, my eyes have been opened. I have discovered what, as I said, I had no expectation of in the reception of the nomination at the South; and that is not simply acquiescence in it as a choice of evils, but absolute enthusiasm for it among all classes. Mr. Greeley represents to the Southern people what is to them of vastly more consequence than any reform in the civil service or in the imposition of taxes: an idea, which formed in their minds the chief merit and attraction of the Liberal Republican movement and the Cincinnati Convention—that of restored harmony and real peace. He is the representative to them of the outstretched hand; the first real offer, as they view it, of the open palm. They know he is a Republican; that through years of earnest warfare he opposed their institution of Slavery; that he was in the fight with heart and head and voice and pen, in which they at last went down, and that he never said soft words to them or offered any compromise upon the great questions at issue between the sections. But they remember that when the thing was over and the fight finished, he was first to say, "Now let us close the books, forget we have been enemies, and with universal suffrage and universal amnesty enter upon the new and peaceful era of better things." I suspect that we at the North have very little appreciation of the actual sentiment and the actual needs of the Southern people. Human nature is quite human, wherever you find it. It is not strange that the Southern people should dislike military rule; that they should feel the hardship of being turned over to the tender mercies of such a scurvy set of adventurers and carpet-baggers as it must be confessed has flecked in upon and plundered them since the war; nor is it very strange that they do not like the idea of perpetuating in office an Administration whose only claim is that its head was the military chieftain who led the armies that conquered them. This may be all wrong—certainly the Northern people who believe no reward is too great for the soldiers who defended and maintained the Government in its time of peril, cannot sympathize with them in it—but, after all, it is entirely natural, and it would be very strange were it otherwise. There is no arrogance or toploftiness in their talk about it; they hardly make any complaint, so far as I can judge, from casual conversations with them; indeed, they are much less "stuffy" upon political questions than the average Connecticut Democrat,—but there is a sort of longing for a different and better state of things, which is rather hopeful than confident, and comes with a tone more of remonstrance than defiance, of entreaty than demand. It is easy enough to grate the teeth and talk about the great crime these people committed, and about the bloody dance they led us through for four long weary years, and to say "they deserve it all, and worse,"—there's no answer to all that, and there's little use to argue upon it. It's very much a question of temper and temperament how we view it. I know some very good people believe we are all rebels against the Divine Government, and that Christ died for all of us, and who have infinite longings for a Christly life themselves, who really cannot comprehend that these rebels against a human government have any claims upon the consideration of their fellows. That is quite human, too. But there are people—some of them very sincere and thoughtful—who have a notion that there is a question here a little above considerations of personal or sectional hostility, or even of punishment and pardon—a question that goes to the life of our institutions, and that is, how shall this country be governed? Eight years ought to have been enough to give up to prejudice and passion. If we are to have a Republic of self-governing States, it is getting to be time to be thinking more about mutual confidence and harmony, and consultation together upon politics and plans for the longer and better future, and less about differences that are dead, the discussion of which does no good and only promotes bitterness.

The Southern people hail Mr. Greeley's nomination with enthusiasm because they believe it to be the harbinger of re-established confidence and peace, a token that the party at the North which made the fight for the Union, and carried it to victory, is ready to begin a new dispensation with good fellowship and confidence, instead of hostility and distrust. It gives them the opportunity for which I can see in the enthusiasm with which they welcome it, they have been anxiously longing to show by their hearty and cordial support of one of the foremost representatives of the idea against which they made unsuccessful war, that they unreservedly accept the results of the rebellion, that they have no wish to recover what they have lost, or to restore the past; that their only desire now is for fraternal relations and the equal rights of citizens in a Government whose prosperity and strength must depend solely upon the patriotic affection of its people. No nomination by any other than the Republican party could have given them this opportunity, and no nomination but that of Mr. Greeley could have given it such significance. They realize this, and are profoundly grateful for it. Whether the ticket is successful or not, I believe the simple putting of it in the field has already produced great good, and accomplished more than the legislation of half a dozen Congresses could in promoting fraternal feeling and re-establishing concord.

It will be idle for the Democratic National Convention to put another ticket in the field, or to do anything but to indorse the Cincinnati nominations. Any ticket it might nominate would have hardly a corporal's guard of followers in the Southern States. Perhaps I may seem to be making too confident assertions upon so slight a basis as the observations of a flying trip through three or four Southern States; but I have talked with a great many people of all conditions and classes, wherever I have met them, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, and with others from Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States, and have failed to find a man, or hear of one, who does not throw up his hat for Greeley. I except the editor of a Democratic paper in Louisville, Ky., who opposes the Cincinnati nominations because the other Democratic paper, the *Courier-Journal*, supports them.—(That, too, is an exhibition of human nature by no means rare). The Democracy of Kentucky, the most thoroughly Bourbon of any in the country, seems to have been effectually de-Bourbonized by the nominations. How they feel about it in Tennessee, you have already observed by the action of the Democratic State Convention, which was in session at Nashville, the day I was there. In these two States there is but one sentiment; the Cincinnati ticket will sweep them both by a vote that will come near being unanimous. There seems just now a possibility of clashing between the Tennessee Democrats and Liberal Republicans upon the selection of an electoral ticket, the Democrats having gone forward and nominated a full ticket for electors at the Nashville Convention, without consulting the Liberal Republicans or giving them a show. The latter naturally feel a little worked up about it, and are talking of putting a new and independent ticket in the field. It is possible, however, that cooler and wiser councils will prevail, and that after the Baltimore Convention shall have indorsed the Cincinnati ticket the two parties will unite in presenting an electoral ticket in which both will be fairly represented. The action of the Nashville Convention was somewhat hasty, but it shows with what heartiness the nominations were received by the people of the State.

In Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi, Greeley was the first choice of the people, before Adams or Trumbull,—I am speaking of the people themselves, not the delegates,—and I am sure no other nomination would have been half so satisfactory. I make this statement from my own observation; and I am somewhat surprised to find it so, as I had supposed the nomination of any other candidate, particularly of Mr. Adams, would have been more popular. In Virginia there was more Adams feeling than in the other Southern States; but here the ticket is very popular, and between Adams and Greeley there was very little preference, though many put Adams first in the order of their choice. It is too early yet to forecast with anything like correctness the negro vote of the Southern States. The instinct of the black man is to vote for the party which "brought freedom," and so he will vote the Republican ticket. The distinction of Liberal Republicanism he does not comprehend, and so between the Republican candidates he is likely to be in a muddle. He knows Grant, the General, better than he does Greeley, the Editor and Philosopher, and it will not be easy to make him understand that Horace Greeley's pen did more toward freeing the slave than General Grant's sword. He will be likely to be governed by his instinct, rather than his intelligence, if left to himself, and go for Grant. Yet there are many of them sufficiently intelligent to comprehend the situation and many more who will be influenced by their former masters and employers, who will vote for Greeley. A great many of them have come into a consciousness of the fact that the ballot is not the cure for all their ills; that it does not bring them bread and butter, or allow them to live without work, and, having made up their minds that "it's all foolishness," won't vote at all. Still, I suspect that Grant will get a considerable majority of the negro vote. There will be some excuse for their voting for Grant and the Philadelphia Republican ticket, through fear that Greeley will have them remanded to slavery and the old Democratic regime restored; they are not intelligent enough to know better. I presume that dodge will be worked in some parts of the South; it will be no compliment to anybody's intelligence, however, that the argument is presented to him in that form. Indeed, I cannot see how very much capital can be made out of mere party cries in the pending canvass. There will be no Democratic candidate in the field; no danger of a restoration of the Bourbons, none of any step backward in the march of what is called political progress. Greeley is certainly as sound a Republican as Grant, is older in the cause, as able a statesman, and as pure and upright a man. It will hardly do to say the commanding successfully of a great army is better evidence of fitness for office than the successful management of the greatest political newspaper in the country, or that Grant is Greeley's superior upon the score of personal integrity or a clean and wholesome private life. The good sign in the political weather probabilities is the rise in the barometer over all the country, and the evidence that it brings of an equitable atmosphere, and the general adjustment of conditions which must follow the decade of political disturbance and convulsion. It is a good time to begin loosening up the ties of party, to come to a better understanding all round, to initiate, in short, an entirely new departure. That is the good time that has been so long coming—now, I hope, at hand.

Whatever the Philadelphia Convention may do,—and it is too late now, even if it were possible, to nominate anybody but Grant,—it cannot change the current or prevent the result. Horace Greeley will be the next President, and we shall have the strange spectacle of every Southern State voting for him, with the exception, possibly, of South Carolina. ISAAC H. BROMLEY.

Democratic Views.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I hope you will excuse a Democrat for asking the privilege of making a few remarks through your widely circulated paper.

The fact is, Democrats are becoming disgusted at the course the Chicago *Times* is taking, and are turning to THE TRIBUNE for the sentiments which they wish to see advocated.

The *Times* was once high authority among Democrats; they looked upon it as the oracle of their faith; but no one will sincerely deny that, by its inconstant and wavering course for the last six months, it has considerably lowered its influence with the Democratic party. It gave its adherence to the Liberal movement, and supported it, to the satisfaction of the Democracy, until it had committed itself and the party; but then, at the moment when victory already loomed in sight, without a rational reason, abandoned it. This it is that disgusts me, and not only me, but the party generally.

The Democracy of Illinois have expressed their intention of co-operating with the Liberal Republicans for the purpose of securing an honest and constitutional Government, and there need be no fears that the treachery of the *Times* can influence them to turn from that determination.

There is nothing in the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, nor in the candidates nominated, that should cause Democrats to turn away. We asked for a Liberal platform and a Liberal Republican for a candidate. Our request has been granted.

I feel confident that the Democratic National Convention, after having surveyed the inclination of the party throughout the Union, will indorse the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Should it do so, there would be very little doubt of their election. Should it, looking through a glass of prejudice and self-interest, see fit to make another nomination, I fear the Democratic party would be irreconcilably divided against itself.

The Kankakee County Democracy are, notwithstanding the *Times*, for Greeley and Brown, and they look hopefully forward to their indorsement by the Baltimore Convention. The Liberal Republicans are growing in numbers, here, and developing strength really surprising.

A DEMOCRAT.

Republican Sentiment.

From the New York Tribune.

The *Tribune* is the only Republican journal in the State that hangs out the Greeley flag.—*Democratic organ.*

Every journalist in the State recalls the names of the Genesee Valley *Free Press*, Yates County *Chronicle*, Greenpoint *True Republican*, Ahwaga *Chief*, and perhaps others of weight, as already supporting the Cincinnati ticket without reservations, and each representing a heavy Republican district.

From the New York Herald.

The Yates County (N. Y.) *Chronicle* (Republican) goes for Greeley.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.

The Brooklyn *Times*, the old, reliable Administration paper of Brooklyn, comes out moderately but firmly for Greeley, and thus leaves Grant virtually without an organ in Kings County.

Jerseyville, Ill., (May 20), Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

The Cincinnati nomination has certainly produced a complete revolution in politics here. When I say revolution here, I mean the Republican party, with which I have been identified since the war. The reason of this is evident. Corruption and shameful mismanagement of governmental affairs have ruined our country, and now leave us no hope except from the Cincinnati nominee. There is a large Liberal element here, who openly denounce Grant as the sole cause of all our misfortunes. Amongst the number of Liberal Republicans who favor the straight-out ticket, Greeley and Brown, I would mention the names of several leading Republicans, such as the Hon. Benjamin Wedding, Dr. Miles, D. Nail, G. W. Ware, the Hon. M. Robbins Bunker, and the Hon. G. W. Warren. These have all heretofore been leaders of our Republican movements here, and, with their support, we feel confident that the Gift-Taker will give place to Greeley and Brown. Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE W. SIMPSON.

From the St. Louis Republican.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Republicans of Crawford County, Kansas, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the nominees and platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and we hail the nomination of Greeley and Brown as evidence that the people outside of party are determined to take the administration of the Government out of the hands of the military despot at Washington.

2. *Resolved*, That U. S. Grant has forfeited the confidence of the people of the United States by surrendering the control of his administration to the money-power of the country, while Horace Greeley has so demeaned himself, through a long and eventful political life, that even his enemies have never called in question his honesty. F. R. RUSSELL, Chairman.

H. R. WIGGINS, Secretary.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some of the Grant papers felicitate themselves that all is lovely in that organization; that there is no trouble, no division in its ranks; that the great Gift-Taker will receive the nearly unanimous vote of the Republican party, and that Mr. Greeley will obtain no support. The proof is, that the Republican press, and particularly the country portion of it, are all staunch for Grant. The country Republican papers are generally edited by the county printing, and by little sops of patronage which are thrown to them from the ring politicians at the county seats, who are interested in preserving the party ranks unbroken. Among the great Republican city press, the largest and most influential in the West, as well as in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, will give their best exertions to the Cincinnati ticket if it is indorsed at Baltimore. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which is for Greeley, has more subscribers than all the rest of the Republican press in Illinois, outside of Chicago. The New York *Tribune*, with its two hundred thousand weekly and thirty thousand daily subscribers, reaches more Republicans than all the other Republican weeklies in New York, if we exclude the city press. It thus appears that the "regular organization" has really lost its ablest and most widely circulated Republican papers. When the election takes place, we shall see the effect of the two hundred thousand weekly New York *Tribunes* and of its namesake at Chicago.

The writer of this personally knows, among his limited number of acquaintances, twelve Republican gentlemen, all residing in a country township, a few miles from the city, whose votes are certain for the Cincinnati nominee. Our experience is the experience of others, and the township to which we allude is but a specimen of the rest of the State.

In New York State the Fenton wing of the Republican party, which is nearly, if not quite, as large as the Conkling wing, will support Greeley and Brown in a mass. We have seen a letter from a well-posted politician in New York, who says he does not exaggerate when he remarks that, if there are but two candidates, Greeley's majority will be more than 100,000 in the Empire State. There is a mighty surge in the same direction in New England and Pennsylvania, and throughout the West.

Alabama for Greeley.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

A number of the most prominent bankers and merchants of Mobile passing through this city on their way to New York, on railroad matters and other business, say they are certain that the State of Alabama will give a very large majority for Mr. Greeley, whether the Baltimore Convention nominates him or not. They say they have not seen so much enthusiasm in Alabama politics for many years, and that whites and blacks declare for Greeley with surprising unanimity.

The German Press and the Cincinnati Nominees.

From the New York Tribune, May 21.

The following is a list as complete as it is possible to prepare at present of the German journals published in the different States of the Union which support and indorse the Liberal Republican Reform movement and the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. The list is composed of Republican and Democratic daily papers, and most of these are journals of extensive circulation and marked political influence. A portion of the Democratic journals, which will subject their course to the decision of the coming Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, urge that this Convention indorse the Cincinnati nomination, while the others indorse these nominations without reserve:

REPUBLICAN.

Westliche Post, St. Louis.
Wachter am Erie, Cleveland, O.
Cleveland Anzeiger.
Milwaukee Herald.
Cleveland Germania.
Pittsburger Volksblatt.

DEMOCRATIC.

New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung.
Detroit Abend Post.
Westbote, Columbus, O.
Buffalo Volksfreund.
Buffalo Demokrat.
Deutsche Zeitung, Davenport, Ill.
Deutsche Zeitung, Charleston, S. C.
Chicagoer Union.
New Jersey Volksblatt, Newark, N. J.
Peoria Demokrat.
New Yorker Journal, New York City.
California Demokrat, San Francisco.
Nebraska Staats Zeitung.
Baltimore Correspondent.
Pittsburger Republikaner.
Evansville Demokrat.
Syracuse Central Demokrat.
N. Y. Tages Nachrichten, New York City.

INDEPENDENT.

Freie Presse, Chicago.
Michigan Volksblatt, Detroit.
Galveston Union.
Minnesota Volks Zeitung.
Albany Freie Blatter.
Omaha Beobachter.
Fremont Courier, Ohio.
Louisville Anzeiger.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS OPPOSING THE CINCINNATI NOMINATIONS.

N. Y. Staats Zeitung, N. Y. City.
Anzeiger des Westens, St Louis.
Cincinnati Volksfreund.

The last named paper will, however, support the Cincinnati nominations if they are indorsed in Baltimore, but urges that no such action should be taken.

REPUBLICAN GERMAN JOURNALS OPPOSING THE NOMINATIONS.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago.
Louisville Volksblatt.
Baltimore Wecker.
The Freie Presse,
Washington Anzeiger.
Missouri Staats Zeitung.

The rest of the German papers, like the New York *Demokrat* (Rep.), are not outspoken on the subject, and "wait for something to turn up," or, at least, are awaiting the results of the approaching Conventions. Or they are looking for certain political combinations, which may shape their future course.

Mr. Greeley's Political Strength.

From the Buffalo Courier (Democratic).

One of the arguments used against Mr. Greeley's availability as a candidate in the pending canvass is, that, while he has probably achieved more notoriety than almost any other man in the country, he lacks that strong hold upon the people which will induce them to vote for him. We are told that, while the masses admire his courage, concede his great ability, and have no doubt of his honesty, they laugh at his eccentricities and will refuse him their suffrages. In proof of his lack of personal strength, it is asserted that, in every instance where he has been brought forward as a candidate, he has run largely behind his ticket. So often and so positively has this been stated, without contradiction, that thousands have accepted it as true, and have been forced to fall back upon the answer that Mr. Greeley's great strength lay outside of his own State, and in the Great West.

It will surprise such people to learn that the above statement is very far from being true, and that, instead of running behind his ticket when he has been a candidate, Mr. Greeley has either run fully up to or ahead of it. The New York *Tribune* gives the returns of all the canvasses in which Mr. Greeley has sought the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and from them we gather the following facts: In 1848 he ran for Congress to fill a vacancy in the Eighth District. At the same time General Taylor ran for President, and James Brooks, then a Whig, ran for the full term. The result was that General Taylor received 10,066 votes, Mr. Brooks 9,769, and Mr. Greeley 9,993. In 1860 he ran again for Congress, in the Fourth District, Fenton being a candidate for Governor. The latter received 3,433 votes, and Mr. Greeley 3,548. In 1869, three of the candidates on the Republican State ticket having declined, the State Central Committee filled up the ticket, Mr. Greeley being put on as a candidate for Comptroller. There was no hope of success, and consequently but little effort was made in its behalf. Mr. Sigel, who was at the head of the ticket, received a large German vote irrespective of party, and next to him Mr. Greeley led the ticket, as appears by the following official returns:

Secretary	General Franz Sigel	310,731
Comptroller	Horace Greeley	307,638
Treasurer	Thomas I. Chatfield	306,806
Attorney General	Martin I. Townsend	306,133
State Engineer	William B. Taylor	307,137
Canal Commissioner	Stephen T. Hyatt	306,863
Prison Inspector	Daniel D. Conger	307,345
Judge of Appeals	Charles Mason	290,256
Judge of Appeals	Lewis B. Woodruff	289,965

In 1870 Mr. Greeley again ran for Congress, against Hon. S. S. Cox, in the Fifth District. Seward L. Woodford was the Republican candidate for Governor, and, notwithstanding a strong personal opposition to Mr. Greeley by the Revenue-Reformers, aided by the New York *Evening Post*, he received 8,203 votes, while Mr. Woodford received but 7,963.

The above record shows that, instead of lacking personal strength, Mr. Greeley has, in almost every instance, run ahead of his ticket, and that he is really a popular candidate in the city, and among the people where he is best known personally. We claim, however, that in none of the canvasses we have mentioned, was there a fair test of his popularity among the masses. We are told that "a prophet is without honor in his own country," and so it is with Mr. Greeley, politically, to a great extent in the City of New York. His chief strength lies outside the State. In the West and South no man has a stronger hold upon the masses, and we believe that no candidate who could have been selected at Cincinnati, would have received so large a vote as he will in November.

Views of Leading Southern Politicians—Enthusiasm for Greeley.

From the New York Tribune, May 20.

Ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, who is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has not been actively engaged in political matters for the past year, but is well informed concerning the condition of the various parties and factions in his State. The two wings of the Republican party known as "Brindle-tails" and "Minstrels," and headed respectively by Senator Rice and Senator Clayton, are bitterly hostile to each other, and with no apparent prospect of any compromises. The Clayton wing, which, is the larger, held a Convention on Saturday, and elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The Rice wing will do the same on Tuesday, and the National Convention will have to decide which is entitled to admission. The Liberal Republicans of the State are not entangled with either of these wings, and will hold a Convention June 18 for the nomination of a State ticket. The Democrats meet for the same purpose on the 19th, and there will probably be harmony of action between the two. In comparative strength, the Clayton Republicans and Democrats are about equal, and so are the Rice men and Liberals. The Republicans have a majority of several thousand in the State, but, in the present position of the party factions, a union of the Liberals and Democrats would inevitably succeed. The Democrats will either send no delegation to Baltimore, or will send one instructed to support the Cincinnati nominations.

In relation to the feeling in Kentucky, the following expressions were obtained from Colonel Z. F. Smith, a prominent citizen, and formerly a State officer: The great mass of the people of the State are strongly in favor of the Cincinnati nominations. There was general but not unpleasant surprise at the selection of Mr. Greeley, as it was supposed the choice of the Convention would fall upon either Adams or Trumbull, but many active politicians in the State have told Colonel Smith that they consider the ticket the best that could have been nominated. Some of the old party hacks are working to secure the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore, and as they understand the party organization in the State better than the more conservative members of the party, there is some chance of their succeeding. The great need of the Liberals and their Democratic allies is organization. The result of the indorsement of the Cincinnati movement will probably be the destruction of the Democratic party, which has already cultivated its usefulness.

At another hotel the reporter found a gentleman with a national reputation, known before the war as one of the most intense secessionists of South Carolina, and during the war was one of the most foremost leaders of the Southern army. Since the war, he has been living in Mississippi, and is also interested in cattle-raising in Texas. He had recently been in a number of Southern States, and had the best opportunities for ascertaining popular feeling. Speaking for Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina, he said that enthusiasm for Greeley is sweeping everything before it. The people will vote for him, no matter what action the Baltimore Convention may take. The gentleman spoke of his former belief in slavery, and his hatred of Mr. Greeley, whom he then considered an honest but mistaken fanatic. He was particularly opposed to him on account of his free soil doctrines, but he was now willing to admit that Mr. Greeley was right and he himself wrong. He had been earnest and sincere in his former actions, and he now wished to bury the hatchet and work for the harmony and welfare of the whole country. The issues of the past are dead, and ought to be buried and kept out of sight. No good could result to any part of the country in keeping alive old animosities. He believed the election of Mr. Greeley, who had been an honest and magnanimous advocate of human rights, would be for the benefit of the whole country.

Iowa.

Keokuk, Iowa (May 17), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Allow an old Democrat to say a few words. The Democratic Central Committee of Iowa have fixed on the 11th of June for holding the State Convention. Among the members present at Des Moines, but one favors a straight nomination at Baltimore.

The Democrats feel amazingly independent this year, and have resolved to beat Grant, and vote for Greeley and Brown, Baltimore nomination or no nomination.

The people are going to vote at the next Presidential election to suit their own convictions, and will not be saddled, and bridled, and rode by party leaders or party organs.

Members of Congress seem to have fallen far behind the present movement. They don't keep abreast with public sentiment. They still labor under the delusion that their opinions will exercise an overwhelming influence on the public mind. They act and speak as if it were very important that the masses should know how their dignitaries stand.

I can't say how it may be in your "neck of woods," but I can speak confidently about this region, and assert that the people, Democrats and Republicans, the tax-payers, the voters, "the setters-up and pullers down of Kings" and Congressmen, don't care a damn (pardon the profanity) what Voorhees, or Niblack, or Welles, or Maynard, or Ku-Klux, or Carpet-Baggers, or "any other man" in Congress may think of the situation.

This is a bad year for "leaders" and "organs," and the sooner some of the gentlemen who set themselves up in that business subside the better.

It is amusing to see how the allies of Grant,—the Chicago *Times*, the New York *World*, the Pittsburgh *Post*, and Dan Voorhees,—are blowing their penny whistles to drown the rising popular whirlwind. All political horse-jockeys are getting to be thoroughly understood, and will meet their reward.

The *Times*, *World*, and *Post* have become wonderfully alarmed for party organization and party purity, and so, only a few weeks ago, were throwing up their hats for those dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, David Davis, Charles F. Adams, and Tom Scott. The people of all parties have determined to overthrow the present military despotism at Washington, and no manipulation of the Baltimore Convention by Grant and his allies can change this resolve.

They know there is one sure mode of doing this, and they will not forfeit their opportunity. They will vote for Greeley and Brown.

There is a revolution abroad in the land, and the people are crying aloud, "We are the Revolution!"

Letter from the Hon. Andrew King, Democratic Congressman from Missouri.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1872.

To the Editor of the Missouri Republican:

* * It is probable three distinct propositions, arising out of the difference stated, may come before the Democratic National Convention, as follows:

1. Shall a Democratic ticket be nominated?
2. Shall the Greeley and Brown ticket be indorsed or recommended to the support of the Democracy?

Upon these two propositions a fierce and heated contest will probably arise in the Convention, producing much strife and bitterness, the result of which will probably be the adoption of a third proposition, to wit: that the Convention will decline both of the above propositions, and pass a resolution advising the Democracy, in the present contest for the Presidency, to vote or not, as they may think proper, and upon this the Convention may unite.

I am inclined to the opinion that the adoption of the third proposition would harmonize the party, and result in the election of the Liberal Republican ticket, and thus the problem would work out just as it did in Missouri in 1870. In that case no State Convention was held, and the people voted or not as they pleased for State officers. But, as between the Brown and McClurg ticket for Governor, they did not hesitate to vote for the Liberal Republican ticket headed by B. Gratz Brown, and elected him Governor by about 40,000 majority. And so we believe it will be if the people are left to choose between Greeley and Brown and Grant and Colfax, or any other ticket the Radicals may put up at Philadelphia. I cannot doubt the result.

I will add, in closing, that we waived a State ticket, and furled the State banner of the Democracy of Missouri in 1870 in order to deliver sixty or seventy thousand of our people from the yoke of despotism; and now may we not unite in waiving the nomination of a national Democratic ticket, and furl the great national banner of Democracy for the time, if we can thereby deliver our brethren of the South from the crushing incubus of despotism that hangs upon them, and rescue our country from the festering corruptions and unblushing venality by which it is infected in every department thereof? Respectfully,

ANDREW KING.

Sumner's Position—Greeley's Strength in Virginia.

Washington (May 20) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

Senator Sumner's political position may be authoritatively described as one of the strictest neutrality toward the Liberal Republican and Republican parties, and there is no reason to believe that he will pronounce himself in favor of either candidate until the issues of the campaign have been definitely fixed and the party lines are finally drawn. Then, without reference to personal advantage to himself, he will take his stand with that party in whose ranks he honestly believes he can best serve that great colored constituency which he has acquired by a quarter of a century's service of the African race. The treatment of Mr. Sumner by the Administration Senators, since the Cincinnati Convention, has been very different from what it was before, but it may be safely predicted than nothing which the Grant party can do will influence him in his final decision, except pledging to him an unconditional support of those measures which he places before all others in importance. If the political issue should resolve itself into a personal one, there is no doubt that Mr. Sumner, to use his own words, would support the "Big G." (Horace Greeley.)

Judge Underwood, of Virginia, admits that the strength of the Greeley movement in that State, as heretofore reported, has not been exaggerated. Only two Democratic papers in the State have committed themselves against the nomination of Mr. Greeley—the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Norfolk *Journal*—and both of these are controlled by Governor Walker; and the former, since the meeting of the State Committee, has been weaker in its opposition. Judge Underwood thinks that the colored vote of Virginia will go with Mr. Sumner. He says that the negroes of that State are very much afraid of the Democrats, but so great is their confidence in Mr. Sumner's devotion to their welfare that great numbers of them would vote against Grant if they saw Mr. Sumner supporting the other side.

Abuse of Greeley by Administrationists.

From the Danville (Ill.) Times (Republican).

An exchange professes to entertain doubts whether the Danville *Times* will not cast its lot with the Liberals. These doubts enter the lucid mind of our cotemporary by reason of our "favorable allusions to the 'great man of the white hat and coat,'" which are said to "tickle the Democracy and induce them to make no nominations." It then proceeds to compliment Mr. Greeley by speaking of him as an "old trimmer and trickster," and so forth, and so on.

When we want to cast our lot with the Liberals, we shall ask permission of no one. Much less would we consult with one who perverts the truth to such an extent as to speak of Horace Greeley as a "trickster." If one of so pure personal character; who founded and furnished brains for the Republican party; who has done more than any fifty men in the country to elevate the standard of journalism in America—if, we say, such a man must be spoken of so flippantly and contemptuously, we might well consider the propriety of attaching ourselves to some party more liberal than the one which suffers him, unrebuked, to utter such calumnies. Must partisan rancor hound the fair name and fame of the most illustrious journalist of the age? May not differences be discussed without revilings? We need no longer wonder that in his wrath Mr. Greeley once complained that for some inscrutable purpose God permitted the country press to fall into the hands of men of little souls. We hope yet to see the day when for a publisher to warp the truth and traduce his neighbor will deprive him of readers.

We desire to act in harmony with that great party which was founded for the purpose of keeping slavery out of the territories, and which saved the country from destruction. But we give timely notice to all concerned that it shall be no part of our business to bring reproach upon Horace Greeley.

The Quakers and Greeley.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 17.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

The following choice information is clipped from a rural journal of this city, whose scarcity of reliable knowledge is often made to scatter over too large a surface to be received without question:

> So far from the Quakers as a body supporting Greeley, they are, as a class, the warmest friends General Grant has in the State. The leading Quakers of this county will, without exception, vote for Grant if he is nominated at Philadelphia.—*Richmond Telegram, May 17.*

Though the writer has not conversed with very many members of the Friends' Society on the subject, he is able and prepared to name quite a number, not only of leading, but more intelligent among them, in this *immediate* precinct, who are not only opposed to aid in continuing the present National disgrace in the Presidential mansion, but who most certainly propose to support for that exalted position a man whose unquestioned *integrity*, unimpeached honesty, long and intimate acquaintance with the principles of our Government, personal purity of character, far above average ability, and life-long advocacy of Republicanism, entitle him to their suffrage—*Horace Greeley.*

H. G. is a fair sample of the outgrowth of Republican institutions, and an immense improvement on the colossal stupidity which now adorns the White House.

AN ANTI-GRANT, STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN.

Staten Island Democrats for Greeley.

From the Staten Island (N. Y.) Leader.

The Islanders are in a strong majority for the Cincinnati nominations. Wherever inquiries are made or opinions canvassed on the Presidential question throughout the length and breadth of Richmond County, Horace Greeley seems to be in the ascendant as the coming man. Arrangements are in progress for the formation of a Greeley Campaign Club on the Island, and a preliminary meeting of influential citizens has already been held with that view, at which Stephen J. Meany, Esq., editor of the *Irish Democrat*, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, with P. H. Gill, of the *Leader*, as Secretary, and the Hon. Justice Garrett as Treasurer. At this meeting several New Yorkers were present, including Major Conyngham, editor of the *Sunday Democrat*, Robert White, Esq., publisher of the *Irish Democrat*, &c. Some stirring speeches were delivered, and a letter was read from Dwight Townsend, Esq., our member of Congress, in which he gave unqualified approval to the Cincinnati platform and nomination—urging the necessity of giving up the dead issues which divided party in the past, in furtherance of the live questions necessary to save the nation in the future, and concluded by saying he should consider it a national calamity if the Democratic party did not indorse and cheerfully support the nomination of Horace Greeley. Mr. Meany made one of his accustomed eloquent appeals to the gratitude and consistency of the Irish Democracy in the crisis, and once again proclaimed for Horace Greeley and Conservatism.

The Virginia Democratic Central Committee.

A a recent meeting of the Democratic Central State Committee, of Virginia, a general concurrence was expressed from every part of the State in favor of accepting the Cincinnati ticket. The Richmond *Whig* states that it was not deemed within the range of probability, if of possibility, for the Democratic Convention at Baltimore to nominate a third ticket. The *Whig* adds: "This is the first interchange of views of representative men from different parts of the State since the nomination at Cincinnati, and we cannot express in terms too strong our gratification at the result of it. It augurs all and more than we had ventured to hope, and proves that Virginia statesmanship is still equal to great emergencies. The old Commonwealth, disdaining petty issues, will be a unit in the great struggle for delivering the Republic from barracks rule."

Virginia Sentiment.

Extract from a private letter from an eminent Virginian to a friend in New York City, dated Richmond, May 17: "We will hold a rousing ratification meeting here in a few days—just as soon as our municipal election is over, which now receives much attention. Petersburg led off, last night, with her best men. In North Carolina the feeling is as warm. A Baltimore ticket would not carry a State in the South. The people won't be controlled by leaders. They are taking the matter in their own hands. I am as active as I can be, writing to friends all over the State urging prompt ratification of the Cincinnati ticket, and protest against the folly of a separate Democratic ticket, which we here regard as a Grant movement, and the only one which can secure his re-election—which God avert."

The South.

Extract from a private letter of a leading Democratic editor of South Carolina, dated Charleston, S. C., May 18: "A part of Georgia may be loud-mouthed, but the rest of the South will go solidly for Greeley. In this State, if no local issues intervene, we can carry 55,000 of the 60,000 white votes, and one of our black Judges declared publicly, the other day, that the colored people *could not vote against Horace Greeley*. All the low country is for him. In Georgetown (think of it) every man is for Greeley and Brown. I am very glad that we can all pull together in this race. The Bourbons must be kicked, if they can't be persuaded."

Richness of the Soil in Michigan.

A man in Detroit gave me some idea of the richness of the soil in that vicinity. He said there wasn't any place on earth where things grew as they do there. He said his wife never made bread. She always made little biscuit the size of an egg, and she would leave 'em an hour to swell by themselves, and they would grow into 12 pound loaves. I thought to myself, you are a loaf-er. He continued his growing tale, and said: "Once there was a man. He went into the woods and chopped down four trees. He used the four stumps for corner posts, and he built him a nice log house on those stumps. Then he and his family went to bed in the house. The next morning he found himself and family up sixty feet in the air, with a lot of Indians down cellar waiting to cut their hair off, and the Indians did scalp the whole of 'em." "Stranger," said I, "you don't mean to tell me those trees grew sixty feet in one night." "Sir, I do," says he, "and not only that, they hoisted the house up with 'em." "Are you sure it wasn't sixty-one feet?" I asked meekly. "Sir," said he, "I never prevaricate, especially on one foot." "So they took and scalped 'em all, did they?" "They did," said he. "How, in the name of Mary who had the little lamb, did they get up to 'em?" I asked. Says he, "Respected sir, those Indians each one sawed off a tree; then each Indian sat on a stump, and those stumps grew the Indians up to the house, and then they scalped the family." It certainly was the greatest case of up a tree I ever heard of. "Stranger, that story is pretty tough, but I believe it, because I know something about growing trees, and I know they grow darned fast sometimes. My father had some good soil on his place; good soil for trees. He couldn't afford to keep a dog, because there was so many of us young 'uns. He had to boil what bones was left to make soup for us. He had some trees, and in place of a dog he kept some of the bark off those trees in the house to scare away robbers, because that bark would last all night. One day I used some of the wood to make some toothpicks, and as sure as sour allspice, stranger, those toothpicks grew so that next day I sold 'em for telegraph poles, and they had to be sawed in two before they could be used." The stranger got up. Says I, "Where are you going?" Says he, "Good day, sir." Says I, "Good day, sir."

The Chicago Tribune.

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Wednesday, May 29, 1872.

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Greeley's admirable letter of acceptance bespeaks the statesman. It is humane, yet vigorous; aggressive against existing evils, but healing as to all the irremediably past. We do not expect all Americans to be ready for such a candidate or platform, but we feel a sincere compassion for the man in whose breast Mr. Greeley's words of kindly and fraternal patriotism kindle no responsive glow. Every utterance in this letter falls as naturally as rain from the clouds of summer from one whose creed is that life belongs to

> The cause that lacks assistance,
> The wrong that needs resistance,
> The future in the distance,
> And the good that I can do.

There are those who will attribute Mr. Greeley's letter to the skill of a practised writer, as if there could be any skill in writing that is not the expression of skill or soundness in thinking, feeling, and acting. It is only under the influence of such broad and humane views of the equal right of all classes of the American people to political justice, kindness, and recognition, that mutual amnesty can be proclaimed between the South and North. Mr. Greeley's declaration concerning the Tariff leaves nothing more to be asked for by the Revenue-Reformers, nor by any fair-minded Protectionist. He will make no distinction, even in his appointments, between those who favor and those who oppose Revenue-Reform. Nor will he seek, by Executive dictation in messages, nor by vetoes, to interfere with such legislation as the people may arrive at through their Representatives in Congress. Perhaps the most effective sentences in Mr. Greeley's letter are those in which he rebukes the mob tendencies of political parties to become agents of corruption, by adhering to an organization long after the objects for which it was formed have been either accomplished or abandoned. He says:

> In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers-in of parties, once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour, protest against straying and bolting, denounce men nowise their inferior as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are, and must henceforth remain, brethren.

There are no nobler words than these in the writings that Washington, Clay, or Lincoln has bequeathed to the American people. They mean Fraternal Reunion, Perfect Freedom, Progress, Purity, and Peace.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention, on Wednesday, at Springfield, nominated the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby nominally for Governor, and General John L. Beveridge, of Evanston, nominally for Lieutenant Governor, but really for Governor. The understanding is open and avowed, there being no disguise about it, that Governor Oglesby is to run for Governor, and, if elected, is to be elected by the party in the Legislature to the United States Senate, and the gentleman elected Lieutenant Governor is, therefore, to become Governor. The candidates, therefore, are Mr. Oglesby for United States Senator, and General Beveridge for Governor, the Lieutenant Governor to be chosen by the Senate.

With the exception of the election of 1858, when Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas were really candidates for the Senate, and the whole election turned upon that choice, the formal designation of candidates before the people for that office has never been adopted in this State, and rarely, if ever, in any other State. The Convention has, however, chosen to present the matter in that way, and the people will vote as they please.

Mr. Oglesby was elected Governor of this State in 1864, serving four years, and was a candidate for the United States Senate upon the expiration of Senator Yates' term, but was defeated by General Logan, in January, 1871. His friends now propose to take the election of Senator out of competition, and to anticipate all other Republicans who may have aspirations to that office, by declaring, in advance, that he alone is the party choice.

Governor Oglesby would not accept the nomination for Governor on any other terms; and, to secure his personal aid in the election of the State ticket, the Convention, yesterday, conceded to him an election to the Senate, if the party carries the Legislature. Republican candidates for the Legislature, therefore, are to have no choice in the matter of United States Senator, and are to be elected under the pledge of the State Convention to vote for Oglesby.

General Beveridge, the candidate nominated really for Governor, was elected, last November, Member of Congress-at-Large to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Logan. He resides at Evanston, in this county, and is well known to all persons in this county. If elected, he will be the first Governor ever selected from this county; and, with the exception of Governor Matteson, the only one from the northern part of Illinois. He is a gentleman of fair abilities, and owes his nomination, over so many rivals, to the perseverance and personal efforts with which he has sought it. His personal attendance at Springfield greatly aided him.

THE SPRINGFIELD PLATFORM.

The healthful effect of the Cincinnati Convention and of its appeal to the reason of the American people was shown in the reformed language and modified tone of the resolutions of the Illinois State Convention of Wednesday. The Convention felt the pressure that was upon them. It is true that it was called together by the office-holders and office-seekers to sustain the Administration which had patronage at its disposal; but, nevertheless, the delegates, like men at a funeral, were awfully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. They felt the necessity of a change of speech, and of a temporary laying aside of the bullying bluster and insolence of office. They had witnessed the readiness with which the country had accepted the declarations made at Cincinnati, and felt satisfied that any attempt to controvert that declaration would fail. What, therefore, was to be done?

The Administration of General Grant is on trial before the country. The abuses, frauds, corruptions, and arrogant assumptions of power by the men in office are arraigned before the people. The Cincinnati Convention had presented the crimes of the men in office, proclaimed the necessity for a change, and designated certain specific abuses in the Government which must be reformed. How were these things met by the men who met in Convention at Springfield on Wednesday? They did not challenge the truth of an allegation made at Cincinnati against the present Administration. They confined themselves to a recital of the glorious acts of the Republican party before the present Administration was elected to office. The "past acts of the Republican party" are cited with an immense flourish. Thus they proclaim that the Republican party "is the only party ever in power in this country" that destroyed African slavery! The present Administration had about as much to do with destroying slavery as it had with establishing it. Slavery was destroyed by the Republican party under Lincoln and Johnson, long before the present Administration was imposed upon the country. The Springfield Convention would have the country think that the Republican party is still engaged in destroying African slavery.

The next answer to the charges against the Administration is, that the "Republican party is the only party that questioned the dogma, that To the victors belong the spoils," and has endeavored to reform the Civil Service. However this may be with the party, how is it with Grant? How is it with the report sent by the President himself to Congress, in which it was stated by the Revenue Reform Commissioners that members of Congress had appropriated the entire patronage of the Government, and distributed it among their personal adherents and convention-packers in their States and Districts, as rewards for personal services in securing the nominations of the Congressmen? The report of a Republican Joint Committee of Congress upon the frauds in the New York Custom House, and the long list of frauds connived at by Cabinet officers, their dependents and followers, furnish abundant proof that the history of the present Administration is a libel upon the Republican party, behind whose past record they now seek shelter.

The Springfield resolutions declare, in answer to the arraignment of the Administration, that the "Republican party" suppressed the Rebellion, and has not hanged any person therefor. It is asserted also that "The National tax and the National debt have been reduced," leaving it to be inferred that the present Administration has done all this. They ignore the fact that the reduction of the debt was greater during Andrew Johnson's Administration than it has been since, and that during Johnson's term the repeal of taxes was in the proportion of three dollars to one repealed since Grant entered office.

Thus, throughout the whole platform, the State Convention withdrew, as far it could, Grant and his Cabinet, Murphy, Stocking, Babcock, Morton, Conkling, Ben Butler, Secor, Chorpenning, and the whole tribe of thieving followers and dependents, and pushed the Republican party to the front. It conceded that Grant and his Administration were wholly indefensible; that he had converted the Government into a mere personal machine for the personal profit of the men in office. Having dexterously sought to avoid the declaration of the Cincinnati Convention by ignoring the Administration, and shouting praises of the acts of Lincoln and Johnson, it then, in obedience to the requirements of the officials, voted to perpetuate Grant in office, and, of course, to perpetuate the official lives of those who urge his nomination.

The resolutions of the Convention are a cowardly evasion of the issue. Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown have had a personal participation in all that is glorious in the history of the Republican party. The issue in this campaign is Grant's Administration,—is that worthy to be perpetuated? That Administration was branded and arraigned at Cincinnati, yet this Convention dared not, in the remotest particular, venture a defence, or venture an explanation. It shouted, Great is the Republican party!

THE PROPER AGENTS OF REFORM.

The Republican State Convention, just held at Springfield, declares in its platform that, "by the fundamental principles of the Republican party, it is the right and duty of all its supporters to condemn every existing abuse in the National Government and zealously to advocate all needful reforms." It declares that Republicans, above all others, "boast of independence of thought, speech, and action." And that this independence has drawn to it the young men of the country, and repelled the "sordid and disciplined office-hunters, who would make merchandise of their fellow-men by reducing them to political slavery."

A little tenderness might have been safely shown, we think, toward those "sordid and disciplined office-hunters," since they flock as naturally into the majority party, which for twelve years past has been the Republican party, as crows muster around carrion. It would violate every principle of human nature if the majority of them had not already mustered into the Republican party. It would be a singular geographical exception if they had not mustered in full force at Springfield. Still the above resolution is an excellent one. We commend it heartily, and intend to act up to it.

It is certainly an abuse in the National Government for a Cabinet officer to order money to be paid out of the Treasury corruptly and illegally; it is a further abuse for the President first to connive at and promote such payment in advance, and then to shield, cherish, and sustain the Secretary who makes the unlawful payment; it is an abuse of the fundamental principles of Republicanism to retain, indorse, and re-elect such an Administration; and now it is easy of proof that, in indorsing Grant for renomination, the Springfield Convention violated the fundamental principles of Republicanism, as defined by itself.

From 1851 to 1857, George Chorpenning contracted to carry the mail between Sacramento and San Pedro, Cal., and Salt Lake. After being paid the full amount of his contract, he lobbied Congress and the Departments for a special allowance, and finally got a special act of Congress passed, under which Postmaster General Aaron V. Brown paid an extra allowance, amounting to $109,000. All additional claims over this were rejected, and the case was settled and closed by the Post Office Department, by the payment of this sum, during Buchanan's Administration. On the appointment of Postmaster General Holt, it was tried to induce him to reopen the matter, but the attempt failed. On the accession of Lincoln to the Presidency, Chorpenning renewed his claim before Montgomery Blair, who, whatever may be said against the Blair family, was not corrupt. He held that he could not even reopen the matter, as it had been passed upon by Congress and closed by payment by his predecessor. Chorpenning then trumped up a different claim for $81,000, asserting that certain portions of the mails had, by mistake, not been charged at their full weight. Mr. Blair considered this, and rejected it. When Randall became Postmaster General, Chorpenning tried him, but was unceremoniously spurned. Even when the indefatigable Chorpenning had obtained from President Johnson an order that Randall should reopen the case and examine the facts anew, he resolutely refused to do it.

At this point Chorpenning succeeded in enlisting the friendly interest of General Grant. Through his influence, President Johnson again directed the Postmaster General to reopen the case. Mr. Randall thereupon submitted the matter to Attorney General Stanbery, who decided that the President had no power to order the case reopened. All this fidelity to duty and to the Treasury was displayed by a Cabinet whom our Springfield Convention would style "Copperhead."

Chorpenning next went before the Court of Claims. By this time a "Ring" had been formed, and the claims had grown to $176,000. The Court rejected the claim, and held the decision of Postmaster General Brown, made ten years before, to be final. Chorpenning then applied to the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives for $176,000, but failed.

Thus far one of the chief obstacles to the payment of the claim had been Mr. McClellan, Second Assistant Postmaster General. Singularly enough, autograph letters from General Grant to Andrew Johnson appear at about this time, asking for the removal of McClellan as a "Radical," and recommending the appointment of General Giles A. Smith. President Johnson, however, demurred, and so Chorpenning had to wait until Grant himself came in power. Then he at once appointed Creswell (whose law-partner, George Earle, was the attorney of the Chorpenning Ring) to be Postmaster General. Creswell appointed Earle himself, the attorney of the Chorpenning Ring, his First Assistant Postmaster General, and General Giles A. Smith, Grant's candidate, his Second Assistant, with special control of the contract office. An acceptable Auditor was appointed in the Treasury Department.

Thus, with the pipe all laid, Creswell sat down to write a requisition on the Treasury for the Chorpenning claim. But, now that the wheels were so thoroughly greased, no such paltry sum as the original $81,000, nor even the $176,000 to which the claim had afterward grown, would satisfy the expansive soul of Chorpenning. The Postmaster General's requisition on the Treasury was signed for the enormous sum of $443,000. It was presented to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, Judge Martin, and was about to have been passed by him, when a clerk in his bureau divulged the facts to Mr. Dawes, now Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who had barely time to spring the subject before Congress, and recite the facts above set forth, whereupon both Houses of Congress promptly passed a resolution forbidding its payment. This constituted the tenth official rejection of the claim, and its second rejection by Congress.

Congress is still so conscious of the unscrupulous and powerful nature of the combination waiting for the payment of the Chorpenning claim that it affixes a standing proviso to appropriations, "Provided that none of the fund so appropriated shall be applied to the payment of the Chorpenning claim."

No one can consider these facts without seeing that this claim was upon the very verge of being paid, through the direct influence of a Ring, of whom Creswell, Earle, and Smith were the leading members, and that the President himself was thwarted in his scheme when Congress, by its omnipotent fiat, shut down on the ten-times condemned fraud. The Secor fraud was of exactly the same character, and would have been stopped in the same manner by the fiat of Congress if some faithful clerk in the Navy Department had informed Congress of the affair before it had been paid. Both were old, shameless swindles,—the Chorpenning claim the oldest and most unprincipled of the two. Creswell is the hero of the one and Robeson of the other, and the President shares the glory of both.

We can compress within one article but one or two of the scores of grounds on which, according to the platform of the Springfield Convention, we are bound to attack Grant's Administration. Now let us see if the managers of the Springfield Convention will, on the stump, defend President Grant's share in the Chorpenning and Secor swindles? Or will they condemn every existing abuse by advocating the re-election of the men who have made corruption historical.

A TARDY REPENTANCE.

The necessity for the Cincinnati Convention, and for the organization of the Liberal Republican party, is proven every day by the official acts of the Administration and its followers. At the outset, the bare mention of corruptions and abuses was scouted at as an insult to the Republican party. Any effort to investigate these abuses was suppressed, and the movers of investigations were punished in every possible manner known to party managers of the stripe of Conkling, Morton & Co. The best men in the party, and some of its founders, were threatened with ostracism for daring to assert that the King could do wrong; and, when public opinion at last became so strong that investigation could no longer be stayed, Committees were so framed that investigations were a mere formality, and the reports only the verdicts of a packed jury. When the call for the Cincinnati Convention appeared, the same hue and cry was raised, abuses were denied, charges of corruption were laughed at. Preparations were made to drive every man who went to Cincinnati out of the party. But the Cincinnati Convention was held, nevertheless. It promulgated its platform of principles, and stated concisely and directly the shortcomings of the Administration, the corruptions which it had fostered, and the abuses which it had practiced, and it nominated a man whose whole life has been a protest against political corruptions and abuses, to carry its standard.

Almost immediately it became apparent that the nomination was a strong one, and day by day it gathered new elements of strength. It aroused popular enthusiasm throughout the entire country. It developed weak spots in the ranks of the Administration party itself. For a day or two an attempt was made to laugh the matter away, but it soon grew too serious for laughter. Before the Cincinnati nomination was three days old, it was apparent that the people were in earnest in demanding Reform, and that, unless some desperate effort was made, Grant's managers could not nominate him at Philadelphia. The Post Offices, and Custom-Houses, and party patronage were endangered, and the only way out of their troubles was the acknowledgment that the Cincinnati Reformers were right. Before that Convention, it will be remembered that there were no abuses, no corruptions, no necessity for Reform. After the Convention, both the abuses and the necessity of correcting them were acknowledged. The knot was untied by cutting it, and now scarcely a day elapses that the Administration is not engaged in confessing to the charges against it. The Cincinnati platform has been made the basis of every Grant platform in every State that has held a Convention since it was adopted; and in New York, under Conkling's management, an almost literal transcript was made of it, plank by plank. The Cincinnati platform has been virtually ratified by the office-holders. They have confessed to the abuses of power which are charged against them, and, having thus publicly made confession of faults, which they denied before, the President and his followers have now actively commenced operations, according to the programme laid down at Cincinnati. The Cincinnati platform protested against the corruptions which have been engendered of nepotism, and straightway the President orders the resignation of Brother-in-Law Casey, who has managed the Custom House at New Orleans in the interests of Brother-in-Law Grant, and has wielded its patronage and its influence in illegal interference with State politics. The Cincinnati platform protested against any further oppression of the South for political offences; and immediately the Administration party rush an Amnesty bill through, removing political disabilities from thousands of Southern men. The Cincinnati platform pronounced in favor of the equality of all men, without regard to race or color; and straightway the House passes a Civil Rights bill, without even the courtesy of waiting until its author was present. The Cincinnati platform demanded that, in our intercourse with foreign nations, we should so regulate our affairs as to do no injustice and submit to no wrong; whereupon the results of two years' blundering and stupid diplomacy are tumbled into the Senate, so that the country may be set right upon the Alabama business.

We may expect more of this between now and November. The next five months will seriously affect Post Office, Custom House, and Internal Revenue perquisites. We may look for an interval of honesty and for a perfect mania for Reform, and it is not impossible that we may have five months of good Government. But it is a poor kind of repentance that is made under compulsion, or upon a death-bed. The motive is too apparent. Even if it implies sincere regret for the past, it gives no guarantees for the future. It is so transparent that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can see through it. It won't make votes. It cannot gain adherents among honest men. It was only when the Devil was very sick that he expressed a desire to turn monk, and, when he got well, he returned to his old practices. We would not willingly place a single obstacle in the way of a man who really wants to be honest, but we put no faith in the sincerity of that man who is honest because he is compelled to be. The repentance has come too late.

The London *Daily News*, whose views on American questions are generally more intelligent than those of any other English paper, discussing the chances of Mr. Greeley's election, says:

> Moreover, he has personal enemies everywhere, for it may safely be said that wherever in the United States there is a Ring, a corrupt clique, a hungry office-seeker, an incapable office-holder, a party which would make the interests of the country serve a private end, there are so many enemies of Mr. Greeley.
>
> And, on the other hand, wherever there is a clique with an axe to grind, whether by legislation in Congress, or by treaties of annexation with San Domingo, or by orders on the Treasury for bogus claims, or by syndicate conspiracies by bankers to rob the Treasury of vast sums under pretence of borrowing money at lower rates than it can be borrowed for, or by General Order taxes on importers, or by any other of the thousand-and-one modes of getting something for nothing which have distinguished the sharp friends of General Grant, there General Grant has his friends. This is a free country. Let the American people take whichever suits them best.

THE MILITARY INTERFERENCE ACT.

The Congress of Mexico, a year or more ago, and preceding the Presidential election, passed a law conferring upon President Juarez "ample faculties,"—that is, making him virtual Dictator in any or all of the States at his discretion. Of course, it is unnecessary to add that Juarez was declared elected President. This extraordinary grant of power expired by limitation on the 13th of April, but Juarez demanded that it be continued, and his partisans in Congress have been ever since endeavoring to force an act continuing the Dictatorship. The last reports from Mexico describe affairs as follows:

> CITY OF MEXICO, May 15.—People are dissatisfied at the refusal of Juarez to give up his dictatorial powers, which expired April 13. Juarez persists in keeping the States under military rule. The struggle in Congress over the bill granting ample faculties to the Executive continues, and the result is doubtful. During the sitting yesterday the oppositionists retired, and left the House without a quorum. Unless Congress passes the Ample Faculties and Finance bills, the position of the Juarists will be precarious.
>
> A remarkable scene occurred in Congress on the night of the 3d, caused by a speech made by Alcalde on the Ample Faculties bill. The Speaker of the House interrupted Alcalde, declaring that the character of his speech rendered a secret session necessary, and ordered all the galleries to be cleared. The people in the gallery refused to leave, and soldiers appeared to enforce the Speaker's order, whereupon Alcalde said those who failed to attack the French attack the people. As the people are compelled to leave we will accompany them. Alcalde and another then left the hall, and the remaining members went into secret session.

Precisely the same condition of affairs is now existing at Washington. Congress, a year ago, passed a law giving the President dictatorial powers, to be exercised by him, at his discretion, in any State; authorizing him to depose any or all of thirty-seven State Governments, close the Courts, suspend all local Governments and law, and govern each State, or part of State, by military delegate. Members of Congress demanded that this extraordinary law, unprecedented in the history of the United States, should expire before the Presidential election, and the President assented that it should expire at the close of the present session of Congress, thus leaving the people during the period of the election free of military control. The unexpected change in national politics, however, has inspired the President and his followers with new fears. They have, therefore, introduced a bill to revive the dictatorship, and to continue the President's extraordinary power during the Presidential election, and enable him, like Juarez in Mexico, to silence all opposition by the arrest, without trial, of all persons who may be opposed to him. For this purpose the Senate has postponed all other business, and on yesterday at noon, after a continued session from noon of the previous day, forced through the forms of legislation the bill granting to President Grant the same military powers now held by Juarez in helpless and desolate Mexico. The first blow which Republicanism received in Mexico was when a facile Congress made a President Dictator; since then the Republic has never existed there but in name. We have now reached the same turning point in our history. Will the House of Representatives consent to this action of the Senate? Will that body vote to the President these extraordinary powers to be used by him to promote his own election as President? Even in miserable and tyrant-ridden Mexico there has been a resistance to this demand which is worthy of honorable distinction, powerless as it may be in the end.

Should, however, the desperation of the Administration induce them to force this act from Congress, there is a remedy still in the hands of the people. The people will hardly want a President who insists upon dictatorial powers in order to govern them, and, before the all-powerful storm of popular indignation at the polls, the men who resort to force to control elections will be scattered as straws by the gale. The time has not yet come when the American people will voluntarily submit to be governed by the bayonet in the choice of either Presidents, Senators, or Representatives.

AMNESTY.

The Cincinnati Convention declared for General Amnesty. The Administration leaders in Congress had repeatedly declared they would not pass an Amnesty bill. But the response from all parts of the country to the Cincinnati address was not to be mistaken, and so, three weeks after the nomination of Greeley, the Senate, which had so often sworn never to admit unrepentant rebels to office, took up and passed the Amnesty bill.

The whole number of persons now disfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment is less than 500, and, with few exceptions, they are inconsequential in character. But the great work has been wrought. The Administration leaders have been compelled, by the public sentiment evoked at Cincinnati, to do this act of grace and pardon. The men who sneered at Horace Greeley's sympathy for the disfranchised have hastened to vote for amnesty. The men who talked so loudly and vehemently, three weeks ago, of unrepentant rebels, on Wednesday voted to make Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy, eligible to the Presidency of the United States. The Senatorial caucus repudiated its own decree in a desperate attempt to place Grant on Greeley's platform of General Amnesty.

FAMOUS POLITICAL CAMPAIGNERS.

Forney's Reminiscences of Greeley and Prentice as Editors of Campaign Papers.

Forney in the Washington Chronicle.

A Presidential election always has its comic side, and if some of our book-makers would study the newspapers of the time a mass of genuine wit and humor could be collected. The songs of the period, the jokes, the travesties, the satire would fill volumes. Franklin would have made a splendid campaigner, with his keen sarcasm and homely phrases, but he died before the close of Washington's first term (April, 1790, and before he could realize the passions and prejudices that afterwards entered into these quadrennial struggles. The libels of Freneau, the fierce invectives of Cobbet, the short paragraphs of John Binns, all of them first appearing in Philadelphia, would interest the country if they could be reproduced to-day. George Dennison Prentice was, however, the prince of this style of writing. Beginning as editor of the Louisville *Journal* in 1831, he soon became a host in the opposition to Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and other Democratic Presidents, and his epigrams, bright and sharp, often bordering on the severest personalities, were far more effective than the heavy columns of his editorial foes, Duff Green, Shad Penn, Francis P. Blair, and Thomas Ritchie. And yet, while he could sting like a hornet, he could sing like a nightingale. It is not often that one who distilled such venom into his paragraphs could exhale so much sweet fragrance from his poems. We had a rougher wit in William B. Conway, the editor of a little Democratic paper called the *Mountaineer*, printed in Cambria County, Pa., who threw off some of the finest party songs and repartees of his time. To Mr. Greeley, however, must be assigned the post of honor in making this sort of literature an effective weapon in Presidential elections. He started the *Log Cabin* in 1840, to aid in the election of Harrison and Tyler, and threw such force and variety into it that it soon ran into an immense circulation, and became the basis of the *Tribune*, established in 1841. A file of the *Log Cabin* would be choice reading, now that Mr. Greeley is himself a candidate for the highest office in the nation, and might be a model and a guide to those who desire to make merry at the philosopher's expense. From this example grew an army of imitators of both sides. Greeley's followers sung themselves hoarse for

> Tippecanoe, and Tyler, too!

and the Van Burenites roared for their favorite in the famous ditty beginning:

> When this old hat was new
> Van Buren was the man.

Living men, who saw those days, will not forget the monster parades of the Whigs after the Maine election in 1840, when they chorused the popular refrain, opening and ending with:

> Oh! have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine?

a lesson not lost upon the Democrats four years after, when they took up the same song and thundered it back upon the Whigs, who lost Maine in the fall elections, and the Presidency in the November following. Tammany Hall came forth in a tumultuous delirium, making night hideous with exulting iteration.

—New book in press, to be issued in numbers, after March 4, 1873: "What I Know About the White House." By Horace Greeley. Canvassers wanted.

POLITICAL.

Official Notice to Mr. Greeley of the Liberal Republican Nomination—Mr. Greeley's Acceptance.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned, President, Vice President, and Secretaries of the Convention, to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency of the United States. We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us very truly yours,

C. SCHURZ, President.
GEORGE W. JULIAN, Vice President.
WILLIAM E. MCLANE, }
JOHN X. DAVIDSON, } Secretaries.
J. H. RHODES, }
To Hon. Horace Greeley, New York City.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, 20th May, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant, until I could learn how the work of your Convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the masses of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters, and comments of journalists independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power. The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances, satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval, and been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the Republic. I do not misinterpret this approval as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your Convention for associating mine. I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles, wherein your Convention so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn out contentions and bygone feuds, embodies in fit and few words, the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

1. All political rights and franchises, which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion, must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, and respected evermore.

2. All political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should, and must, be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage.

3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government and not centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be zealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order, and that there shall be no Federal subversion of internal polity of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce rights, and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

4. There shall be a real, and not merely a simulated reform, in the civil service of the Republic, to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from main temptation to use his power selfishly, by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

5. That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither over-rule by his veto attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him, or withdrawing it from those who do not.

6. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on projects of railroads for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence, is expected and sought at the hands of all who approve them irrespective of past affiliations.

8. That the public faith must be maintained and the National credit preserved.

9. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable services of our fellow-citizens, who as soldiers or sailors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered, and honorably requited.

These propositions so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your Convention have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent National reconstruction; of a new departure from jealousies, strifes, and hates, which have no longer adequate motive, or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity, and mutual good will. In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers-in of parties, once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour; protest against straying and bolting, denounce men nowise their inferior, as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding, that if elected, I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people. I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are, and must henceforth remain, brethren.

Yours, gratefully, HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. Carl Schurz, President; Hon. George W. Julian, Vice President; and Messrs. William E. McLane, John X. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, Secretaries of the National Convention of Liberal Republicans of the United States.

How Southern Congressmen Feel Toward the Cincinnati Nominations—Scheme to Defeat the Ratification of Greeley's Nomination at Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Some very erroneous statements have crept into circulation respecting the preferences of Southern Senators and members in respect to Mr. Greeley's nomination. It has been even asserted that Frank Blair was the only Senator pronounced for Greeley. There is authority for stating that Johnston, of Virginia, Ransom, of North Carolina, Goldthwaite, of Alabama, Norwood, of Georgia, Cooper, of Tennessee, and Gerrett Davis, of Kentucky, as well as General Blair, favor Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore. Most of the Southern members take the same line, especially the members from Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina, and others who were at first very hostile have caved in on finding their districts solid for Greeley. At the same time, it is obvious that this movement has its strength with the people, and does not depend on Congressional coteries and cliques for its success.

Some of the Northern Democratic politicians besides Voorhees have adopted a very arrogant tone with respect to their Southern allies, assuming that the enthusiastic indorsement of Greeley by the South is the result of ignorance and impulse, which will be corrected by their own superior wisdom at Baltimore. This arrogance is the natural fruit of the disfranchisement which has prevented the South from sending honorable statesmen to Congress, and has, therefore, a certain degree of success in this city; but it believed that the Southern delegates to Baltimore will be of a class to think for themselves, and with whom bullying will be a very dangerous experiment. The South accepts the Cincinnati nomination as the olive branch of peace and sectional reconciliation, and prefers that great result to party ties or organi- Greeley, if elected, would not take such a course as to retain our present high financial standing among the nations of the world, and also men of the Dan Voorhees stripe, who are opposed to Greeley on every account; by free traders in the West, and by all dissatisfied Republicans who failed to secure the nomination of their candidates at Cincinnati. It is represented that circulars of a confidential nature have been sent out; that letters have been written to various parts of the country, and the movement has already such an impetus as to secure the nomination at Baltimore of a Republican whose views in the past have been of a more conservative and less pronounced character than those of Mr. Greeley, and whose personal record has been more consistent. Reports even go so far as to say the Administration has encouraged this movement, and is lending what force it can to the furtherance of its object, viz: the defeat of Greeley and the election of Grant. It is freely charged that a conspiracy to this end has been worked up between the Administration men and the straight-out Democrats of the Voorhees stripe. The fact that this important political project has but just been made public induces the belief that it is of recent origin, and less powerful than reported, but that such a project is on foot, there is little doubt.

The Cheering News.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Say, have you heard the cheering news?
Grant and Morton have got the blues;
The people know what they're about,—
They're going to turn all barnacles out.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

All classes know our cause is true;
We will vote for Brown, and Greeley too,—
For him who leads the Workingman,
And Old Kentucky's gifted son.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

From every State we hear the cry;
The rallying shout is rising high;
And Horace G., they'll find, will be
As popular as Old Hickory.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

The North and South, the East and West,
Will all join hands to do the best;
And Freemen's votes, cast at the polls,
Will drive the shoddies in their holes.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

COLDWATER, Mich.

A Democratic Ex-Congressman for Greeley.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 18.—The Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of Goshen, the new Commissioner of Appeals, and a Democratic ex-member of Congress from the Orange and Sullivan Districts, has written a three-column letter to the *Telegraph*, advising the Democratic National Convention to support Greeley and Brown. He thinks that a separate Democratic nomination will result in the election of Grant. The letter is very strong in its advocacy of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Winfield is backed up by ex-Senator Wm. M. Graham, ex-Congressman Geo. W. Greene, ex-Sheriff Daniel Van Sickle, ex-Judge Mathews, ex-Assemblyman George W. Millspaugh, ex-County Clerk Lewis Guddeback, and many others.

Strong Democratic Indorsements in Louisiana.

New Orleans (May 20) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

Ex-Governor P. O. Herbert publishes in the *Times*, to-morrow, a strong letter in favor of the ratification of the Cincinnati ticket by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. He says the good faith of the Democratic party is involved, especially that of the South, that has lost everything but its honor, and can't afford to lose that. He says all the roads from Greeley lead to Grant, and warns the Democratic party against those of its members who urge a straight ticket as working in the interest of Grant.

A call is in circulation for a monster ratification meeting, to be held in this city on the 28th, in favor of Greeley and Brown. The call is signed already by Generals P. G. T. Beauregard, Richard Taylor, Wm. Hays, and Adams, and by the Hon. C. W. Conrad, Secretary of War under Fillmore; the Hon. Randall Hunt, first elected U. S. Senator by reconstructing Louisiana, and a conspicuous leader of the New Orleans Bar; and by many other influential citizens.

California.

A San Francisco correspondent writes that he has been in the neighboring counties, and found that the Republicans and Democrats alike favor the Reform ticket. In Alameda, the banner Republican county, which has a wealthy and intelligent class of voters, the situation is very encouraging. The Oakland *Transcript*, the organ of ex-Governor Haight, a leading Democratic journal, has cordially indorsed the reform ticket. The Oakland *News*, an Administration sheet, admits the strength of the ticket. Among the weekly press, the *Home Journal* has come out earnestly for Greeley and Brown, while the Alameda *Encinal* tends in the same direction.

Voice of the Democratic Press.

From the Joliet (Ill.) Signal.

There is little doubt that delegates from all the reconstructed States, together with those from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, and the New England States, will be for Greeley and Brown and reform.

Illinois, then, with her twenty-one electoral votes and forty-two delegates, should not hold back, but come up to the work manfully. Let good men in each county,—men who appreciate the situation, and who wish to see the country redeemed from the blight and mildew of Grant Radicalism and military rule, be sent as delegates to the approaching Democratic State Convention. Let this be done, and Illinois will follow the Empire State and noble Tennessee, and be enrolled in favor of freedom and reform, as against the rule of thieves and despots.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Dispatch.

Greeley or Grant? That's the question, stripped of all humbuggery, that Democrats have to consider. Our leaders have told us, and told us the truth, too, that the Democratic party, single-handed and alone, cannot elect its candidate for President, and for that reason they gave aid and comfort to the Liberal Reform movement, which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention and the nomination of Horace Greeley for President.

The rank and file of the Democratic party understand their leaders as well as the leaders understand themselves, and, we think, some of them a good deal better. The whole trouble with most of these gentlemen lies in the fact that *they didn't get their man*. That's what's the matter!! Every one of them had a candidate. The Chicago *Times* was for Judge Davis. The New York *World* for Adams. Belmont for Adams. Dan Voorhees for Davis.

But neither Davis or Adams were nominated, and now we are told that a straight-out Democrat must must be put on the track. And what for? *Why, to elect Grant, of course.* If the Chicago *Times*, the New York *World*, Belmont, or Dan Voorhees will tell us how a Democrat could, consistently with his principles, vote for either Adams or Davis, we will tell them how he can vote for Horace Greeley.

If there is any trouble in the Democratic party at this time, the men who claim to be and have been recognized as the leaders, are responsible for the whole of it. Immediately following the Missouri pronounciamento, they industriously set to work educating the rank and file of the party up to the point of supporting the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, provided he was put upon a sound platform. They conceded the candidate to be a man who had formerly acted with the Republican party, not a Democrat. Principles, not men, was what they wanted. The masses of the Democratic party indorse the platform. They believe in it, and want to vote for it, and, if any of the leaders now desire to crawfish, simply because they don't like Horace Greeley's Democracy as well as they did Davis' and Adams', all they need to do is to stand aside and let better men take their places. They haven't been much of a success, for the last twelve years, anyway.

We repeat that the leaders of the party are responsible for the situation. If we cannot unite on Greeley, we cannot unite on any one, and unless there is a union of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, upon the basis of the Cincinnati platform, Grant will be the next President.

Greeley or Grant! We say Greeley!

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.

The tide of political sentiment seems just now to be flowing strongly Greeley-ward. So largely are Republicans declaring their preference for him over the fore ordained nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, that if the defection is working elsewhere as it is in this neighborhood, there will be none but the office-holders left to vote for Grant, or whoever the Convention may make his substitute. Judging from numerous comings-out hereabouts recently, there is a powerful spirit at work for the white-coated philosopher among the Democracy also, the large majority of whom announce their intention to cheerfully support him in the event of his confirmation by the Baltimore Convention, and declare their belief that, on the "half a loaf or no bread principle," it will be the true policy of the Convention either to make no nominations at all, or adopt those of the Liberal Republicans.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

Let the people of the South neither deceive themselves nor permit others to deceive them. The support and election of Horace Greeley for President should be placed upon higher grounds than those occupied by certain journals and leaders of the Democratic party. Indeed, we believe the people of the South do and will support Horace Greeley for President, because his election is demanded by those who are tired of military government and its despotic, as well as corrupt and corrupting, influences. But we are told by many Democrats and Conservatives that they support Greeley, and will do all they can to elect him, not only because he will restore the civil power to its constitutional place in the administration of government in time of peace; and not only because he will make a better President than Grant, but because his election will prepare the way for the Democratic party, as a party, to succeed in power hereafter. Let us not be deluded by such a hope, nor deceived by such a false promise. The Democratic party, as a National political organization, has ceased to exist. It has lived out its days of usefulness and its vitality, and we believe the South will be wise enough to recognize the fact of its past existence, and make this the point from which they will commence the building up of a new political party of the present, which will be able to solve vigorously and successfully the problems of the new order of things. Before the Cincinnati Convention developed the Liberal Republican movement into the tangible shape of a Presidential ticket, the *Avalanche* did not hesitate to declare that the Passive Policy of the Western Democracy was good, so far as it went, but the South, looking to a restoration of national and commercial prosperity, and of political equality in the Republic, must sever her connection with the old Democratic party and make new political alliances. The nomination of Greeley and Brown was a happy response to the popular demand, and their spontaneous indorsement by the people in every section of the Union, was a grand and patriotic demonstration in advance of party leaders. The Liberal Republican movement has, by the nomination of Greeley, made legible fissures from one end to the other in the old political parties, and the splitting asunder and making fragments of both will be the work to be done in the campaign. The old Democratic and the Radical party, which arrayed as political organizations the people against each other before, during and since the war, must be removed from the sight of the nation as unfriendly to the restoration of its peace, its integrity, and its prosperity. * * *

The support of the *Avalanche* is, therefore, given to the election of Greeley, for a higher, and, we think, a better purpose than to merely elect a President; for a higher purpose than to restore the Democratic party to power; for a broader purpose than to merely defeat Grant; for none of these things would of themselves influence us to do so—but the *Avalanche* supports Greeley because his election will lead to a restoration of peace, of a national sentiment, of commercial prosperity, and political power, and the full recognition of the South as a part of the Republic on terms of equality with the North and the West.

From the Harrisonville (Mo.) Courier.

We call on the true, patriotic Democrats of the North and West to stand firm for Greeley and Brown. The election of a straight Democratic ticket is not possible, if nominated; the nomination of better men than Greeley and Brown, by a politicians' convention, is impossible. Let the friends of the South, the supporters of constitutional rights, the advocates of State sovereignty, be on hand when these States select delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and send only such men as will stand firm by the only movement that can restore to the South her lost rights under the Constitution, annihilate Radicalism, and secure an economical Government. Let every man go to Baltimore instructed to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown, or adjourn without action. * * *

We notice many of our Democratic exchanges announcing their determination of awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention. For ourself, we hold our personal honor higher than our party fealty, and having pledged ourself and our influence,—what little we may claim,—to the success of the Liberal movement, we shall step out in advance of the Baltimore Convention, and, instead of awaiting its action, do all we can to direct its course, and, if our efforts should be seconded by the gigantic power of the press that has so liberally contributed to the Liberal movement so far, the result of the Baltimore Convention will be either the ratification of Greeley and Brown or an adjournment without action.

We want every Democratic paper in the State that has the good of the country at heart, to advance their standards to the front, and wield their vast influence to have Missouri represented in the Baltimore Convention by Greeley and Brown men. "Every road from Greeley leads to Grant," therefore choose ye.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.

It is manifest to every one at all acquainted with public sentiment in Virginia, that nine-tenths of the Conservative masses are opposed to the nomination of a Democratic ticket, and are in favor of the Liberal ticket nominated at Cincinnati. The sentiment hereabouts is almost unanimous on those two points, and the indications all point to a like unanimity among Conservatives in all other portions of the State. If a popular vote could be taken to-day in this State as to whether the Cincinnati ticket should be supported by the Conservatives, we believe it would be determined in the affirmative by the most decisive and overwhelming vote ever cast for any proposition. This being the case the people ought to make a point of selecting to their Convention delegates known to be in full sympathy and accord with them, and when those delegates assemble in Convention, they ought, if they decide to send delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to make a point of choosing as delegates persons known to hold the same opinion. To clinch the nail, and to protect us against artful managers and political schemers, the delegates appointed should be instructed. Doubtless the first important question that will be decided by the Baltimore Convention will be—shall a Democratic ticket, or any third ticket, be put in the field? Our delegates ought to be instructed to vote against the presentation of such a ticket, and further instructed to retire from the Convention if that body should decide in favor of presenting such a ticket. Should the Baltimore Convention object to admitting delegates thus instructed, all they will have to do will be to make the objection, and our delegates can retire. No one can complain, should they, in pursuance of their instructions, retire in the contingency (remote, we hope,) of the determination of the Convention to nominate a third ticket.

If the Baltimore Convention so wills, it can be powerfully instrumental in enabling us to rid the country of its present rulers, and to put better men in power. Upon that line we think the Conservatives of Virginia will cheerfully co-operate with that Convention; but we do not believe their co-operation can be counted upon if that Convention should foolishly determine to assure the election of Grant by nominating a third ticket.

From the Selma (Ala.) Argus.

We believe that "All the roads that lead from Greeley lead to Grant."

We believe that a speedy change in the Federal Administration is necessary to the safety of the Southern people.

We believe that in the Liberal Republican movement, with its promises to the States of local self-government, and to "the nation of a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power," is the only hope of the South.

We believe that the election of the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention will restore "the supremacy of the civil over the military authority," secure "freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*," and guarantee to the citizens of all sections "the largest liberty consistent with public order."

And, believing thus, we put at the head of our columns the names of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, and shall support these gentlemen for the offices of President and Vice President respectively.

From the New Orleans Times.

Mr. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, who recently assailed the record of Horace Greeley, on the floor of Congress, made the common error of Northern politicians and orators of a certain school, in imagining that he could enlist the old prejudices and passions of the Southern people against their ancient political adversaries, who were arrayed against them on questions antedating the war, and on the incidents of that war. It was an easy task to show that Mr. Greeley had been opposed to the South in his general political principles and politics. * * *

All these incidents of Mr. Greeley's career are well known to our Southern people, yet they fail to excite any of the passions upon which Mr. Voorhees seeks to play; because all just, sensible and generous persons in the South have dismissed from their minds, hearts, and memories all the old quarrels and topics which led to the war, and all the exciting and violent incidents which it provoked.

The Southern people have had too sad an experience of the folly of trusting to the mere professions of politicians, and of applying party and political tests to determine the worth of public men. They begin to estimate at their proper value their virtues of honesty, sincerity, generosity and benevolence, and, to obtain these qualities in the highest office of the Republic they are willing even to subordinate their political ideas and sentiments, much more than prejudices, on such questions as may engage public discussion.

In fine, the heart and mind of the next President of the United States interest our people far more than his political platform or his history.

From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Pantagraph.

Those newspapers which advocate the nomination of a Democratic ticket are already publishing columns of figures to prove that such a ticket can certainly be elected. We "know how it is ourself." In 1868 we produced the same sort of figures, and thought we had proved beyond cavil that Seymour would beat Grant two to one. But somehow or other—by some sort of hocus pocus—the result at the polls rather weakened our faith in the old adage that figures can't lie.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.

The Democrats of Illinois are at last opening the eyes of their understanding to the character of the Chicago *Times*. That paper has lost 50 per cent of its circulation in a month, according to an acknowledgment of its own. Well, it was high time. They should have understood its character ten years ago, when it patted the Administration on the back for its course in depriving Democratic editors and other Democrats of reputed influence, of their liberty.

The Democracy of Illinois leniently forgave its treachery and hypocrisy, and nurtured it, only to have it become a more formidable enemy to their party and to themselves, as it has now become. We, who knew its character all along, feel like saying to the Democracy of Illinois, It served you right. You supported the *Times* when it added weight to the blow struck at the personal liberty of some of your tried and trusted leaders, to say nothing of others outside of Illinois. What better can you now expect but the same betrayal of party interests which you favored ten years ago. The *Times* served you right, we say again, and we hope the Chicago *Times* will give you a good strong dose of *its* Democracy, for it seems that nothing else will restore you to political health, and to a proper appreciation of your time-serving organ.

FORESTS IN FLAMES.

Port Jervis, N. Y., (May 18) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The forest fires are still burning fiercely in the mountains for miles around this place. The Shawangunk Mountains, east of here, the Pennsylvania Mountains, and the Blue Ridge, down the Delaware Valley, on the Jersey side, have been hidden from sight for days by the dense clouds of smoke arising from the fires. There is no hope for an extinguishment of the fires, or a stay to their destructive progress, except in rain, and there are no perceptible indications of a fall of that. Farmers and lumbermen are in despair at the prospect. For weeks all work on up-land farms have been necessarily suspended, and operations that were completed before the fires commenced, have been rendered useless, and all productive result destroyed. Newly-seeded land has been swept over, meadows scorched, and orchards and nurseries burned to a crisp. Thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of lumber has been destroyed, and the most valuable timber lands laid waste and barren.

EFFECT OF THE FIRES.

The effect of the fires is also greatly felt in the business places adjacent. A great falling off in trade is perceptible, and unless a change soon comes the result to many branches of business will be most disastrous. The unprecedented dry spell is not only aiding the fires, but is destroying at the same time all prospect of crops that are unaffected directly by the fires. There never has been a time in the history of this region when the business outlook was so gloomy as now.

THE SEAT OF THE FIRE.

In this immediate vicinity the fires are raging most disastrously in Sullivan County, in Sussex County, New Jersey, and Pike County, Pennsylvania. In the latter a terrible fire is sweeping on the mountains in Westfall Township, back of the road leading from Port Jervis to Milford. It is burning over the land of R. C. Bull, about two miles from Milford, Henry Hall, D. A. Westbrook, C. Quick, R. R. Palmer, B. F. Rose, William Brown, and L. J. Van Akin. This is an area of country about six miles long and a mile wide. Fortunately there are no buildings of any value on any of the tracts except Palmer's and Van Akin's, and these are in imminent danger. The dwelling of Mr. Palmer, a fine Pennsylvania farm-house, is entirely surrounded by fire. All the men who can be spared are fighting the flames inch by inch. Miles of fences have been torn down to prevent fire being communicated by means of them to territory as yet free from the scourge. A creek runs near the house, and a line of men are continually passing water forward to be thrown upon the advancing element. The heat is oppressive for miles. The road leading from the main road into Palmer's is bordered with burning woods for miles. The damage being done is incalculable. Blooming Grove township, Pike County, is also the scene of a frightful holocaust. The Blooming Grove Park has suffered considerably, but the fires have not trespassed as yet upon the most valuable portion.

A STARTLING VIEW.

Standing on the High Knob, on the western boundary of the park—the highest eminence in northeastern Pennsylvania—one can see fires raging in every direction. The eye takes in here a vast extent of territory. From here can be seen where the fires are devastating the farms and villages of Monroe County, along the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and from a thousand hills smoke is ascending, and settling down in the valleys, obscuring the landscape as with a thick veil. The charred leaves and twigs that are falling incessantly tell of the terrible work of destruction that is going on. From the Pocono region the smoke rolls up in volumes, black and dense as a thunder-cloud. In that vicinity the devastation caused by the fires is beyond all description. At Gouldsboro' the fire was started by sparks from a locomotive, and it rapidly followed down the Lehigh River, sweeping everything before it. At the settlement of G. Wagonhurst everything was destroyed—a saw-mill, turning and planing five dwelling-houses and a carpenter-mill, shop. The inhabitants were obliged to flee for their lives. At Moscow, Mitchell's saw-mill, Staples & Washburn's saw-mill, the mill belonging to Wm. Dale, and the property of the Ives Company, were swept away, together with a dwelling-house of Mr. G. S. Webster. The loss at the settlement and at Moscow cannot fall below $200,000. Immense quantities of lumber, sawed and round, were destroyed with the mills. At Callahan's, Dowling's, and other lumbering places in that region, heavy fires are raging, and it is thought that it will be impossible to save the mills. The inhabitants, all that are able, are fighting the flames; and have been for days. Women and children join in the work. All are ready to fly from the villages as soon as all hope of saving them is gone.

THE LUMBER REGION.

The lumber camps in the Wayne, Pike, and Luzerne County woods, in that region, have been abandoned. On Thursday four families were driven out from one of the camps, escaping with only part of their clothing and losing all of their household goods. Dodge's and Meigs' Camps have been burned, together with millions of feet of lumber, almost ready for market. It is impossible to describe the condition of affairs in this afflicted community. Men who were wealthy a few days ago, are now almost reduced to beggary. The lumber interests have received a blow from the effects of which it will take a long time to recover. In the vicinity of Saladesburg, Pa., the fires have probably been still more destructive than in the Pocono region. For two weeks the fires have been raging in the mountains thereabout, but nothing was thought of it, as havoc by fire in the woods is an annual occurrence thereabout. The long-continued existence of the fire, however, and its near approach to the village, finally began to create considerable uneasiness among the citizens. Reports daily came in that no efforts of the fighters of the fire could stay the progress of the flames, and on Tuesday they appeared on the summit of the mountain overlooking the villages of Carter and Gould, and commenced descending toward the place. The flames soon spread over the entire side of the mountain, and swept with surprising rapidity toward its base. Tuesday afternoon the fire was on both sides of the road at the foot of the mountain, and vehicles were obliged to run a fiery gauntlet in passing along. Passengers in the stage from English Centre suffered greatly from the heat, and were in imminent danger from burning branches falling about them. The citizens along the road, with a large force from Saladesburg, fought the flames to no purpose, and toward night a strong wind arose, and drove the fire along with such rapidity that it was impossible to oppose its progress longer. A shower of sparks now commenced falling upon the small villages of Carter and Gould, which are divided from each other by a stream of water. They consist of two steam saw-mills and about twenty dwelling-houses, and two stores. It was soon evident to all that these places were doomed, but so rapid was the march of the flames that no preparations could be made to remove anything from either place. A house occupied by Mr. William Harper was the first to take fire. The flames spread over the building in an instant, and Mrs. Harper had barely time to escape by running into the street. Everything appeared to take fire now simultaneously. Little children playing in the streets were forced away, bareheaded and barefooted, by frightened mothers, toward Gilbert's Mill Pond as a place of refuge. But they were soon forced to fly this spot, and soon even the logs lying in the pond caught fire, and the flames leaped up and roared in the very midst of its opposite element. There was but one place of refuge left, and that was the steam-mill in Carter. About this, which is set apart from the rest of the buildings, the whole of the populace, men, women, and children, were clustered. It was on fire several times, but the flames were extinguished by the men, who worked incessantly with buckets. The heat was almost unbearable, and burning brands and sparks were continually falling about from the burning homes of the besieged inhabitants. To the appalling spectacle of the burning villages was added the lamentations of women and children, the bellowing of cattle and shrieks of dogs, which ran about here and there, unable to escape the destroying demon. Toward midnight the fire had spent its fury. The mill and three houses were all that was left of what a few hours before was the scene of many happy and peaceful homes. Not a dollar's worth of the contents of any of the buildings was saved. One family, that of Mr. Enos Doctor, carried all their household goods to the creek and threw them in. They were burned up, and the house was one of the three saved. Many thousand feet of lumber were destroyed at the mills. The entire loss will be about $75,000, in the two villages, but the damage to timber and farms is beyond computation.

LOSSES IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

In Sullivan County, that section of heavily-timbered land in Forestburg and Thompson townships is still being made the food of flames. At Gilman's, on the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad, on Thursday last, the entire village was surrounded by fire, and, as in other localities, every man, woman, and child was out fighting it. At this point, the extensive steam saw-mills of Mr. A. S. Gilman are situated, in the midst of a heavy timber tract, and surrounded by the dwellings of the employes, lumbermen, teamsters, and sawyers. The roofs of the houses and the mills were kept constantly wet with water carried from a stream near by. Several houses were on fire at different times, but none were totally destroyed. A great amount of lumber piled in the woods was destroyed. The destruction to standing timber is immense. In the woods north of the village of Monticello the fire surrounded the dwelling of Mr. J. T. A. Coulter, and aid was sent for from Monticello, and the course of the fire was changed by great effort. Mitchell's planing mill and J. S. Smith's dwelling and store, in the town of Thompson, were destroyed on Tuesday morning. The loss is about $15,000, with no insurance. This is a blow at the village of Monticello, as within the past year two large fires destroyed the greater part of the place, and the lumber and material to rebuild the best portion of it had been prepared at Mitchell's mill, and was stored about the premises at the time of the fire, and was all destroyed.

DAMAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

In Sussex and Morris Counties, New Jersey, most extensive damage has been done by the forest fires. At Coleville, in the former county, several houses have been destroyed, and the entire village narrowly escaped destruction. In Frankford Township, miles of territory have been swept over and farms and timber-land laid waste to the amount of thousands of dollars. In Montague Township, along the Delaware River, 500 acres of the finest timber-land is now burning in close proximity to villages. Two school-houses and three farm-houses have been burned down. In Morris County, in the vicinity of Middle Forge, a terrible fire is raging in the Green Pond Mountains and is making direct toward the village of Newfoundland, with a fury which nothing can withstand. In the Pomona woods the ravages of the fire are frightful, and accompanied with great loss. No less than 25,000 acres of land have been laid waste, at a loss in timber alone of a quarter of a million of dollars. Houses, saw-mills and other buildings in the route of the fire have been reduced to ashes, and many families rendered homeless. The most appalling scenes have attended these fires in all sections. It is estimated that nearly a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed in the New Jersey counties, in this section alone, within the past two weeks.

SHEETS OF FLAME.

In Delaware County, this State, the fires continue with unabated fury. Near Hale's Eddy the people are fighting fire day and night to keep it away from the mills. The very heart of the upper Delaware lumber region is being despoiled, and no human power can stay the work of destruction. Gardner's Mountain, Mount Alexander, and other eminences in that vicinity are sheets of flame, visible by night for miles away. The whole valley is filled with smoke so dense that it seems like a heavy fog hanging over it. The Summit, on the Erie Railway, above Deposit, is ablaze, and the flames are spreading rapidly. Along the gravity road belonging to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, leading from the mines at Carbondale to Honesdale, the head of canal navigation, and over which all the coal shipped by canal and Erie Railway is transported, the fires are raging, so that all running on the road has been abandoned. The ties in the road have been burned up in many places, and the Company loses heavily by the fires.

TOTAL LOSS, $2,500,000.

It is safe to say that the loss entailed upon the sections of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, over which these fires are described as raging, will reach at least two and a half million dollars.

A Curious Family History.

In 1862 there died in Louisville, aged 95 years, twin-sisters, who had come down from the Revolutionary times, their father having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and they retaining to the close of their lives vivid recollections of that stirring period. Elizabeth and Sarah Hewes were born in Boston in 1767. The sisters had for each other a most romantic attachment, which was preserved throughout their lives. It made them inseparable. They never slept for a single night under different roofs. Elizabeth remained single. Sarah was twice married, but in choosing male partners she appears to have stipulated that the bonds between herself and her maiden sister should not be severed, and they never were. The women bore such a close personal resemblance that they could scarcely be distinguished from each other except by the most intimate friends. Elizabeth Hewes died first.

At her grave Sarah sang one of the old songs the sisters had sung in duet since their early childhood. Sarah followed in a few months, and then there was no one to sing the song. The grave closed over this unbroken link of sisterly affection which had been brightened by the shifting sands of ninety-five years.

These sisters had remarkable intellects, which were exhibited in many acts and passages of their lives, and there also seems to have been a strong tincture of eccentricity in the family blood. Sarah had several children, among whom was a son, Sol. Hewes Sanborn. A few months since, his body was found on a railroad in Massachusetts, and it was not known whether he was murdered, or had been killed by accident. After the death of his wife, which occurred fifteen years ago, he became a wanderer, and his mother believed him dead. He was 70 years of age, and left the following very singular will:

> SIMPSON'S HOTEL, MEDFORD, Mass., }
> March 10, 1871. }
>
> Some forty years since I assigned my body, after death, to an institution (the Hall of Science) in New York, established under the auspices of Frances Wright, one of the first champions of "women's rights" in our free and happy country.
>
> That institution failed, and my carcass reverted to its original owner, my very humble self. I therefore have disposed of my body thus:
>
> "KNOW THYSELF."
>
> In the name of the Omnipotent, Omnipresent, Omniscient, of Science and Common Sense. Amen.
>
> I, Sol. Hewes Sanborn (cosmopolite), now sojourning at Simpson's Hotel, in Medford, Middlesex County, State of Massachusetts, do by these presents will, devise, and bequeath (for the diffusion of anatomical knowledge among mankind) my mortal remains to Professor Louis Agassiz and Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Harvard University, on the following conditions:
>
> 1. That my body be prepared in the most skilful and scientific manner known in anatomical art, and placed in the museum of anatomy in the aforesaid institution, or any other public building the said professors may deem advisable.
>
> 2. It is my express desire (if compatible with the usages of the aforesaid University) that two drum-heads shall be made of my skin, on one of which shall be written, in indelible characters, "Pope's Universal Prayer," and on the other, "The Declaration of Independence," as it originated in the brain of its illustrious author, Thomas Jefferson; the said drumheads to be presented to my distinguished friend and fellow-citizen, Warren Simpson, drummer, Cohasset, Norfolk County, State of Massachusetts, on the following conditions: That he, the aforesaid Warren Simpson, shall beat, or cause to be beaten, on said drumheads, the national air of "Yankee Doodle," at the base of the monument on Bunker's Hill, at sunrise on the 17th of June, annually.
>
> 3. The viscera, and other parts of my body, useless for anatomical purposes, I wish composted for a fertilizer, to be used for the purpose of nourishing the growth of an American elm, to be planted or set out on some rural public thoroughfare, that the weary, wayfaring man may rest, and innocent children playfully sport beneath the shadow of its umbrageous branches, rendered luxuriant by my carcass.
>
> SOL. HEWES SANBORN.

—The Kansas City (Mo.) *News* says:

> The campaign, so far, has been dull and spiritless, from the very fact that the Grant party make no resistance. We should like to see them receive enough inspiration to assume a belligerent attitude. Greeley and Brown are going over the track without opposition. Now and then a foolish Democrat appears, but he quickly subsides, and is lost to the observation of spectators. Until the Grant men show some signs of fighting, we shall have dull times.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

rm Labor—Employment of Single en—Tenant Houses—Small Farms—he Weather.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 23.

FARM LABOR.

Farm hands are unusually scarce this ing. The railroads, the Chicago reconuction, the pineries, and the new Territo appear to occupy their attention. The prices of corn, pork, and other farmducts had a tendency to lessen the dend for farm-labor, which would have reced the price per month from two to four lars, with the usual supply; but, as it is, market is firm, as the supply is below the mand, though much reduced, as stated ve.

Farmers have found, within the past two rs, that it will not pay to employ so ch labor; that the crops grown by this or have not paid its cost, at least with t class of unskilled farm-labor that we ve had. Very few of this class of hands w how to take care of a team, and have judgment in regard to the work in d, and they must be constantly looked r. As a general thing, the farm should f that size that it can be managed by farmer and his sons, or, if he have no , by not more than one hired hand, as can give this one his personal supervis. If we had plenty of skilled farm-labor, case would be quite different. Then we large numbers of men who imperfectly erstand our language, and know little our routine of farming. These men generally willing to work, and yet n prove unprofitable hands. These men n ask the highest wages, and only find loyment during the rush of work, and ain idle during a dull time. Through winter months, hundreds of able-bodied tramp through the country, begging r way from farm to farm, and yet, if ofd such wages as farmers can pay at that on, they refuse to work. I took occa to test numbers of these men the past ter, and the reply was the same, with or three exceptions, and these obtained k in the neighborhood: "I want work, am not going to put in my time for less good wages." That is all very well, the farmers do not need hands until the day of April, and would it not be better ork for ten dollars a month and your d, or even for your board, until that , when you will have steady employt at full wages?" "No, sir, I dont proto work for nothing, or half wages." But are out of work, and begging your board he very men you refuse to work for at wages as they can afford to pay. The r who takes you now does so for the se of your becoming accustomed to his , and to have you on hand when his is ready. For this he cannot, t least, will not, pay you full ; and it appears to me that had better make such an appli. "Well, boss, can you give me some fast, and I will travel on?" This is the relation that farm-hands hold to armer,—one of antagonism, and [illegible] is rapidly paving the way to th[illegible] xclusion. Farm implement[illegible] r enery are becoming wonder[illegible] ly improved, this is, to a large [illegible]tent, taking the of common labor.

EMPLOYMENT OF SINGLE MEN.

e plan of employing only single men on arm has had a bad effect. In the first , it makes too much work for the farmamily, especi[illegible]ly on large grain-growing This, in the absence of kitchen has done much to make Western -life, to the female portion of the famiything but a pleasure. It is not unmon to see the young wife having to and work for half a dozen men. The of capital to build tenant-houses has one cause of this, but not all, for this of tenant-farm labor has been about orst possible, for their families have ften been those who have no ambition prove. And very many who have put tenant houses have been disappointed. these houses, as a general thing, have en very attractive, seldom having a garden-patch, and never a supply of

TENANT-HOUSES.

s should have a garden of at least half e, and another half acre in fruit trees, an acre for the soiling of a cow and pig ; and we have a comfortable home a small family. The house, table, pig-pens, and chicken, with fruit-trees and shrubs, will cost $500, and should rent for $75 a But I find tenants are averse to the g of rent to the farmer, and this has en another reason why this system een abandoned. The result of this dife has sent nearly all of this laboring who have families to the village, where ick up such employment as they can in the village, they pay from $6 to month for quarters not half as valu those the farmer would supply them, would be willing to take them; for rmer does not expect a profit on his -house, but simply to be refunded its while the village landlord must have it. Then, again, the farmer prefers men for the reason that, if not with them, he may send away; or he may find member of his tenant-family trouble But, on the whole, the man who has y is the more reliable hand, providing oth are temperate, for he has an inter having a good situation, and, having to depend on him, he is more anxious se his employer. It sometimes occurs e man's family is sick, when he must ssity, be absent for a longer or shorter All of these things are in the way of bor, and make it more desirable to e with as much of it as possible, this is the ruling sentiment in quarters, as may be seen in xtensive demand for grass and eed in order to put the land in grass. farmers who continue to hire are near the villages, who can call in n from day to day as they are need this case, they have no occasion for houses, and are not liable to be disapd on account of sickness in the man's ; for, if one man cannot attend to the another can be employed. The gar and small fruit-grower must employ abor, and that of all ages and capacithen the broom-corn men are sure to ed near the village, so that they may men, boys, women, and girls in the g, cutting, dry, sorting, and baling of n. The larger orchards are near the supply of labor; e too, may employ nearly all the of a family in the harvesting of

t probable that farmers will build mfortable tenant-houses, plant trees, erwise make comfortable homes for red help, for the reasons set forth; expect to see even less skilled farm om year to year; but what we ought the farmer's sons more ready and to stay on the farm, and to settle down mfortable home, instead of crowding professions, or seeking some genteel ment. There are thousands of boys working at low wages in stores, and all sorts of light employment, uld be glad to learn a trade if the were open to them; but a narrowpolicy is shutting them out from artment of useful labor. This thing changed; the sons of the farmer, borer, or mechanic, must have the to learn any trade that, choose, without the dictation of the Unions, that now rule this question despotic arrogance that is astonishing. the farmers should say that only a number of farmers' boys, and other ould be allowed to learn the business ing,—what would these despots of mmer and the trowel think of it? Sup Judges of our Courts should say that ertain number of lawyers should be the lists each year; or that the Synods in like manner, allow a certain num[illegible] annually,—what would they the rest of mankind? Why, fill up ls and poor-houses. We must make ore respectable by giving everyone chance to pursue those branches of suits him best. In the case of farm we will have to come down to tenes, and to rent for a portion of the tenant paying a proper rent for the and grounds that he occupies ex he will then have a direct inter the crops, and study how to make more remunerative. the tenant demands that he shall house-rent free, he will get a very house, and it is not for his interest to y such thing. To-day, in our villages, y or quite half the tenants work land of the towns; some of these go three miles daily to their work. They get fifths of the crop, while the other two to the landlord, who is at no cost ant-houses. If he could be paid a say two-thirds of what his tenants the village, he would be willing to tenament-houses, to lay off a garden, a few fruit trees, and make the much more comfortable than he in the village. But, to this class of there is a fascination in village life, draws them out, often to their destruc Nearly all the business men of the city long for an hour in the country, in get rid of so much care and hard while the young men of the country to get into the city, in order to good time generally. To both, dis lends enchantment to the view.

LARGE FARMS.

farms must have a large number of keep them in order, and some of them boarding-houses for their accommoda but, so far as my observations ex those large farms, that employ so many have not proved profitable as an ment. If money is made out of them, generally in the enhanced value of the and not in its culture. It would in a sad day when farming could be lized by capital, for the culture of it was no doubt designed to be the feature in the plan of creation,—a that was to put us all on as nearly terms as possible.

SMALL FARMS.

general thing, the small farmer, near or village, is the most prosperous, better, and, in all things, is vastly ahead of the large farmer. If he has not so many acres, he has them better tilled, and they return him a better profit, and the profit is not eaten up in fences, taxes, and interest. If his income is less, his expenses are much less in proportion. We are gradually drifting to that point, and will be all the better when we reach it. It is the large holdings in England that have produced a state of pauperism among the peasantry of that country. The improvement in our common school systems will, no doubt, assist to reform this question of labor, and induce the laborer to be the owner of a small place, on which he may, for a part of the year, be his own employer. A neighborhood of small farmers is always the most prosperous and the most intelligent, for their daily intercourse gives them opportunities that the isolated condition of large farmers cannot reach.

THE WEATHER.

The seasons have been on some holiday excursions. Autumn went from home near the middle of her season, and Winter sat down in her cozy, comfortable quarters; but soon a coolness came of the occupation. Spring must have been off coquetting with Mrs. Autumn, and old Winter made no move, even when the thawy days should have come; and now, just as May is about to give over the bounties of Spring to the keeping of June, rose-crowned, leafy, beautiful June, April steps in with her showers, and the clouds and the skies smile and shed tears alternately. The grass and the trees grow, and the forest and the orchard are full-robed for Summer; but the farmer has been delayed with the last planting, while the weeds are making fearful progress. The pigs revel in clover, and the cows give such pails of milk as call our thoughts back at least two years, for a similar history. Is there science in farming? Well, there may not be, and it may be all art after all. But not so with Him who orders the seasons. The farmer has tilled the soil year after year, according to art; it becomes cloddy, hard, and compact; but Nature, with her science, steps in; the drouth is ordered to make it pulverulent and friable; the organic and inorganic elements of plant-growth are undergoing preparation for the structure of tree, and shrub, and grass; and June shall be busy in the art of plant-growth. The tillering grain, the tasselling corn, the fallmown swarth, shall be hers, and all shall have strawberries and cream, green peas, new potatoes, young cabbage, the ripe red cherries, and a whole catalogue of good things, that the art of Nature will give us in almost untold abundance, just because her science of the drouth has given the soil back to man as it was "in the beginning."

The boy who rides his cultivator through the rows of corn; the girl who plants her flowers where she planted in vain for two long years; the wife who now has such wealth of cream and such bounties from the garden; and the farmer who looks through the orchard with its promise of fruit, and fields whose deep green of waving grain delights his eye, and the ample pasture with all Nature teeming with life, may well inquire if

All Nature is but art unknown to thee.

Or are there not perfect laws that we should study and observe?

In the deep gorges of the mountains, along the rivers of the plain, the flowers are planted by the hand of Nature; but, when we put them along the border of our walks, when we plant them on the lawns, they need our care. We may ask, when man cultivates the soil with such skill and care that no d[illegible] drouth may be required, Will the long drouth come and cut off our supply of water, of fruit, of vegetables, and of field crops? Perhaps not, for then the balance between field and forest will have been restored; the melting snows of the mountains shall be led out to irrigate the plain, when new homes shall bask in plenty where sterility once stood in the order of Nature. If we cannot accomplish all these things, we can at least adapt ourselves to the condition of things that surround us. RURAL.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Diabetes—Causes—Treatment—So-Called "Sweeny"—Fibrous Cancer—Causes—Treatment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., May 23.

DIABETES.

CRAIG, Mo., May 14.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a horse that I commenced working at light farm work about six weeks ago, when he was in very good order. Of late he has fallen off rapidly, eats well—corn and prairie hay. Bowels in good condition. His urinary organs only seem to be affected, having a frequent desire to make water, never a good color; frequently quite bad; sometimes thick and ropy. I also have a two-year old mule, badly sweenied, collar being too large. Any information as to treatment of these animals, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, will be thankfully received by, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Answer to William Taylor: The description which you have given of the ailment of your horse is too incomplete to base upon it a correct diagnosis. If, however an extraordinarily frequent discharge of urine of an abnormal quality, and a rapid "falling off," constitute the most important and noteworthy indications of disease, the latter, very likely, is Diabetes. If that is the case, the principal symptoms will be as follows: The patient loses flesh quite rapidly, manifests considerable weakness and debility, betrays an increased sensibility in the lumbal region above the kidneys, is always thirsty, and makes frequent discharges of urine, sometimes not without pain. The visible mucous membranes are pale, the skin is dry, appears more or less "hidebound," and the pulse is rather soft and slow. The urine itself, in the most cases, is watery, has but little specific gravity, and, when evaporated, leaves no lime sediment. In other cases, the urine contains glucose, or grape-sugar, and albumen, and then the Diabetes is identical with the so-called Bright's disease in human beings.

CAUSES.

As the principal causes of Diabetes in horses, have to be accused mouldy and musty food, very hard water, too large or too often repeated doses of diuretic medicines, poor grooming, and the keeping of the animals in dirty, filthy, and ill-ventilated stables. There are still other causes, but those just named have to be considered the most frequent ones.

TREATMENT.

At first, the causes have to be removed, and especially, where the same are found to be consisting in a bad or damaged condition of the food, a thorough change of food has to be made. As to medicines to be given internally, a great many have been recommended, so-called specifics not excepted, which, to enumerate, would lead too far, and be of no use. In a case in which the patient has been considerably reduced already in flesh, I would recommend small doses of camphor to be given either mixed with some marsh mallow root powder and a little water, in the form of pills, or to be mixed with the food, and a little carbolic acid to be mixed with the water for drinking. Still, a thorough change of the food and the mode of keeping,—that is, removing the causes,—is, under all circumstances, of the greatest importance. A change, for instance, from stable to pasture always acts very favorable.

If Diabetes is not cured, and its causes are not removed, it frequently terminates in cachexy and paralysis, and, finally, in death.

SO-CALLED "SWEENY."

Concerning your second question, it depends upon whether your mule-colt is lame or not. If it is lame, and has been lame for some time, the "Sweeny" is the consequence of the lameness, which may have its seat in any, maybe the lower, part of the legs, or in the foot. In such a case, the lameness has to be treated and to be cured, and then the "Sweeny" will take care of itself. If, however, the mule is not lame, it is possible that the so-called "Sweeny" consists merely in a morbid relaxation of the muscles of the shoulder, especially of those which have their place behind the spinous process of the shoulder-bone. The latter kind of "Sweeny" is generally produced either by the use of an unfit collar, or by badly adjusted tugs, and occurs only, at least as far as I have had occasion to observe, in young animals, which are yet lacking sufficient firmness of muscular fibre. A case of this kind of "Sweeny" requires for some time—three or four months—exemption from work, and allows only some voluntary exercise in a good pasture. Applications of salves and liniments, and putting of setons and rowels, etc., are entirely useless, and do much more harm than good. Still, if one thinks he cannot get along without doing something, or without paying a druggist's bill he may now and then apply a little spirits of camphor, or may rub in a little volatile liniment. Some quacks have a nice mode of operation; they pull the skin loose, cut a hole in it, introduce a goose-quill into the opening, and then blow air into the areolar tissue, like some butchers blow up lean veal to give it a fatter appearance. Such a hocus pocus, of course, is useless cruelty, and should not be tolerated.

FIBROUS CANCER.

CALAMUS, Clinton County, Iowa, May 16.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: A disease made its appearance among the cattle in this vicinity about Jan. 1, and still troubles them. It is first noticed about the neck and throat, swelling in lumps along under the jaws, breaking and running for a week, and then drying up. Some have their breathing affected by lumps on their windpipe. Some have had it a month; fall away in flesh, but none have died. Eat hearty at present. Out of 80 head of all ages, there have none had it yet except two and three year olds. We are desirous of putting some of them into a herd of other cattle, and would like to know how to treat it, and if it is contagious. Please answer through THE TRIBUNE, and oblige,

JUSTUS MURRAY, and many others.

Answer to Justus Murray: If you will give me a more complete description of that disease you complain of, I probably shall be able to give you the desired information. As far as I am able to judge from your meagre description, I do not think there is any contagiousness about that disease, otherwise the same would not be confined to two and three year olds. In some localities, cancerous tumors (fibrous cancers) presenting themselves as hard, movable, and very painful "swellings in lumps," make their appearance very frequently on and between the jaws of neat cattle, and sometimes also in the parotid region, and other parts of the head. These cancerous tumors consist externally of a fibrous stroma, and contain in their interior a larger or smaller quantity of a thick, whitish, or cream-colored matter, the so-called milk of the cancers. The first appearance of these tumors very often escapes observation, and their growth and development are generally slow. In some, though comparatively rare, cases, as many as a dozen, or even more, distinctly limited, hard, movable, and painful swellings, each consisting of a fibrous cancer, can be found on the head of one animal, and then the single tumors usually do not grow very large, but merely become confluent when very near together. In other, more frequent, cases, only one or two of those tumors appear, generally on or between the lower jaws, on the throat, or in the parotid region below the ear, and then the same frequently grow to an enormous size, sometimes even as large as a man's head. If entirely left alone, these cancerous tumors not seldom stop growing, and remain unchanged for some time; in other cases, but especially when repeatedly irritated, the same open, discharge their contents, become somewhat reduced in size, and show even, in some cases at least, a tendency to heal; but afterwards the same break open again, and then either heal a second time, or remain raw, present a large ulcerous surface, sometimes covered with a brownish crust, and keep on growing as long as the animal lives.

THE CAUSES

of these cancerous tumors are not distinctly known; still, the same, to some extent at least, seem to be depending upon local influences and agencies, for cases of fibrous cancer not only seem to be limited to certain localities, but also are always numerous wherever the same occur, while, in other localities, no cases ever have been observed.

TREATMENT.

Concerning a treatment, three different methods are available: The first consists in not touching the tumors at all, and in preparing the animal as rapidly as possible for the shambles. The second method consists in a thorough extirpation of the whole cancerous growth by means of the knife, and is effective if resorted to early enough. Still, it can be recommended only when the tumor never had opened, and when the same is occupying a place where the operation is comparatively easy and can be performed thoroughly. The third method consists in destroying the cancer by means of arsenic, and may be employed at any time, and at almost any stage of the disease, provided the tumors are not too numerous. It is executed in the following way: After the head of the patient has been well secured, a cut is made clear into the centre of the tumor, so that the central cavity may be fairly opened; then that cavity is filled to its whole capacity with small bunches of cotton batting which have been thoroughly soaked with a liniment of three parts of pure arsenious acid and two parts of caustic potassa, mixed with and dissolved in about eight parts of mucilage of gum Arabic. These cotton bunches are best pushed through the cut into the central cavity of the tumor, by means of a smooth, wedge-shaped stick of hard wood. Soon after the operation, which seems to be very painful to the patient, the whole tumor commences to swell, and increases considerably in size till about the third day. After that, its size is gradually reduced again; the whole swelling becomes hard and insensible; and, in about two to four weeks, a white line—line of demarcation—is formed around. Afterwards, the whole cancerous growth separates, and is slowly and gradually expelled, shoved out, by the granulation and the process of healing in the healthy tissue, till it, finally, drops out, changed to a stone-hard lump. The scar left behind is comparatively small. It is not necessary to remove the bunches of cotton. VETERINARIAN.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

Country orders for currency were larger to-day, and the increased demand for it to meet them caused a decline in the price of New York exchange from par, yesterday, to 50c per $1,000 discount to-day for sales between banks.

This increased movement of currency toward the country indicates the probability of greater activity in the movement of grain, cattle and lumber in the Northwest generally before long. The banks here have been holding large balances in New York because they could not employ all their funds here, but to-day were obliged to sell exchange at 50c per $1,000 discount to get their funds back.

As far as we can learn the largest amounts of currency going out are to the corn-raising districts and the lumber regions, but considerable is also being sent to Milwaukee and other points in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where it will probably be used to pay for wheat. Usually the receipts of grain begin to increase at the lake ports about the 20th or 25th of May, but as this has been a late spring, farmers have been kept in the fields later than usual, and the influx of products therefore will begin somewhat later.

Money continues very easy as yet, but if the movement of products becomes general, as there is some reason to expect, money will soon be more active.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The following grain has been exported into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 56 cars wheat; 786 cars and 17,100 bu corn; 181 cars and 14,500 bu oats; 1 car rye; 2 cars barley. Total, (976 cars) 455,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye, bu.
By rail	24137	70709	85720	116390	12516	22395
By canal	38	5000	....	....	....	....
Buffalo	2200	91000	624442	21000	17500	....
Erie	1900	....	38537	....	....	....
Oswego	....	....	58264	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	700	....	12990	....	....	....
Port Huron	530	....	56292	100	....	....
Other U S p'ts	76	500	3409	1408	....	....
Montreal	....	....	30500	....	....	....
Pt. Colborne	....	....	194219	....	....	....
Kingston	....	....	362550	....	....	....
Total	29571	167209	1413963	128398	30016	22395

The death of David Buell, a long time and highly respected member of the Board of Trade, was announced on Change to-day; and appropriate resolutions offered and adopted.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted the resolution reported in our columns of this morning, to close the hall at 3 o'clock on each Saturday from now till October.

The leading produce markets were fairly active to-day, but weakness was the prevalent feeling, a great many holders being anxious to sell, while not a few were gloomy enough over the apparent prospects for lower prices. The weather was fine, though much cooler than wished for by those interested in seeing the country prosper. The produce movement was again active, but irregular, being most noted in corn and oats. Under the head of groceries there were no changes deserving special mention. The general market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices were firm for nearly everything in the list; more especially so for coffees and sugars, both of which are, relatively, considerable lower here than at the East. Teas are at present somewhat neglected, retailers confining their purchases to supplying the immediate wants of their trade, in anticipation of lower prices after the removal of the duty, July 1, but the tone of the market, at present, is firm, as stocks are generally light. The dry goods market was reported fairly active and firm, so far as seasonable goods were concerned, but quiet and easy for all fabrics not suitable for the summer trade. The butter market was dull and lower, prices declining fully 1c all around. In a small way choice new yellow sold up to 22@24c, but sales at over 23c were exceedingly rare, the ruling prices being 12@19c. As for some time past the demand was largely of a local character, though the low prices now prevalent will, no doubt, attract the attention of shippers. Bagging was in better request and ruled firm at former rates, or at 39c for Stark; 37c for Lewiston and Ludlow, and at 35c for Royal River and American. Cheese was in fair demand and prime goods were more firmly held, owing to the recent slight advance at the East. Coal remains inactive and nominal at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna; at $9.00@9.50 for Erie, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Fish were quoted more active, with prices somewhat unsettled but without material change. Dried fruits were in moderate request only, and former rates were unchanged. The market for green fruits was quiet, except for oranges and lemons, which were active and higher, the former now being held at $6.00@6.25, and the latter at $5.75@6.25. The hay market continues active and firm for pressed descriptions, there being a steady inquiry for shipment. Hides and leather remain firm and unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors were active, without change in values. Pig iron was in good demand, at $58.00@60.00 for Scotch, at which range prices are firm. The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, and a very firm feeling prevails. The stocks are ample. Metals and tinners' stock were in good inquiry, at about former quotations. Nails sold readily upon the basis of $5.50 rates. Naval stores and cooperage continue dull at previous figures. Poultry and potatoes were active and quotations were fully sustained. Salt was unchanged in price. Seeds ruled active, and were firm.

The correspondence between Collector McLean and the Secretary of the Treasury, published in our issue of this morning, shows that a new route is opened for the shipment of grain to the seaboard, which will be especially valuable this year, when water is very low in the Welland Canal region. The new route is by vessel to Collingwood, thence by the Northern Railway of Canada, to Toronto thence by vessel to Ogdensburgh; or vessel to Port Colborne,—thence by the Welland Railway of Canada to Port Dalhousie, thence by vessel to Oswego. One cargo of grain was sent by this route yesterday, and a regular line of vessels will soon ply in that connection.

Highwines were steady at yesterday's quotation, sales being reported of 250 brls at 88c per gallon. The demand was not urgent, but there was little offering. Hence the market was quoted as closing steady, though New York was reported dull and lower, at 91@91½c, making the relative value here to be not more than 85c.

Lake freights were active, and firm at ½c advance on our extreme quotations of yesterday, though the improvement was partially effected last evening. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 7,000 bu wheat and 310,000 bu corn. Rates closed at 7½c for corn, 8@8½c on wheat, and 5½c on oats, by sail to Buffalo; corn to Oswego, 13c; do to Kingston, 14c. Through rates on corn were quoted at 23½c to New York, and 25c to Boston.

Provisions were quiet, with little change in prices. Live hogs were reported higher, but this fact had no influence on the market for products, which were little wanted, with the exception of short ribs. That description of meats was in good demand, and quotably firmer. Mess pork steady, and rather more active in settlement. Lard was little better than nominal. The market closed at yesterday's quotations The following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12.50; do seller June, $12.50@12.55; do seller July, $12.70@12.75; do seller August, nominal at $12.90@12.95; prime mess, $11.30@11.40. Lard, cash or seller May, $8.65; do seller June, $8.65@8.67½; do seller July, $8.72@8.75; summer lard, $8.20@8.25. Dry-salted meats, 4@4½c for shoulders, and 6½@6¾c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7¾c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8¼@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork cash or seller the month at $12.50; 100 brls do buyer the month at $12.45; 1,000 brls do seller June at $12.55; 500 brls do at $12.52½; 1,000 brls do at $12.50; 2,000 brls do seller July at $12.75; 250 brls do at $12.72½; 500 brls do at $12.70; 150 tcs summer lard at $8.25; 150 tcs do at $8.20; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 150 brls city tallow at $8.45 per 100 lbs.

Flour was dull, buyers holding off in view of the lower price of wheat, and a quotation of heavy flour in New York. In the absence of demand, holders asked former prices. Sales were limited to 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville) at $10.50; 200 brls spring extras at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.12½; 300 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.75; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,000 brls. Bran was in ample supply, and again lower. Sales were 10 tons at $13.50 delivered, and 30 tons at $12.50 on track.

Wheat was more active, but very weak, declining ½@¾c per bu on seller June from the prices at the call yesterday. Seller July was relatively much firmer; it has for some time past been at a discount, but turned yesterday, and to-day was at ½@¾c premium over June. The reason was that the parties who were long on wheat for next month were generally trying to sell out, and to buy for July. Comparatively little was done in the latter option; a good many orders came in to sell, but the prices named were generally far above the market. There was really a good deal (bad deal) of hard talk on the part of certain of the longs for June. It seemed that the few holders had arranged to work in concert, and that some of them sold out this morning without notifying the rest of their intention to do so. Those not in the secret tried to stem the current for awhile, but finally gave it up, and joined the throng of sellers, making the market weak and dull in the latter part of the session. Seller June opened at $1.51¼, fell to $1.49½, with large sales at the inside, advanced to $1.49¾, and then weakened to $1.47½, but improved to $1.48½ at the close. Seller July sold at $1.48½@1.50¼, closing at $1.49½. Seller August sold at $1.39@1.42½; and seller the year at $1.32@1.28. Seller the month closed nominal at $1.47½@1.48. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 1 spring at $1.52½; 700 bu do at $1.51; 5,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.49½; 10,800 bu do at $1.49; 5,800 bu do at $1.48½; 5,000 bu do at $1.48; 5,000 bu do at $1.47½; 5,000 bu do at $1.47; 8,500 bu No. 3 spring at $1.42½; 1,100 bu do at $1.38. Total, 48,800 bu.

Corn was fairly active, but weak, dropping 1c, under the treble influence of a decline in Liverpool and New York, large receipts here, and sympathy with wheat. The receipts were 320,000 bu, with fully 300,000 bu inspected in for to-morrow much of which was placed on the market instead of being put in store for next month's delivery. At the same time the offerings of corn from country holders, for future delivery, were larger than usual, showing that country operators are acting contrary to their usual policy, and selling in anticipation of still lower prices. They are generally on the bull side, the wish for higher prices swaying the judgment in that direction. Buying for shipment to-day was less active, being repressed by the advance in lake freights. Seller June opened at 45½c, advanced ½c, then fell to 44½c, and closed at 44½c. Seller July sold at 46@47½c, closing at 46½c. Seller August sold at 47½@48½c, and seller September at 49@49½c. There was little difference between cash No. 2 and seller June. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 30,000 bu do at 45¼c; 63,000 bu do at 45½c; 86,000 bu do at 45½c; 72,000 bu do at 45c; 10,000 bu do at 44½c; 30,000 bu do at 44½c; 15,000 bu do at 44½c; 32,000 bu rejected at 42½c; 14,000 bu do at 42½c; 10,000 bu do at 42c; 2,400 bu yellow at 46c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 45½c; 400 bu do at 45½c; 22,000 bu No. 2 at 47c, free on board. Total, 393,000 bu.

Oats were active and steady during the greater part of the session, at the decline noted yesterday, most of the buying being done by one firm, which was already a large holder. The receipts were again large, but they were taken up, though the inquiry was principally for next month's delivery, on which prices eased slightly at the close; the range was 40¾@41c. Seller July was weak, dropping 1½c; the range was 39@39½c, the inside at the close. Seller the month sold at 40½c. Cash sales were reported of 13,800 bu at 41c; 74,400 bu at 40¾c; 27,400 bu at 40½c; 10,000 bu at 40¼c; 1,800 bu rejected at 38c; 600 bu do at 37½c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 43c; 600 bu do at 42. Total, 129,800 bu.

Rye was weak, and 2@3c lower than the inside quotation of yesterday, being offered very freely, while buyers held off in anticipation of a liberal supply from the new crop long before our present stock in store is exhausted. The market opened at 75c for No. 2, and closed at about 73c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (favorite house) at 75c; 400 bu do at 76c; 2,600 bu do at 75½c; 2,400 bu do at 73c. Total, 5,600 bu.

Barley was dull, and little better than nominal, at 56c for No. 2 in city elevator, 57c for do in Northwestern, and 60c for do in Central. No. 3 was quoted at 50c. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 56c; 400 bu by sample at 72c, and 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 1,200 bu.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

BUTTER—The butter market has been a dull and declining one throughout the past week. Neither shippers nor speculators have operated to any very considerable extent, and as the local demand has not reached beyond meeting current wants, the stocks have steadily augmented, and values have further depreciated to the extent of 1@2c per pound. Choice new yellow is still coming forward rather sparingly, and in a retail way buyers are found at 22@24c, but sales at the outside figure are rare. We quote the market weak as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 22@24c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@20c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In the market for this class of goods there have been no noticeable changes, unless it be a slightly increased inquiry for grain bags and wool sacks. The general trade, however, is still quiet, and prices remain steady and uniform as follows: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 69@70c.

BERRIES—The receipts of strawberries were not as large, and prices averaged better than yesterday; demand fair. Cherries dull sale. Gooseberries plenty and lower. Sales 4 drawers Tennessee strawberries at $1.00 a drawer; 83 cases Southern strawberries at 10@12½c; 68 cases fair at 15c; 46 cases good at 16@17c; 289 cases choice at 18c; 45 cases do at 20c; 3 cases sour cherries at 15c; 4 cases do at 12½c; 8 cases sweet do at 20@25c; 20 bu gooseberries at $2.00; 50 bxs (¼ bu) at 50c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this market last week a good demand existed, and prices were generally well sustained: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ⅌ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x 8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
6x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	6.75	8x14	64	7.00
7x 9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7.50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x13	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6.25
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BEANS—The market was dull, and prices were easy; $2.45@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.65@2.70 for navy.

BROOM CORN—The demand was meagre, and prices were steady, as follows: $30.00@75.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $85.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—In consequence of a slight advance at the East, and some little improvement in the demand, a firmer feeling prevails in the market for this staple, so far, at least, as prime goods are concerned, the supply of which is light. As the season advances, a steady improvement is seen in the quality of the cheese marketed, recent arrivals embracing some very fine goods. A fair business is doing at the annexed quotations: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 12@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—There is nothing new to note in connection with the coal market. The demand does not improve, nor is any considerable movement looked for until prices become a little more settled. The opinion is general that lower prices will prevail by and by, and consumers are restricting their orders to supplying current necessities, in anticipation of such an event. The following are the nominal rates: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.00@9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The market continues quiet and prices remain the same as last noted. Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m. of

EGGS—There was a fair demand at 12@12½c per doz.

FISH—Business is better, the country demand now being of a liberal character. Prices have undergone no important change, though at present they are somewhat unsettled, but for lake and saltwater descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last weekly review. The general trade is, just now, a little slack, but an active movement is looked for by and by, and as the stocks are generally light, the market continues firm all around. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 15@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

FIRECRACKERS—During the past week there has been considerable activity in the demand for fire-crackers, and several large sales were effected. Prices have advanced 5 to 10c ⅌ box. The present rate being $2.70@2.85.

GREEN FRUITS—The market has been only moderately active, and, save a slight advance in oranges and lemons, there has been no change in values. We now quote: Apples, $5.00@7.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ⅌ box, $6.00@6.25.

GROCERIES—With the exception of an advance of ¼ to ½c in coffees, prices range substantially the same as on the date of our last weekly review, though, with more activity in trade, the general market has ruled firmer. Coffees are now more settled, and a further advance is not looked for, but as the bulk of the stock in this country is in the hands of one or two large New York dealers, an advance is certainly among the possibilities. Sugars are firm with rather an upward tendency. Rice, soaps, spices, and other articles, rule steady. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 29½@30½c; Java No. 2, 26@27c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24¼@24¾c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@18c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9¾@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@11⅞c; A, No 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11¼@11½c; XC, at 11@11¼c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8¾@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled at 7¼@7½c; White Lily at 6¾@7c; White Rose, at 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor at 4¼@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—Timothy hay is still in active request for shipment East and South, and the little prime hay offering is promptly taken at full prices. Prairie is also in fair request (principally for the Lake Superior and lumber trade), but the supply is liberal and prices are relatively low. We now quote: Timothy, beater pressed, $20.00@22.50; do loose pressed, $19.00@21.00; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No changes of importance have taken place in the general features of this market. The demand continues steadily active and in excess of the supply; hence a very firm tone still pervaded the market. Both local and Eastern tanners are engaged, and the market is kept bare at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was again good and a firm feeling pervaded the market. The stocks are large for this season:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c
Bar-iron	5 @5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 @5 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	6½ rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @9 rates
German plow steel	10½ @12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12 rates

LEATHER—The leather trade continues quiet, with little or no variation in prices. The stocks are light, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ⅌ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general demand continues good, and prices were firm at the following range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lb, 41c; tin'd copper, 44c.

WIRE—[illegible] 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; [illegible] and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—We quote as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 21
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	22 @ 23
Marlime, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @ 6.37½
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50 @ 6.12½

NAILS—The market for nails was less active, but prices ruled firm at $5.50 rates: 60d, $5.50; 8d, per keg, $5.75; 6d, per keg, $6.00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—The only quotable change in values of oils since the date of our last weekly review was an advance, yesterday, of 2c in turpentine. The general market is reported fairly active, both on local and interior account, and prices rule firm all around. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats-foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

POULTRY—The market was more active, and prices ruled firmer, and about the same as last noted: Live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 8@10c per lb.

POTATOES—Following are the prices now ruling: 65@70c for Western; 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 55@60c for mixed Western.

SEEDS—The market was active at the following quotations: Millet at $1.75@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.90@2.95 for prime; clover at $5.40@5.50.

SALT—Trade continues good at former quotations: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—In anticipation of lower prices after July 1, when the duty will be removed, retail dealers are only buying for the immediate wants of their customers, and our jobbers generally report the market dull. The moderate character of the stock, however, induces a firm feeling, and there does not seem to be any disposition to increase sales by materially shading prices: We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains firm at former rates. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 65@70; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—The demand is active, and the following prices are firmly held: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—The market was dull, and prices were easy at the annexed range:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	46@48c
Unwashed, medium	46@50c
Unwashed, coarse	48@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending May 25.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,345	11,080	401
Tuesday	4,681	16,961	270
Wednesday	2,123	16,010	376
Thursday	3,108	14,374	496
Friday	2,315	8,837	511
Saturday	1,445	3,100	101
Total	17,917	70,362	2,155
Last Week	16,583	43,812	3,448
Week before last	11,440	39,842	2,693
Week ending May 4	17,290	65,175	6,959
Total, 4 weeks	63,230	219,191	15,255

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,635	6,876	....
Tuesday	1,884	8,818	444
Wednesday	1,642	8,939	182
Thursday	2,623	11,510	....
Friday	3,768	7,943	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	12,352	44,106	626
Last week	14,821	33,072	169

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	—Per 100 lbs— Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	42½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	26	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market for the week under review was much the same as noted in our reports from day to day for the past four weeks or more. The demand continues steadily fair, but owing to the continued large receipts, and the unsettled state of prices at the East a weak feeling still prevades the market for nearly all descriptions; the exception being "stockers," of which the supply is light and not sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The quality of the stock coming forward is all that could be desired, the bulk of the offerings consisting of smooth well fatted, well matured steers of from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs average. For these the ruling prices were $5.50@6.25, though for some exceptionally fine droves higher figures were obtained; $6.50@6.75 being realized in a few instances. The proportion of common rough thin stock was noticeably small, and sales below $5.00 were comparatively rare. Inferior descriptions, such as thin dry cows, stags, bulls, and old oxen were closed out at $3.00@3.75; but, as before stated, there were few of these on sale. Stock steers are in light supply and in good demand, at $4.00@5.00—the outside quotations for thrifty young steers, averaging 1,000 lbs and upwards. The scarcity and extreme high price of mutton has created an active demand for veals, and, although the supply has been very liberal, prices have advanced a trifle, good to choice light calves now commanding $5.25@6.00 per 100 lbs, while common to medium heavy are salable at $4.00@4.75.

To-day the market was quiet and easy. Buyers, of whom there was only a moderate attendance, took hold very sparingly, and sales were slow, at irregular prices. Most of the transfers were within the range of $5.00@6.00, though a few choice were taken at $6.12½@6.25.

HOGS—The receipts have been the largest of any week since January, reaching 70,362; against 43,812 last week, and 39,842 week before last. The heavy receipts were induced by the high prices prevalent on the closing days of last week, and the decline of 5@25c, that prices have suffered, was the direct result. The attendance of Eastern buyers was large, and the demand was active from the opening to the close, but the supply steadily accumulated, nevertheless, and prices steadily receded until $3.70@4.00 was reached, a which range the market closes steady. To-day the market was active, and prices were steady. The first receipts were light, but there were several thousand stale hogs in the pens, so that the offerings proved more than sufficient to satisfy all demands. Sales were effected at $3.70@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.85 for medium to fair, and at $3.90@4.00 for good to strictly choice—chiefly at $3.85@3.95.

SHEEP—The receipts have been meagre, and short of the demand; hence prices have ruled firm and higher. We quote stock sheep at $3.50@4.00; mutton sheep, shorn, at $4.50@6.00 per 100 lbs., and woolled sheep at $6.50@8.25. Lambs are in good request at $3.50@5.50.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

CATTLE—There was a firmer tne to the market to-day. The lighter receipts, coupled with the slightly improved tone of advices from the seaboard markets, seems to have partially restored the confidence of shippers, and a good demand existed for all the more prominent points, and at better prices than prevailed last week. The quality was excellent, there being comparatively few common rough thin lots, while of choice beeves the offerings were numerous. The more notable sales of the day were 76 head, averaging 1,486 lbs, at $6.62½, by Gregory, Strader & Co.; 102 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $5.50; and 23, averaging 1,483 lbs, at $6.75. The inquiry from local butchers was only fair, nor was the demand for stock steers very considerable, but the supply of stock suited to the wants of these two classes of buyers was light and about all sold; the former at $4.00@5.25 for medium to extra cows and inferior to fairish steers, and the latter at $4.00@5.00. Veal calves were in good request and the market may be quoted firm at $4.00@4.75 for common coarse heavy, and at $5.25@6.00 for good to choice light weights. The market closed steady and firm, with only a few car loads unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.75

HOGS—The hog trade was again active to-day, and a further substantial advance was gained. The arrivals were moderate, reaching only about 9,000 head, and making the total since Saturday 14,476, against 20,987 for the same period last week, and 14,498 week before last, and under a brisk competition the pens were cleared at 10@15c advance on yesterday's prices. Sales were reported at $3.90@4.00 for common; at $4.05@4.10 for medium, and at $4.15@4.25 for good to choice—chiefly at $4.00@4.15. The market closed firm with all sold.

SHEEP—Were scarce, and in the absence of sales values must be considered nominally unchanged. We quote stock sheep at $3.50@4.00; common to choice mutton sheep, shorn, at $4.50@6.00, and common to choice woolled sheep at $6.50@8.25. Lambs are in demand at $3.50@5.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	9,688	1,611
Shingles, m	462	11,569
Lath, pieces m	1,788	21

AT THE YARDS.

Following are prices now current. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., [illegible] feet and under	16.00@18.00
[illegible]	16.00@18.00
Fencing	19.00@[illegible]
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.[illegible]@18.00
Pickets, square	14.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	[illegible]@16.00
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed singles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The market was dull at the following prices:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$17.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@16.50
Common strips and boards	12.50@13.50
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12.00
Joist and scantling	10.50@11.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$2.75
Ludington, ⅌ m	2.50
Pentwater, ⅌ m	2.25
Muskegon, ⅌ m	2.00
White Hall, ⅌ m	2.25
Grand River, ⅌ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ⅌ m	2.50
Ahnepee—Wood ⅌ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—1:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Spring wheat firmer at 11s 9d@12s; white wheat firmer at 12s 10d@13s. Receipts last three days, 17,000 qrs, 15,000 of which are American. Corn, 28s 6d. Weather fair and favorable.

LONDON, May 28—5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅞. Bonds, 62, 90¾; '65s, 91⅞; '67s, 94¼; 10-40s, 89¼. Tallow—42s 9d.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes, 55f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—Evening—Cotton strong; middling upland, 11⅛d; Orleans, 11½@11⅝d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. California white wheat, 12s 10d@13s; No. 1 spring, 12s; No. 2 do, 11s 9d; red winter, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 28s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,785 head, making the supply thus far this week, 5,801 head, or 341 cars, against 429 cars last week. Market firm and strong. There was a large attendance of buyers, and a fair amount of business was transacted. About 1,258 head changed hands, at slight variation from closing rates last week. Sales of 458 head Illinois steers, av. 985 to 1,389 lbs at $5.00@6.70; 18 Cherokee, av 918 to 1,078 lbs at $6.00; 142 Texas steers, av. 908 to 1,079 lbs at $5.50@6.15; 129 Indiana steers, av. 1,166 to 1,224 lbs at $6.25@6.50.

Sheep—Market week; about ¼c off last weeks' rates. No sales worth reporting.

Hogs—Market active at 5@10c better than last week All offerings sold principally for shipping purposes at $4.20@4.35.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 28.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 196; market slightly improved; no change in prices; sales of choice at $10.00@10.50; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $7.50@8.25; second quality, $6.00@7.00; third quality, $5.00@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,071; prices unchanged; sales in lots, $4.75@6.75 each; extra, $7.50@10.75.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat dull, unsettled; No. 1, $1.48½; No. 2, $1.45½. Oats steady; No. 2, 40½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 45c. Rye dull, unsettled; No. 1, 75@78c. Barley dull, nominal; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28.—COTTON—Less active and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.40@6.90; common to good extra, $7.25@7.90; good to choice do, $7.95@8.90; white wheat Western extra, $8.90@13.25; Extra St. Louis, $9.25@13.00. Rye flour dull at $4.85@6.00. Wheat heavy; receipts, 92,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, in store and afloat, $1.71@1.73; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.76; No. 1 Milwaukee in store, $1.78; extra red Western, $2.00. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, 139,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, afloat, 70@71½c; sail, do, 72@73c; yellow, 73@73½c. Oats dull; Western, 56@57½c; Ohio, 58@60c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 14@15½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 65@70c. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; mess, $13.45; prime mess, $13.00; mess, for June, $13.45@13.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Hams, 9@10½c. Bulk shoulders, 5¼@5½c. Middles quiet; long clear, 7¼c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9½c; kettle, 9½c. Butter quiet; new, 28@32c. Cheese firm; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 91@91½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, nominal Wheat dull, 1@2c lower; amber Michigan, $1.85; No. 1 red, $1.92; No. 2 do, $1.85. Corn dull, shade lower; high-mixed, 53½@54c; low-mixed, 53c; Michigan, 52c; white, 58@58½c; no grade, 49c. Oats dull, shade lower; No. 1, 47c; No. 2, 46½@46½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 3½c for corn; to Oswego, 7c for wheat; Kingston, 7½c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Caution.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills bears the signature of Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private U. S. Stamp. "Take no other." The market is full of imitations. It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of Bitters or Cordials are obliged, eventually to resort to McLane's Liver Pills for permanent relief.

The National (Elgin) Watch Company.—American Merchants' Union Express Company, General Offices, 113 Broadway (up stairs), New York, Jan. 16, 1871. Gents: Since the 1st of June, 1870, I have carried one of your watches most of the time. Up to the 7th of November I have been living in the country twenty-four miles, two hours' ride from the city—travelling sometimes by rail, and again by boat, and again remaining at home for days at a time. In this way I consider the time-keeping qualities of the watch have been pretty evenly tested, and those which I have no hesitation in recommending the work to all, particularly to those required to regulate their movements by steamboats and railroad trains. Yours truly, JAMES C. FARGO.

Castoria is a Scientific Vegetable Preparation; a perfect substitute for and more effective than Castor Oil, and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supersede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and soothing medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine, nor Alcohol. By its emollient, soothing effect, it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep, particularly adapting it to crying and teething children. It cures Stomach Ache, Wind Colic, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup, and kills Worms. Make your Druggist send for it; he will always keep it, as every family must have it. It costs but fifty cents a bottle. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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To the weakly, sickly, debilitated wife or mother, or the husband prostrated in his health, manly vigor, and energies, or those suffering from indiscretions of youth, or premature old age, Dr. Mauriceau especially recommends the use of

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NEW CHICAGO.

Review of Building Operations in the Burnt District.

As predicted two weeks ago, since the arrival of the new contributions from the brick yards, the architects have been invaded with plentiful orders for designs. Many of them have already presented their drawings, capitalists meanwhile pondering them with scrupulous care, mentally balancing every expenditure, sedulously figuring out the cost of nails and whitewash, and surveying the front elevation at distances ranging from one to ten feet. These operations occupy time, and before a plan is approved of, and the contractor's humble efforts called in, weeks of anxious waiting must be endured by the architect. Many of these latter gentlemen fill up the time with other plans to be submitted to the same exhaustive analysis. Others, whose patronage is not as extensive as their merits would deserve, and have no opportunity to draw plans except as amateurs, do pass the disagreeable interval most unpleasantly by thinking extremely ill of their more successful brother architects, wondering why their prospective client takes so much time to make his mind up when his mind is so small, and talking agreeably to the visiting reporter in search of information. For an architect to talk agreeably to a reporter seems a task of great magnitude, indeed of colossal proportions, so few of the gentlemen caring to embark in it. Of the successful gentlemen who condescend to ordinary politeness the number is so small that it would bring a blush to the reporter's cheeks to mention it.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the verification of the prediction above alluded to must be found in the subjoined descriptions of new buildings.

The labor question is at present giving contractors no uneasiness, the evident want of success on the part of the designing demagogues, whose object has been to incite the mechanics to strike, having encouraged them to proceed without hesitation on that account.

Progress on buildings already commenced, and noticed in these columns, has been uniformly rapid, and promises well for the appearance of the new city before the close of the season.

MR. BOYINGTON'S PROJECTS.

Claims are being constantly put forward by architects in Chicago of the amount of work each has on hand. It is said that when doctors differ (which they generally manage to do) their joint patient dies. When architects agree on any one point (which they seldom do) some terrible catastrophe, worse than death, may be anticipated. All, however, agree that Mr. Boyington, their brother in prosperity in present times of building activity, is ahead of any of them in the amount of building he has on hand. Extraordinary as it may appear to the obfuscated foreigner, Mr. W. W. Boyington has about two miles of street front, including many of the very best buildings in the city, now rising into wealth and usefulness, from drawings furnished by him. And yet, no one ever hears much of Mr. W. W. Boyington, for the reason that his employes, or the particular one on whom should devolve, according to salary, the duty of furnishing the public, through the press, with the accounts of new building projects, thinks it either too consumptive of his valuable time, or too much unremunerated labor, to communicate to the reporters the successful designs of his master. Mr. Boyington has noticed, with pardonable concern, the absence of any mention of his enterprises in the records of New Chicago, but has forgotten to look near home for the real reason. The reporter, on his weekly rounds among the architects, has, in Mr. Boyington's absence, been informed that "there's nothing new" in that office—a fact of which he is, perhaps, unaware. Happening to find Mr. Boyington in his office during the week, the reporter succeeded in obtaining from the courteous and talented architect himself several points of valuable information.

The United States Express Company are building, from drawings by Mr. Boyington, a handsome iron front office on the north side of Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. It will be four stories and basement in height. It will be furnished throughout in a manner corresponding with the business done by the Company, and will be one of the handsomest structures of the new city. The ground upon which it will be erected was purchased from Judge L. B. Otis for $31,000. The building will be probably the finest express office in the United States, as the Company will stint no money, and the architect has stinted no effort to make it so.

W. W. Boyington is erecting for a Toledo capitalist a handsome iron-front building on the corner of Lake and State streets, 100 feet on the latter, and [illegible] feet on the former. It will be four stories high, with basement, and be rented for wholesale purposes. The facade will be unusually handsome and elaborate for an iron-front building, the specimens of which, hitherto exhibited in Chicago, having been remarkable for their plainness rather than for any other characteristic.

Bowen Brothers are building a store on the northwest corner of State and Madison streets, 60x73 feet, which for its size will be probably the richest and most imposing building in the city. The material of which it will be constructed has never yet been introduced to a discriminating Chicago public. It is a light blue sandstone, called "Sherman stone," from the Shermanton Kankakee quarries, a material which, like most sandstones, is easily worked, and therefore excellently adapted to elaborately-ornamented buildings. Every use has been made of the softness of the stone to work it into handsome designs, and the result will doubtless be exceedingly gratifying to the owners. The drawings furnished by Mr. Boyington promise a building different from any other in the city. Among its peculiarities may be mentioned a rounded corner, the Palmer House being the only other building rejoicing in this distinction. This corner will be supported on very heavy and very rich Corinthian columns, running up to the third story and standing clear from the building. The Mansard roof, which adds a fifth story to the building, will be finished over the corner with a circular dome, beneath which will be two statues in the same stone as the building itself, of heroic size. It was originally intended by Bowen Bros. to lease this attractive building to a bank, and use the upper stories for offices, but a satisfactory offer having been made them, they have determined to rent it to the clothing firm of Clement, Malon & Co. The four corners of State and Washington streets will therefore be extraordinarily fine buildings, the Singer Building, the First National Bank, Hale, Emerson & Co.'s building, and Bowen Bros. building above described forming a quartette, which for beauty of design, richness of decoration, and variety of style, will compare with any corner quartette in the United States, to say the least.

Dr. Ingalls, Mr. Anderson, Ald. Otis, and Malcom McNeil, of Kentucky, have united in erecting a block of handsome buildings fronting 110 feet on Clark street, south of Monroe, four stories and basement. The block will have a stone front, the lower portion to be used for retail stores, the upper for offices. The front will be elaborate, and the block will do justice to Mr. Boyington, the architect.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Justly proud of the substantial appearance of the new Chamber of Commerce, the average Chicagoan points it out as a specimen of what we can do when we try. The average Chicagoan is doubtless right as to that fact, the only trouble being that the trial is not as often made as it might be. Hence the Chamber of Commerce is not by any means a characteristic structure. It is above the average, and, though it reflects much credit upon Mr. Cochrane, who designed it, and the Chamber of Commerce Association, who erected it, as well as upon the contractor (especially the latter, inasmuch as his fatherly interest in it has extended to the prevention of even one broken brick going into the walls), it can scarcely be called a representative building. Taking the average between Potter Palmer's Hotel and the Exchange Building, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets—the latter, probably, the worst in the burnt district—and the average is certainly not equal to the Chamber of Commerce. Hence our country cousins are allowed just the twenty-fourth part of a pennyweight of salt wherewith to digest the average statement. So satisfied, however, is the organization known as the Chamber of Commerce Association with Mr. Cochrane as an architect, that it has entrusted to him the drawing for

THE OPEN BOARD BUILDING,

adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. The drawing has been submitted and adopted, and Mr. Cochrane will have the satisfaction (glory, it ought to be,) of furnishing scalping quarters for the gay boys of the Board of Trade. The Open Board building will not be as imposing a structure as its neighbor, though the material will be the same. It will act as a foil to the eye in regarding the Chamber of Commerce, or, as the weekly exhortations from the pulpit, it will make one look for better things above. Its dimensions will be 29 feet on LaSalle street by 161 feet on the alley, connecting with the Chamber by means of a bridge as before. The floor of the basement will be only three feet lower than the sidewalk, the basement itself being twelve feet in height. The Association, with a pardonable eye to creature comfort, has determined to equip this portion of the building as a first-class companion to the other two restaurants within a stone's throw of the building, and the plan includes kitchen, dining room, etc. The first-floor, which will be 9 feet above the sidewalk (when the sidewalk is a sidewalk, which it is not at present) will be twenty one feet high in the clear. The whole of the floor will be thrown into a hall, with a stairway in the rear for access to the upper stories. The second and third stories will be divided, each 4 into six fine offices, suitable to the business of the gentlemen desiring proximity to the centre of speculation. The general style of the architecture of the facade will be Venetian, plain but graceful and suggestive. The side next the Chamber of Commerce will be light colored brick, enriched slightly with pilasters and string courses. The cornice on three sides will be of galvanized iron. The two kindred buildings will be in complete harmony, and bear to one another about the same relation that the Open Board does to the Board of Trade.

EVANS' PROSPECT OBSERVATORY.

Among other things, Messrs. Cochrane & Miller are busily engaged upon a project hitherto untried in this city of speculations. Something has already been said on the subject, but that something was falsified by the Board of Public Works, and the stringency of the fire ordinance. It is A. L. Evans's Prospect Observatory. Who Evans may be Chicago does not yet know, but that he is a gentleman of a speculative turn he has already proven for himself. Mr. Evans selected a sight on Michigan avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets, and proposed erecting thereon a lofty tower, for the benefit of such persons as might desire to view the city and suburbs. He proposed, originally, to construct this tower of wood, but the gentlemen who neglect to enforce the fire ordinance generally were determined to enforce it in this particular instance, and refused permission to Mr. Evans to erect his wooden observatory. No alternative was left him but to but to build of brick or stone, or not to build at all. He chose the former, and within forty days will doubtless find his fondest anticipations realized. There will be plenty to see from the observatory—plenty of lake, plenty of sky, plenty of rising city, and, alas, plenty of North Side promising not to rise again for many a long day. The observatory will be somewhat similar to an overgrown smoke-stack, with a very elaborate and ornamental pagoda at the top. At its base it will be 22 feet 4 inches square, the highest point from the ground, not including the expected flag-pole, being 180 feet. It will be of exceedingly heavy brickwork upon a concrete foundation, and though the owner has built upon the sand, with the above precaution he may smile at the storm and vehement beating of the wind and rain. From the ground to the floor of the observatory it will be 125 feet, a climbing distance especially designed for the young and vigorous gentlemen of the Chicago Athletic Club. This giddy height will be reached by means of a continuous flight of stairs with square landings from bottom to top, and quite inaccessible to the corpulent and inactive. For these (and for other rational persons) a steam elevator has been provided as is right. In connection with the observatory will be a museum, refreshment room, private rooms, and other objects of interest. The total cost of observatory and adjuncts will not exceed $30,000. The frame building originally yearned for by Mr. Evans, would have cost nearly that sum, and the compulsory substitution of brick for wood, is one which he ought to gratefully remember. The galvanized iron pagoda will remind the traveller that there is one building dissimilar to that which he has just passed; that the country cousin can find plenty of amusement in looking upon the vast metropolis;—and that many old scores can be paid off by dragging one's adversary to the summit of the observatory, without the aid of the elevator.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

McVicker's New Theatre, of which a full description has been given in these columns, is progressing toward completion with commendable rapidity. Already the contractor has stated that he will have the work completed four weeks before the specified time, and declares that even a fortnight's gain could be made on this, if good weather should favor him. This, however, he is unwilling to depend on, the gentleman holding the position of clerk of the weather department in the mundane economy having shown himself so unpleasantly whimsical at this critical period. No one can complain of loss of time on this building. It does not attract the general observer at present, the rusty color of the brick suggesting anything but opulence of design. But exteriors are very fallacious indications, and McVicker's Theatre, when complete, will add its testimony in behalf of the old law. The roof will be put over the theatre proper in a few days. The contractor hoped that Thursday would have been unable to gaze down upon the unfinished theatre on account of the interposing roof, but Wednesday's rain interfered with his plans, and delayed him considerably. To-morrow evening may see the roof in place, however. If so, it will be unable to bear witness to the fact that the dress circle and gallery are already in existence, in crude form, it is true, but sufficiently finished to be recognizable. Indeed, the interior suggests a theatre at once. To gaze at the building from the outside, where only three stories are finished, one would not be ready to believe that so much of the interior had been accomplished. The trusses of the roof are all in place, and daylight directly above has small chance of an extended entree. In the parquette is erected a temporary shed, in which the scenery and other requisites are being rapidly prepared. The beginning of August will usher in McVicker's Theatre, as a place of amusement and profit, not to the mechanic, but to the intelligent theatre-goer and the enterprising proprietor, who has the warmest wishes for success among all his friends, among whom he can unhesitatingly number a gratified public.

FRENCH FLATS AGAIN.

Mr. Clarke, of the architectural firm of Loyd, Faulkner & Co., in Boone Block, has furnished several designs for buildings in flats which have been met with approval by different capitalists, and has now offered and obtained acceptance of another, which is somewhat different in external appearance from anything heretofore erected in Chicago. It has been his aim in this particular instance to furnish a design which should be unlike anything yet to be seen in the city, and his success in this particular has been most marked and emphatic. He has made a specialty of buildings arranged in the manner indicated, and each successive plan shows advancement upon the last. The building which he is about to erect is on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn streets, having a front on the former of 77 feet, and on the latter of 50 feet. The material of which it is to be built is light yellow and red brick, with a few tiles of various colors. The red brick is worked in in bars, and results in a very striking effect, uncommon, but not unpleasant, and gives a distinctive feature to the building at very little cost. The corner of the structure is treated almost like a tower, which adds even more to the European aspect of the building. It will be three stories high, with Mansard roof, the latter consistently mounted with red, black and green slates. On the outside, an ornamented chimney will be worked in, which will go still further to heighten the odd appearance of the building. The lower floor will be used for retail stores, while the upper ones have been arranged in suites, the entrance to which is through an airy and well lighted hall, opening on Michigan street. The suites will consist of a large parlor on Michigan street, with a dining-room, kitchen, two chambers, bath-room, closets, and dressing-room on Dearborn street. All the rooms will be unusually spacious and well ventilated. The connection with the subterranean region, where the family coal-yard is expected to be, beneath the sidewalk, is through the middle of the building, obviating the objurgations of an ill-regulated Biddy in her perambulations in search of fuel. Even if the saving of Milesian profanity were the only object gained by this mode of existence, the amount economised would be a strong argument in favor of flat living.

THE PARSONS' BUILDING.

Messrs. Rose & Co., of whom little has been heard for some weeks, are busily employed upon J. H. Parsons' building, on the northwest corner of Madison and Franklin streets, a circumstance of which frequenters of the former thoroughfare have been unpleasantly reminded by compulsory descents into the gutter. This building, of which already the outer walls are beginning to loom up, will have a front of 80 feet on Madison street, and 24 feet on Franklin. It will be four stories and basement in height, and be in the rennaisance, or as the architects humorously describe it, the style most prevalent in New Chicago. The facade of this building will be of Lemont stone, and exceedingly ornate. The corner, at which will be the principal entrance, will not be of the "cut order, but will be supported by heavy iron detached columns, which will give a recessed entrance. Iron columns will also support the entrance on Madison street at the west end of the building. It is intended to construct the main floor in such a manner that it will be available for a bank or insurance office, if such should be required, or for a wholesale store. The upper stories will be given up to offices. The work is progressing very rapidly, and before many weeks have passed, an addition will have been made to the substantial and architectural departments of Madison street fully equal to any yet made. The Lemont stone, which was popular before the fire, has lost since that catastrophe much of its popularity. Being a limestone, it offered a poor resistance to the furnace heat levelled against it by the autumn gale, and became sadly demoralized, but its appearance and general character as a building material vindicate the owner's selection. This building will leave a gap between itself and Field & Leiter's large but ungainly structure, which will doubtless be filled in during the coming season of building activity.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The peculiarly intricate design of Hooley's new theatre on Randolph street, adjoining the new Sherman House, has given rise to a great deal of confusion respecting it. It was understood that the entrance would be on the west side of the Sherman House alley, and those who were acquainted with the topography of that part of Randolph street were puzzled to know how this could be done without previously displacing the Fidelity Safety Repository. The explanation is, that while the theatre will adjoin the hotel alley, the entrance will be on the west side of the Repository. In fact, the Repository ground and theatre site will be two gnomons fitting into one another. The former will have a frontage on Randolph street of 60 feet, with a depth on the alley of 180 feet. This, however, will only be 60 feet wide for a depth of 70 feet, when it will narrow down to 20 feet, forming a strip which will be occupied entirely with the extensive vault arrangement of the institution. Hooley's property will have a front of 20 feet west of the above, and run to a depth of 70 feet with this width, when it will open with a parallelogram, 110 feet deep by 65 feet wide, and on this lot will be constructed the handsome theatre, a detailed description of which has already been given in these columns. The above explanation is given to correct an impression prevalent to the effect that Hooley had decided not to build as he originally intended.

THE SAFETY REPOSITORY

of Mr. Bryan will have a handsome stone front, designed by Messrs. Bauer & Loebnitz, and will be a worthy addition to the line of buildings on Randolph street. The most important feature about it, however, is not its architectural beauty so much as the evident intention of Mr. Bryan to make it fire-proof actually as well as nominally. To achieve this object a great outlay has been necessary, and, as the owner admits, a greater than necessary has been made, but the feeling of security which the additional safeguards afford, reconcile him to the difference of ready cash on hand. The building is protected on either side by a seperate fire-wall of extraordinary thickness, which would, under ordinary circumstances, be all that the most nervous would ask for. But to make safety doubly secure, another building has been erected inside the first, with a space of four feet between the interior and exterior walls. The latter are also of unusual thickness. The interior building contains four stories of vaults, which combine the two systems of fire-proofing, namely, the corrugated iron and brick arches, which are used one over the other. The interior walls are filled in with fire brick, and lined with burglar-proof safes, and floored with iron and steel. Indeed, it seems almost impossible to conceive any further precautions against fire than have been here taken and which could only be justified by the proximity of a theatre. The building will be shared by the Repository and the Fidelity Savings Bank, in connection with which another mistake has been popularly disseminated. The office of the bank, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, is only a branch of the main office, which will remain where it was, and where it will find the best protection from fire. The total cost of the building, not including the vaults, which the fire left uninjured, will be nearly $200,000. Bauer & Loebnitz are the architects

CHARLES KIMBALL'S BUILDING.

In a notice of the magnificent hotel in course of erection by Potter Palmer, two weeks ago, mention was made of a rising young architect of the same surname as the capitalist, who was employed by the latter to draw the plans upon which the characteristic Chicago enterprise was to be constructed. Mr. Palmer also furnished drawings for the erection of another fine building on the corner of Monroe and State streets, on the site where Hutchinson's restaurant once stood. The property was sold by Potter Palmer to Charles Kimball, who will erect upon it a fine five-story and basement building, superior in architectural merit to its predecessor. It will have a frontage of 26 feet on State street and 83 feet on Monroe, and will be in the rennaissance style. The lower story will be used for some prominent retail business, the upper portion for offices. The office entrance will be on Monroe street. The store flooring will be of Italian marble, which will constitute an unusual richness to the building. It will be glazed in every story with French plate glass, one light in every sash, and internally and externally will be handsome and attractive.

NEW CHURCHES.

Mr. Clarke, a partner of Loyd, Faulkner & Co., has just received a commission to erect a new church edifice on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-second street, for an Unitarian Society, the drawings for which were exhibited to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE during the past week. The building is small, being 45x80 feet, but suited to the requirements of the flock for whose convenience it will be built. The material used will be red and yellow brick in bands and stripes. At one corner of the church will be a minaret or tower, which will combine the useful with the ornamental, by serving as ventilator and smoke stack. The general design is such that no adequate description of it could give an idea of its appearance. The Society express much satisfaction with the drawings. Mr. Clarke is the architect of the Rev. Laird Collier's Church, which was described a few weeks since in these columns.

L. B. Jenny is erecting for the Chicago New Jerusalem Society, a temporary worshipping place on West Washington street, near Union Park. The front will be of Milwaukee pressed brick occasionally relieved with red brick courses. The building will be 46x70 feet, with a finished basement 11 feet high, and a main hall 25 feet high and 39x60 feet, well lighted by large windows with stained-glass borders. The Society intend using this hall as a temporary place of worship, until the completion of their own church.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

One of the neatest fronts to be seen on State street is on the east side of that street, between Madison and Monroe. It is owned by A. Rawson, and was drawn by Wheelock & Thomas. It has a front of 45 feet, a depth of 137, and is 93 feet to the top of the cornice, five stories and basement in height. It is in the French rennaissance style, and detached from the adjacent buildings by massive raised quoins, and divided in three compartments, each compartment filled with coupled columned elliptic-head windows. The three main divisions are marked by a Corinthian order to the height of two stories, breaking over the centre with a segmental pediment, filled with shell and scrolls. The central windows on the third floor are further ornamented by a carved stone balconet, with richly carved console work below. The building is one which will look well on State street, even among the many fine ones adjacent.

On the northeast corner of Lake and Clark streets the Shreve estate is erecting a four-story and basement store and office building, 110x40 feet, the former on Lake street. It will be handsome in design and be built of a new material known as Bowling Green stone, from Bowling Green, Ky. It is of a bright cream-colored oolitic limestone, fine and compact in structure, hard, heavy, and durable. The cost of cutting this stone will be slightly greater than cutting the Joliet stone, but not so much so as to prevent its introduction into the city. The company owning the quarries are extremely anxious to introduce it, and, for this reason, have reduced the price considerably to meet the present demands. Wheelock & Thomas are the architects of the building.

Messrs. Lee, Moore & Hallock have commenced building three stores on Fifth avenue, near Madison street, having a front of 60 feet by 80 feet in depth. It will be four stories and basement in height, with cut stone front. On the same side of the street, between Washington and Madison streets, Iver Lawson is erecting a four-story and basement building, 25x70 feet, the lower floor for stores, and the upper ones for offices.

Wm. H. H. Magie and the High Estate have closed contracts for two heavy first-class wholesale stores on Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, each four stories in height, and 40x140 feet, fronting on South Water street.

Mr. H. Corweth, of Galena, has commenced the masonry work on two large, first-class, wholesale store buildings, on Lake street, between State street and Wabash avenue, 34x140 and 80x140. The fronts will be of iron, and the buildings five stories high.

L. B. Jenny is erecting, for Messrs. Macon & Miller, a bank building, on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. The front will be of Columbia stone throughout to the top of the cornice. No iron or imitation work of any kind will be found on the facade. The building will have a front of 60 feet, by 80 feet deep, the rear facing on a broad court. It will have a high basement, a bank floor, and two stories of law offices above. The entrance is broad and convenient,—ten feet wide,—leading into a hall 24x36 feet, which receives light from an iron and plate glass skylight in the roof above. The main feature of this arrangement is the grand staircase, which is surrounded by a glass partition, giving abundance of light to the rear partitions of the several offices. The entire building is to be finished in hard wood, and to have four commodious vaults in each story. It will be thoroughly built and complete in all its appointments, and will cost about $75,000.

Mr. Jenny is erecting also, for the Starkweather estate, a block of two stores on State street near Van Buren, 50x90 feet. The material will be cut stone, with iron columns between the piers of the first story.

L. B. Jenny is also building, for Thomas Bassett, Esq., a nearly completed store and office block on Fifth avenue, near Adams street. The front is of light-colored pressed brick, 35x90 feet, trimmed with terra cotta. The latter work has been well executed, is well moulded, uniform in color, and of excellent quality. It is here used in a legitimate way, not as an imitation of cut stone or other material, but as genuine, modest terra cotta.

In connection with L. G. Lameau, Mr. Jenny is preparing plans for a handsome residence, to be located on the corner of West Adams street and Ashland avenue, which, with stable and ornamentation of grounds, will cost $100,000.

Messrs. Barber & Sons, wholesale liquor dealers, are erecting a building on the northwest corner of the alley between Madison and Washington streets. It will be four stories and basement in height, of Philadelphia pressed brick, with stone trimmings. It will be built strongly, and contain several fire-proof vaults, and will adjoin Pearson's building. Rose & Co. are the architects.

DWELLINGS.

Wheelock & Thomas are constructing the following residences in the city: A handsome residence for J. H. Whitman on Wabash avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, 25x60 feet, octagon marble fronts, two stories and basement, fitted up with all modern improvements.

Four houses on Fulton street, between May and Ann streets, for A. E. Austin, 122x40 feet, two stories and basement, brick front, with stone trimming.

Four houses at Ellis Park for G. W. Hoffman, square and octagon stone fronts, two stories and basement 122x40 feet, to be finished by October.

A residence for Mr. Taylor, on Ellis avenue, near Thirty-second street, 40x60 feet, two stories basement, double octagon fronts, pressed brick, with stone trimmings.

EX-GOVERNOR HEBERT, OF LA.

He Declares That "All the Roads from Greeley Lead to Grant."

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 20, 1872.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

I agree with you: "The Democratic party has organized defeat too long."

I am glad to see the able and zealous support that the *Times* is giving to the Cincinnati nominees, and I have no doubt your articles meet a cordial response from a large majority of the people of Louisiana.

I have watched with much interest this movement in the Republican party that lately culminated at Cincinnati, and have seen in it the only possible solution of our national disorders.

I have felt that the Democratic party, unaided by a fragment of the opposition, was utterly powerless to cope with the Administration in its gigantic struggle to protract its power. Remembering the course of our people in Virginia, *Tennessee*, and Missouri, I have watched and waited for the hour and the opportunity when we could nationalize the policy under the sign of which they have been delivered from Radical bondage and oppression. The hour and the occasion have come. A portion of the Republican party, wearied and disgusted with the excesses and orgies of the National Administration, has boldly renounced its support and challenged it to conflict in the interests of good government and National reform. It has denounced the course of General Grant, and, adopting an unexceptional platform, has nominated its candidates and put itself upon the country.

It has heavily engaged a common enemy all along the line. Now, I say it is the duty of the great Democratic party of the Union to bring up its legions and battalions to its support, and, accepting its color-bearers, to aid in winning the fight it has so nobly begun.

For more than twelve months our Democratic press and leading Democratic statesmen have indulged in no uncertain voice in this matter. They have said, in substance that, without recruits, it was impossible to defeat General Grant; that there was no use in taking anew the census of their party; that so thoroughly entrenched was President Grant behind his patronage, money-bags, and bayonets, that a powerful division from the Republican party alone promised any hope of success. They did more, and urged the discontented Republicans to go on in their good work, and give us a good platform at Cincinnati, and that they would take their ticket, asserting that the time-honored Democratic motto has been always, *Principia, non homines.* This was the tone and temper of the Democracy from Maine to California. These people have acted on this implied pledge and have given us a platform and candidates at Cincinnati. I say the Democratic party of the country must indorse this ticket or forfeit its character for sincerity and good faith. It is under an implied obligation to do this quite as strong as though it were a covenant contained in a sealed instrument, and no artful dodging can escape from its committal.

We of the South have lost much by the war, but we trust we have saved our honor. We cannot afford to make ourselves liable to the suspicion of want of faith, which a third ticket, at this time, would lay heavily at our door. No, I say we should take this ticket and support it cordially and earnestly, and not only that, but we should say to our Northern Democratic friends that, if they wish to maintain any influence or authority over us, they must come up and do likewise. We are in no situation to subject ourselves to the charge of shuffling or equivocation, nor do I think our Northern allies are either.

The Southern people are, at this hour, aliens in this Government. Out of fourteen States south of the Potomac, there is not one represented in General Grant's Administration. On the Supreme Bench they have not one member domiciled, even, in their midst. They have no representatives abroad. The National Government treats them as provinces, and appoints its officials, not from among their own citizens, but sends down satraps from the North. All this we could stand, except as showing the sectional tendencies of the present Government; this is the least of our troubles. But soldiers are kept in our midst, and the sunset gun and the shoulder straps remind us daily that the war is *not over!* and every now and then the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* admonishes us that the citizen is not "safe" from "seizure." Every day witnesses the arbitrary arrest, in the States of Mississippi and South Carolina, of unoffending citizens, and their confinement in loathsome jails.

When our people are shown the road to deliverance from a Government like this, they are not disposed to stand "on the order of their going but go at once," into it. And all the severe talk of the *New York World*, and the invective of Mr. Voorhees about Mr. Greeley's "record," fall upon dull, if not suspicious, ears. The Southern people fear the "Greeks," who bear them the "present" of a third ticket at such an hour of their peril. They think "it has no business there at such a time."

I have no taste or time to discuss the merits of the candidates presented at Cincinnati. The platform on which they are nominated, and on which they accept and pledge themselves to carry out, contains all our people ask or wish. I will say this much, however, Mr. Greeley is quite as acceptable on the score of "record" to the Southern people as Mr. Adams, Judge Davis, or Mr. Trumbull. They were all Republicans and Abolitionists in their day, and have said offensive things to and of the South. Of them all, however, Mr. Greeley is the only one who, when the war was over, was in favor of its being over "sure enough," and nobly advocated universal amnesty and a kind and considerate policy toward the South. I believe him to be the best candidate the Convention could have chosen. He has never been a sneak. His principles he has never concealed. It is not what he *was*, but what he *is*. We like him for what he is. He suits us now, and we will vote for him.

One word more, and I have done. This is a battle of Titans in which we are about to engage. An unscrupulous Administration, such as General Grant's, will use every means to prolong its existence. One instrumentality it will resort to will be to buy all the Democrats that can be bought, to go for a "straight" ticket, and "die in the last ditch."

All I have to say is, that such Democrats will bear watching very closely. All the roads from Greeley lead to Grant.

Very respectfully, P. O. HEBERT.

PECULIARITIES OF CANDIDATES.

The Important Part Borne by Such Peculiarities in Presidential Contests.

From the New York Herald.

Since the early days of the republic, say from the times of the elder Adams down to the present period, the eccentricities and personal peculiarities of candidates have borne an important part in every Presidential contest. Ludicrous as some of them were, they have been moulded to suit the popular mind, and, by adapting them to familiar cries and phrases, have been the means of leading candidates in otherwise desperate contests from defeat to victory. But this popular adaptation of the oddities of Presidential aspirants is not always the result of manœuvring or adroitness, but springs spontaneously from our republican masses, and by them is made to take no humble part in every political gathering or party demonstration, as well as being made the refrain of street songs and the moving spirit of jollifications at country hustings. Let us make a few illustrations.

In the heated contest between Jackson and Adams, in 1828, there are many who will remember with what alacrity the people seized upon the term "Old Hickory," when applied to Jackson, and made it the burden of party cries everywhere. References to the hanging of the three militiamen in Florida, the celebrated coffin handbill agitation, and the many other efforts of the Adams party to bring odium upon the "hero of New Orleans" failed to answer the purpose. In reply to every charge made against him the populace would make the welkin ring with cries like these: "We know it. Hurrah for Old Hickory!" And when installed in the Presidential office his rough firmness and iron will, and his bold affirmation, "By the Eternal," and his hard swearing generally, only endeared him to the popular heart and attest the propriety of the familiar *sobriquet* "Old Hickory."

Following Jackson came Martin Van Buren with his title of "Little Magician;" but, failing to arouse popular sympathy, the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, with its popular songs, log cabins, hard cider, and other appliances, swept the "Little Magician" by the board and paved the way for the great campaign between Polk and Clay, four years later, and which resulted in the defeat of "gallant Harry of the West," the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," because there was a little difficulty somewhere about "Cayuga Bridge" on election day. In the succeeding contest of "Old Zach" Taylor's "Rough and Ready" bluff manners, with the free use of "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," and other familiar war expressions did almost as much toward the election of "Old Zach" over Cass as the defection of Martin Van Buren. In Lincoln's campaigns who called him anything but "Old Abe," or the "Rail Splitter," or the "Flat Boatman of the Ohio," and who repeated his quaint stories or cheered his homely presence with a livelier zest than the popular masses? And on his journey to Washington to be inaugurated every one remembers how famous became Old Abe's "Scotch cap and military cloak." As plain "Mr. Lincoln" one would scarcely recognize the man whose familiar titles had been upon every tongue in the land and whose personal history had been the theme of many a household anecdote. Even General Grant, with all his fresh popularity, had to submit to being styled the "Hero of the Apple Tree of the Appomattox" when that occasion was only the crowning event of his marvellous military career.

This happy knack of twisting a *sobriquet* into a campaign cry—a small eccentricity into a great popular figure—is not altogether peculiar to America; but, then, they have no elections across the Atlantic to compare with those here in the matter of popular effervescence and continuous excitement. Still, a happy nickname, defiantly paraded, has carried many a contest in gay old Europe. Dear to the heart of every "son of the sod" is the recollection of "Dan, the Liberator." His "repale cap," with its garland of shamrocks, was the inspirator of many a rousing hurroo from Tara Hill to the Kingdom of Kerry. Here is something for the sons of Emerald Isle to twine with their fondness for the sage of Chappaqua when they fall into ecstacies over his old hat. From the great Bonaparte all gallomaniacs, who hope to hang by the tails of power, can weave the souvenir of the famous little man's "gray coat" with the ample white coat of the general of the Liberals to-day. The pear-headed Louis Philippe, too, France's citizen king, with his *bonhommie* and his umbrella, will afford a lively historic parallel to those who wish to keep their powder dry under the big *parapluie* of the modern philosopher. Englishmen will couple "Farmer George" with Farmer Horace, but in doing so they will admit that, while the one was a fool our farmer has a level head.

In Persia, years ago, a blacksmith's leather apron was their victory flag, as in 1868 the admirers of General Grant sported leather aprons in their campaign "tanneries." All Germany in the late war went into a national chorus over *unser* Fritz, and why not over *unser* Horace now? It was said of Napoleon III. that he inherited nothing from his uncle but the boots, and much seditious singing was consequent thereon. The workmen of Belleville in spite of the mouchard of "Badinguet" and the galleys of Cayenne before their eyes found an irresistable impulse to sing "Oh! oh! oh! he has boots, papa." It did not have much literary merit to boast, but had its effect, nevertheless, as the man of Sedan can tell. With what ardor, then, can free-born Americans indulge in a stirring campaign song on the same subject, but with fondness substituted for vindictiveness in the motive! This rage for popularizing great men by affectionate diminutives finds no better illustration than the dwarfing of the great historic Emperor Frederick Barbarossa into "Red-bearded Fritz" among the affectionate sons of Vaterland. Lord Palmerston was cheered for all over England as "Old Pam," and "Dizzy" tickles the tongue of a British tory when he talks of the brilliant but slippery Benjamin Disraeli. What was a more effective weapon in a phrase than Beranger's *bon roi d' Yvetot*, and what can suggest a more happy theme to canonize the great journalist farmer's predilections for Arcadian simplicity than its repetition to-day?

Thus, through a happy chain of coincidences, we come down to a later day—to a later hour—aye, even to the "Later Franklin." Who knows but that that famous old white coat (as famous as the "Old Whitey" war-horse of "Old Zack,") that shocking bad hat, those boots with the pants stuck into the northwest corner of one and in the southeast corner of the other, that neck-tie which looks as if it had gone through a "stub-and-twist" operation—who knows but that these may be so illustrated and manipulated as to take hold of the popular mind and form the ground-work of a towering political structure? Beside these, there are many other characteristics about Mr. Greeley which will make him popular in the canvass, if properly used. But that old white coat is pre-eminently the banner, which, if raised aloft, will lead the Liberal Republican hosts to victory, with the "Sage of Chappaqua" in the van. Now is the time to begin to work on popular enthusiasm. Let the Liberals get up their "old white coat clubs," "shocking bad hat clubs," their "old boots clubs," and honest old Horace will emerge from his white coat to go into the White House, just as General Harrison emerged from his log cabin to go into the same much-coveted place, but, we trust, with a longer lease than that vouchsafed the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

RECIPROCAL THEFT.

Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, in a speech on the Tariff, thus happily illustrated the operations of that system of mutual robbing:

Mr. Cox. I do not propose so much to antagonize the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) in regard to making salt partly free. I should like to see it entirely free. I speak on this side of the House (standing near Mr. Dawes) because my side of the House is somewhat demoralized on the tariff [laughing]—judging from some of the votes given on coal there yesterday. Some curious arguments were made yesterday. They go far to disturb some of my principles, if not to control my vote. A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Griffith) appealed to my friend from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) not to oppose the coal tax, because he was born above a coal formation—[laughter]—in Pennsylvania and his playmates were honorable men. I feel the force of that *ad hominem*. I was born near the salt wells of the beautiful Muskingum, in Ohio. Before that stream had slack water, before it was considered hardly worth a dam—[laughter—its banks spouted salt water like a Massachusetts member of Congress. It was evaporated by bituminous coal—I mean nothing personal to the gallant member from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks)—I mean the salt water, not the banks. [Laughter.] Around the wells and kettles of my native river cluster those sweet saline associations which have preserved me ever young! They are hard to resist. Another argument has still more force. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Ritchie) begged us not to throttle the infantile coal interests of his beloved Cumberland. [Laughter.] Although that unhealthy baby has been fostered by a "paternal government" on "pap," or, as I ought to say, by a maternal government on milk—[laughter]—for so many years, its power of suction is at least 40,000 horse-power. [Laughter.] These are statistics. [Laughter.] Yet, with rare economic genius, followed by the eloquent fiscal member from the Kanawha salt-works, he appealed to us to let him steal, so long as other sections stole from him. Was there ever such an illustration as that just made on the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Finkelnburg) wanted to be so honest as to help the people to keep pork by cheap salt. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) wants to cheat the Treasury by free salt for codfish. This is all larceny. [Laughter.] What could be more reasonable or ethical? Let us be to each other instruments of reciprocal rapine. [Laughter.] Michigan steals on copper; Maine on lumber; Pennsylvania on iron; North Carolina on pea-nuts; Massachusetts on cotton goods; Connecticut on hair-pins; New Jersey on spool-thread; Louisiana on sugar, and so on. Why not let the gentlemen from Maryland steal on coal from them? True, but a comparative few get the benefit, and it comes out of the body of the people; true, it tends to high prices, but does not stealing encourage industry? Let us as moralists, if not as politicians, rewrite the eighth commandment: "Thou shalt steal; because stealing is right when common." As I am a representative of New York, and Onondaga, with the aid of the foreign solar artisan, evaporate salt, ought I not to steal to help Onondaga. Stealing by tariff, Mr. Chairman, is, as De Quincey proved of murder, a fine art. If everybody stole from everybody, is there any reproach to anybody? (Laughter.) If everybody is a burglar, is there any need for anybody to lock up houses? The mining companies out West send their ores to Wales to be so refined as to get more wealth. It ought to be stopped. Let them steal capital out of government! Why not pilfer something out of somebody else's earnings and build works in Colorado and Nevada like those in Wales! How happy we should all be when the reproach of Goat Island is removed from the Pacific, and from the gentleman from California (Mr. Sargent)—(laughter)—by a grander steal for wool and blankets. How happy we should be when we can look each other in the face here, clasp hands, as I now look into the face of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) and say, "God bless you, my brother; you have stolen from me, and I from you; let us love one another." [Great laughter.] Then the little unprotected pigs, who are crowded by the big pigs quietly eating out of the trough, will squeal no more to be let in—(laughter)—for on this idea all shall be fed by swallowing each other's food; and when all are fed no one loses, and we shall be happy. This principle commends itself to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) who has made the speech on this subject that delights my heart. It has so much moderation and wisdom. It has no nonsense, no doctrine in it. It is based on a principle pure and undefiled. It is petit larceny. He would not steal as much as others, but to steal into good company—he would steal less. There is, then, not so much motive for detection and punishment. Other gentlemen are overdoing it. He would steal 60 per cent less than others, say on coal. But whether petit or grand larceny, the results are such that when every "cove" has an equal chance at the swag William Sykes becomes as honorable as the Artful Dodger, whom the papers liken to my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes.) [Laughter.] And even Oliver Twist, like myself, could "ask for more" without affecting the innocence of his simple nature! [Laughter.] A few more "statistics," and I subside. [Laughter.] How beautifully this thought is illustrated by the well-laid breakfast table of my colleague (Mr. Brooks). The happy family gathers around it; grace is said; God is asked to "protect us" in our joint and several efforts to steal! One guest pockets the knives and forks; another the salt and saltcellar; another the cream jug, plates, and sugar-bowl; another the cloth, another the bread, another the potatoes, another the plated ware, another the mutton chop; a brawny Robert Macaire from down East, lifts out the table, while a sly Jean Jacques, to encourage domestic cookery, slips into the kitchen, puts out the fire and carries off the stove and coals. [Laughter.] The guests look at each other innocently and say, "We have done all this to increase the general comfort and to make free with the breakfast table. [Laughter.] Are not our wolfish appetites assuaged? Though we have not each a general glut of nourishment, are we not happy? Is there not left coffee unground and unburned, and tea unstilled, sweetened by the memories of sugar upon an absent cloth and covering an invisible table?" I was about to produce some more statistics. They are so powerful here. I will ask leave to print 1,000 copies of this speech at the expense of the Industrial League of Philadelphia, to which I hear no objection. [Laughter.]

LOVE WITHOUT NONSENSE.

Not a Bit Like a Novel.

Once upon a time there was a fair young maiden, whose name was Mary, although they called her Moll, for short. She wasn't a tall, dark-eyed maiden, with clear, transparent skin, and lips like cherries, and cheeks suffused with blushes. She didn't have glossy black hair, sweeping back in wavy tresses from her queenly brow, and her form wasn't a bit like Hebe's. No, there were none of these things. On the contrary, she was short and thin, and had red hair and freckles, and she also sported snaggle teeth, and wore pads; but still she was a right nice girl, and there was a young man who fell in love with her, and his name was Bill, although his friends called him William when they wanted to hurt his feelings, for he didn't like it much. He wasn't fine-looking, and had neither curly brown hair nor a moustache. Not much. Bill laid himself out on soap-locks, and wore a goatee that he had dyed twice a week.

Now, this Bill was in love with Mary, but did he go and make a deliberate ass of himself? Did he, I say, go in a grove with her, and in the soft moonlight, by the streamlet that murmured sweetly by, and with the tender zephyr sighing through the foliage, fall down on his knees, seize her jewelled hand, and breathe his deep affection in the tender accents of fond attachment, and swear, "by yon bright orb above us, always to be thine!" Did he, I say? You can just bet he didn't. You can lay out your whole revenue safely on that. William knew too much about the price of pants to go flopping around on the wet grass with his good clothes on; besides, he never cared anything about streamlets or any kind of cold water, except with his gin. No, sir, it was exceedingly strange, but this infatuated William met her at the alley gate, and he stood right up on his old legs and says: "Say, Moll, old gal, s'posen we get hitched?"

But how did Mary behave? Did she go drooping to sleep over on the bricks in a dead faint, or did she hide her gentle head on his shirt bosom to conceal her blushes? No, she didn't, and she didn't say, "I'm ever thine, my own love, dear William!" Oh, my, no. She looked right in his yellow eyes and says, "I'm in, Billy! I'm the gal for these sort of things. Go in!" And instead of referring him to her father, she only said: "Won't the old man bust right out when you tell him! Ha! ha!" and she laughed. But she didn't ask William to try to mollify her fond father. No, no. She very wickedly advised him to "poke the old man in the nose if he gave him any of his lip." She was a funny girl, this Mary.

Now, the old man wasn't wealthy, for he sold soap-fat for a living, and so he didn't think Bill was nosing around after his stamps; so when Bill asked him, he neither ordered him fiercely away, nor did the dewy moisture gather in his eagle eye as he passed his hemstitched up there and said: "Bless you, my children, bless you!" Oh, no, I'm nothing of the sort. He just blew his old red nose on his bandanna, and told Bill to take her along, for he was glad to get rid of her, he was, and William would be the same way mighty soon, for she was awful rough on victuals, and always broke plates when she got mad.

So, you see, there really was no necessity for William to come at midnight's solemn hour, in a cab, and throw a rope-ladder up to her window, and whistle three times on his fingers, and then go up, hand over hand, and bring her down in one hand and the trunk in the other, and a band-box and an umbrella under each arm, and a whole lot of bundles, and then get into the cab and fly to some distant shore. That's the way it would have been in a novel; but Bill said he wasn't on that lay, and so he just went out in the yard, and, out of pure joy, he skinned the cat three or four times on the grapevine arbor, and then went and got in his butcher cart, and drove Mary right down to the magistrate to get the job done for a quarter—for he said he was some on low prices, he was.

But the very queerest thing of all was, that Bill had no tall, dark, ruffianly rival, with a scowling visage and black whiskers, who flew at him with a drawn dagger and a horse-pistol in each hand, and a muttered curse upon his lips, and cried wildly for "Revenge!" Ha! ha! and said "Death!" and "Villain, thou diest!" Not any. There was another fellow in love with Mollie, to be sure, but he was a weak-eyed young man, who had sandy hair, and wore spectacles, and a choker collar, and always looked scared when you hollered at him. So, when he saw that Bill had the best of the girl's affections, he looked all serene, and said, "Go in, Billy, if you hanker for her;" and, as Bill was a trifle on the hanker, he sailed right in.

So, William, you see, had no trouble at all—and you couldn't get up an agonizing novel about him if you tried. He didn't have any urgent business that called him to a foreign land, and so he had to bid her a fond good-bye, and swear always to be true, and then go away and forget her, and fall in love with a dark-eyed Italian girl picking grapes in a vineyard, with a square towel folded on her head, while his forgotten and forsaken Mary gradually faded and pined away, and baffled the physician's skill, and grew paler, and at last, when the June roses were in bloom, sing gently down to die, while through the open window flooded in the balmy odor of jessamine and honeysuckle. And William didn't come home at last, and, filled with deathless remorse, go daily to the sweet cemetery and strew flowers on her grave, and teach his children to lisp her name. Not at all. That is the way Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth would have done it, but she wasn't round. Billy was a butcher, who wore a white shirt and a shiny hat, and he stayed at home and killed beef, and sold it at a big price, and stuck to Mary, and she kept healthy and wasn't much on the pine, or the fade, while, if any fellows got to lurking around, William went right out and batted them in the eye, he did.

And then, at last, when all was over, Mary didn't sit in the room, while they dressed her in white, and mixed orange blossoms in her waterfall, and then go gently down stairs with six bridesmaids at her heels, and stand up with her William, and weep gently while she was being married by the minister, and then get lots of presents, and then go to her new house, and live through all the happy years with Billy, and never know sorrow or trouble any more. Why, of course, she didn't, for it wasn't her style, you see.

She just rushed up stairs and put on her pink muslin and her old sun-bonnet, and had nary bridesmaid, and went to the magistrate's and never wept a particle, and got no presents but fifteen cents from the old man to pay her car hire, and when she got to the magistrate's she just rose off the bench and told Bill she didn't see much use in splicing, and that she didn't like him anyhow; and so she went home, and Bill he went with her, and told her he wasn't sorry, as he didn't want her, and he guessed she was hard on her clothes, anyhow, and so they never got married, and the whole thing turned out wrong; but I couldn't help it; for I ain't going to put facts on record that ain't so. But it ain't a bit like any novel that I ever read, so there must have been something strange about this fellow and Mollie that I never could find out, so I'll have to let it slide as it is.

FOR GREELEY.

Raise your hats, you "Liberal" boys,
Clear well you throats for making noise,
 And stretch your right arms freely!
We'll laugh at doubts and laugh at fears,
And give three earnest, ringing cheers
 For honest Horace Greeley!

The Cincinnati Platform "takes,"
And satisfied the Nation makes;
 On this we all agree, see;
And Cincinnati's nominee
Will be "the man," for true is he—
 Hurrah for Horace Greeley!

Let party strife and party feud
Be dropped, and never be renewed,—
 From all such let us free be.
Let North and South shake hands—not fight—
And brethren be, for this is right,
 And so says Horace Greeley!

While others laugh and poke their fun,
We'll work; and, when the vict'ry's won,
 These chaps will all at sea be.
The jokers soon will have "the blues,"
For o'er the world we'll flash the news
 That we've elected Greeley!

Raise your hats, you "Liberal" boys,
Clear well your throats for making noise,
 And stretch your right arms freely!
We'll laugh at doubts and laugh at fears,
And give three earnest, ringing cheers
 For honest Horace Greeley!

CHICAGO, May 28. BELL.

THE LETTER OF MY DEAD WIFE.

My young wife died on the 9th of January, 186—, giving birth to a daughter, which followed her to the grave immediately after.

How I survived that period and that whirlwind of grief surprises me. I had won my wife against odds. I was poor and proud, and when taunted by her father with the words, "fortune hunter," I swore I would earn an independence and then claim her. I kept my word. For five long years I labored as only a man urged on to his labor by one absorbing passion can work. For five long years I scarcely saw her, but when long work was ended we were married, and she made my life happy indeed.

But soon! oh, how much too soon! came the great trouble, and I lost her!

. . . . .

I resolved upon travel; my medical man advised change of climate, of scene, of people, and of association; mechanically I took my seat one lovely summer's morning (the 19th June) in a first-class carriage en route for Paris, and where afterwards I cared not.

I bribed the guard to lock the door that I might indulge in my own sad musings without fear of intrusion, and had wrapped myself up in a fanciful security when, just as the train was about to start, a small valise was pitched in through the window, followed by a hat box, and while we were actually in motion the door was unlocked, and a man, jumping lightly over the luggage which strewed the floor of the carriage, subsided into a seat exactly opposite mine.

One feels almost an aversion towards a new comer in a railway carriage. With what ill will the passenger at a wayside station is received by the occupants of a well-lighted and well heated compartment, when the door opens to admit the rush of a piercing wind, a dash of rain, and probably a damp body.

I was almost savage with the faithless official, and disgusted with the intruder. I felt irritated to a degree that I could scarcely account for; and rolling myself into a corner, I gazed steadfastly out into the country, as though an agent for a telegraph company employed to count the poles.

The stranger, coolly collecting his luggage and divesting himself of a courier bag which hung across his shoulder, proceeded, with the nonchalance of a Queen's messenger, to prepare to smoke; and, having selected a cigar, and biting off the end, languidly observed, "No objection to smoking."

"This is not a smoking carriage," I replied.

"Really?"

"I object!"

"Really."

There was a cool impertinence in the tone that roused my anger, and I turned round and gazed at him.

He was a well-built, handsome man, apparently about five-and-thirty. His eyes were small and glittering as those of a rat. His mustache very bushy, and carefully pointed. He was dressed in a grey tweed travelling suit; his gloves were yellow, and in one hand he held a very handsome Russian leather cigar-case, with the initials C. B. engraven thereon, in the other the unlighted cigar and fusee.

The state of nervous excitement under which I labored would have led me to attempt anything; and, although I felt that at any other time I should be physically unequal to an encounter with this man, there was that within me that temporarily gave me a superhuman strength.

"I object," I again repeated, the words oozing from between my clenched teeth.

"Your objection shall not affect my resolve in the least, and I shall smoke." So saying, he lifted his right foot, laid it delicately across his left knee, and adjusting the fusee, rubbed it deliberately against the dry leather of the sole. The combustible portion of the match fell off. "Confound it, the only one I had; I must wait till we get to Canterbury."

I was so eager for a contest with this man that this was a source of intense disappointment. If I had a light about me indeed I should have presented it to him for the purpose of bringing the question to an issue.

"I imagine if you tried you would find one, sir," I sneered.

"Can you give me a light?" he asked.

"I cannot."

"Wait till we get to Canterbury, and I'll smoke you dry as an Egyptian mummy."

"I shall."

This closed our conversation. I leaned back into the corner of the carriage, an unaccountable hatred against this man envenoming every thought. I did not stay to reason with myself. I did not ask, Is this trifle of lighting a cigar worth so much of bad and bitter emotion? I did not admit a ray of hope that, ere we reached Canterbury, that the vengeful feeling should pass away. No; I longed with the craving of a gambler for the moment when the game was to be renewed; and no pilgrim ever desired to gaze upon the green stone at Mecca with a greater fever than I did to behold the spires of the grand old cathedral.

The shadow was upon me. The black cloud was looming overhead.

Onwards dashed and shrieked the train. Through the meadows laden with the perfume of the summer dew. Past rivulets sparkling in the golden sunlight. By villages, toward which, by-and-by the mowers would wend their joyous way when the sun would be red in the West. Everything looked bright and beautiful, yet I could not share the brightness or the beauty, for grief and rage were waring in my breast, and my heart, which an hour before had been steeped in tears, was now bathing in the glow of anger. Onward dashed the train. For a moment I was myself again; we were approaching the village of D——, where I first met her who was lost to me for ever. There stood the old church with its ivied tower, the rooks whirling round and about it as of yore, unmindful of the time when I used, with bated breath and throbbing heart, to watch her as she wended her way to offer up her pure prayers within its sacred walls. On the right lay —— Hall, where I first bathed in the inexhaustive glories of love's young dream. There the copse where I dared breathe my burning hopes. I could gaze no longer; and, burying my face in my hands, I gave myself up to one of those reveries during which the hour, the place, the circumstances of my surroundings, were utterly forgotten, and I wandered by her side as in the olden time, and all was light, and joy, and love. How long this day dream may have lasted, and why I awoke from it until the train stopped, I cannot tell, but when I looked up, my companion was engaged in reading a letter—an ordinary letter, written upon pink note paper. Suddenly my attention became rivetted—closer—closer—every nerve in my body began to tingle, my heart gave one mighty bound, for the handwriting was that of my dead wife.

An icy sickness crept over me. The small portion that I could read showed me words that should be explained, words of—to me—unfathomable mystery. I felt as if I should swoon, my brain began to throb, and for a moment I was almost insensible. Then in a voice that startled me from its very hollowness, I said,

"When did you receive that letter?"

He looked up, smiled, and resumed his reading of it.

"When did you receive that letter?"

"Excuse me if I refuse to comply with your request."

"You must tell me."

"You're a cool hand 'pon my soul!" he exclaimed.

"I beg of you to answer my question."

"I don't understand it."

"My question is"—and I was as cool as ice, though my brain was on fire—"when did you receive the letter that you are now engaged in reading?"

"What if I refuse to answer your question, which I consider grossly impertinent?" he replied, angrily.

"You must tell it to me. You have no right to it!" I shouted.

"You are either mad or drunk, but whichever it is, you shall neither know when I received this letter, nor shall you become possessor of it as long as I can control my tongue or make use of my arms."

He was preparing to replace it in his pocket.

Mine it should be.

Without a moments hesitation I made a snatch at it.

He was too quick for me, but, in throwing back his hand to avoid my grasp, his fingers relaxed their hold and the letter flew out of the open window.

We were travelling at the rate of forty miles an hour. Houses, trees, hedges, and telegraph-posts flashed past.

The letter must be mine. It must be regained.

Houses, trees, hedges, and telegraph-posts flashed past.

The one absorbing idea rushed through my mind. I did not hesitate the tenth part of a second.

I threw open the door, and stood upon the step.

Houses, trees, hedges, and telegraph-posts flashed past.

My companion seized my arm.

Houses, trees, hedges, and telegraph-posts flashed past.

I sprang forward.

"God save me!" I said.

A horrible crash! A million of lights!

. . . . .

When I recovered consciousness I found myself in a reclining position, and surrounded by a number of strange faces. I could not realize the situation for some moments; and when at length my reason began to assert itself the whole truth flashed upon me. I endeavored to rise, but found so much pain in moving that I desisted.

"Do not stir sir," said an elderly man, who was engaged in bathing my temples. "We've sent for a doctor, and we expect him every moment."

As he was speaking, the medical man arrived.

He made a careful examination, and pronounced as far as his judgment went, the bones were unbroken, and that a contused cut on the temple might prove troublesome, and that immediate and careful removal and rest would be essential.

I listened to all this, and more, as the doctor gave his directions to the man who was engaged in repairing the line at the place where I had alighted. He described me as bounding along like a huge ball, and that my escape was nothing short of a miracle.

"Here, sir, is his watch and keys, and pocket-book," added the foreman, handing the articles mentioned to the doctor.

I sat up and fervently returned thanks to Him whose name was the last on my lips ere springing from the carriage.

"Five pounds reward to any man who will bring me a letter written on pink paper. It dropped from the carriage right-hand window from London, about half a minute before I fell out."

The workmen looked at each other, then at me, and lastly at the doctor, evidently under the impression that I was raving.

"Five pounds, men! What are you staring at? Now then, men, stir yourselves! Don't you want to earn a five pound note handy?" cried the foreman.

In an instant off they started, tearing along the line in the direction indicated.

"Do not excite yourself, sir, it is sure to be found," said the doctor, his finger on my wrist. "Had you fine weather in town?"

This was to distract my attention; but the good man little knew that my whole life was concentrated on the discovery of that tiny piece of pink paper.

"Do not stir, sir; pray do not. I insist on it," cried the doctor, endeavoring to restrain me from rising.

I shook him off, and stood upon my feet, very sick, very giddy, but still able to stand.

It appeared an age. I felt agonized with apprehensions lest it should not be found.

"How long have I been unconscious?" I asked of the foreman, who stood respectfully by.

"About twenty minutes, sir."

"Did any train pass up the line, either way, since?"

"No, sir."

"Then the letter must be safe. I feared that the wheels of the up-train might have caught and annihilated it."

At this moment there was a shout, and one of the men came running toward us waving something in his hands.

"He has it, sir, said the foreman.

The man approached nearer—nearer; that for which I had ventured my life, aye, and would again, was mine. I held out my hands mechanically; with a last effort I clutched the letter which the breathless navvy tendered to me, thrust into my bosom, and fainted away.

. . . . .

"At what hour does the train start for Canterbury?"

"Four o'clock, sir."

"What delay shall I have in Canterbury, so as to be able, if necessary to catch the tidal train?"

"Thirty-two minutes, sir."

"Can I telegraph?"

"No, sir. Lord bless you, sir, it's enough for us to see the wires. A telegram here would set us crazy."

These questions were addressed by me to the station-master at the B—— Station, to which I had been carried by the navvies on an improvised litter during my second period of unconsciousness.

My head had been dressed, brandy and water administered; and, although against the strongest remonstrances of Doctor Flethurst, the kind and accomplished physician who attended me, I resolved to push on—to track and follow, if necessary, to the uttermost limits of the earth, my companion of the morning, and compel him, with a sword at his throat or a revolver at his breast, to explain the purport of the letter of my dead wife.

It was undated.

These are the words:

Thursday.

"DEAREST,

Why have you not written? I cannot understand it. You have no idea how perplexed I have been by your silence. I am compelled, as you are aware, to be very careful, lest our letters should be discovered; but I have taken every precaution. Come at once. I think our lucky star is in the ascendant.

"FANNIE."

This was the letter.

The paper was fresh and glossy, but it wore the unmistakable signs of much folding and unfolding. The manufacturer's name was stamped on one corner. In vain I turned it over and over in the hope as to a faint clue as to date; not a scratch—not a blot. Would it have been Fannie's letter were it blotted? No!

How came my wife to write to other than her husband in such endearing terms? Could she have deceived——

I caught myself by the throat to choke back the vile thought word.

Could it possibly be some old letter written to myself in those days when we were surrounded by enemies to our true loves, which had by some remote chance fallen into this persons hands? No!

I could repeat, line for line, word for word, her letters to me, from her first, a simple fluttering invitation to a dinner party at her father's, to the last fond "Take care of yourself, Freddy, darling for the sake of your wife and baby," written during Christmas week, when I was compelled to proceed to York to look after my uncle's legacy.

Could I be mistaked in the writing? No!

The letters clear, well defined, large as her bountiful heart.

The signature the same. The same odd habit of leaving a margin on the left hand of the page, as is the practice of government officials.

The more I thought over it, the greater my perplexity, the sterner my resolve, cost what it might, to unravel thread by thread the mystery which surrounded the letter of my dead wife like unto a shroud.

And here I repeat, for I write the occurrence according to the order of the event, that never, oh, not for the one thousandth part of a second, did I cast the shadow of a doubt as to the motives of my dead wife in writing this letter.

To doubt here, would have been to rend the white robe of the Angel of Purity. With burning eagerness I scrambled out of a train at Canterbury, for I was in agony of pain, and nothing but the intense pressure of my mind could have enabled me to move.

Of the porter, who assisted me to alight, I asked—

"Did you attend the mail from London this morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see a tall gentleman in a gray suit, pointed moustaches, and yellow gloves?"

"I'm sure I cannot say, sir;" then turning to a brother official, he shouted—

"I say, Awkins, did you see a mail gentleman, yellow gloves, 1-40 up?"

"The mail always wears yeller gloves," responded the other. "Yes I see a tall gentleman a talking to the station-master."

"Where is the station-master, I must see him directly?"

"This way, sir. Beg pardon, you're werry lame; lean on me, sir," said the first porter, good-naturedly, as I limped in the direction of the station-master's office.

The station-master was absent, but a person acting for him was seated engaged in writing.

"Did a tall gentleman, wearing a grey suit, yellow gloves, pointed moustache, alight here?" I asked.

"Yes," without looking up.

"Did he go on by the train?"

"Yes."

"Did he mention anything about a gentleman falling from the carriage?"

"He did;" then looking up—"I beg your pardon, sir, are you the accident?"

"I am."

"Pray be seated."

I sat down.

"Yes, sir," he alighted, and gave these, pointing to my rug, umbrella, and travelling case, which I had in the carriage with me at the time of the occurrence.

"Did he give you no particulars?"

"He did." Here he referred to some written memoranda, and read rapidly. "He said your manner was very strange, that you objected to his smoking, and were very insolent. He said he was reading a letter—that you asked him for it—that you made a grab at it—that it fell out of the window—that you jumped out after it—that he tried to prevent you, and that he considers you are insane. Good God, sir, it was a frightful thing to jump from a mail train. How you are alive to tell the tale is miraculous, and—" here the official broke forth—"and remember, sir, that for any injury you may have received, the company is not in any way liable."

"What is the gentleman's name?"

"I do not know, sir."

I lost all patience.

"And how in the name of heaven could you allow him to go without ascertaining his name? You shall be held accountable for this gross stupidity and neglect of duty. By heavens you shall!"

So brutally rude was I, that I have since stopped at Canterbury to apologize.

"Be that as it may, he dashed out of this office to jump into the train."

"Then he went on?"

"Yes sir."

"Can you tell me where he was going to?"

"I cannot. Perhaps the examiner of the tickets might."

"Can I see him?"

"You can."

The functionary in question having been summoned and interrogated—

"He did remember the party, who gained his carriage as he was locking the door. He examined his ticket while the train was a moving. It was a 'through' to Paris."

This was a clue at all events. I should be only a few hours behind him, and, unless he was on some mission of life and death, the chances were in favor of his stopping in Paris.

To detail my sensation, whilst waiting for the train, and during the subsequent journey were to enter into a psychological analysis for which the reader would scarcely thank me; suffice it to say, I reached Paris in a state of fever, with a gloomy fear beating at my heart, that I should be forced to yield to its tightening grasp ere the newly created object of my life could be attained.

What cared I for the sunlight of glorious summer morning?

What cared I for the beauty of the Boulevards?

The letter of my dead wife was lying against my bounding heart. The shade of my dead wife was calling upon me to have the clouds enveloping it dispelled. My whole being was concentrated in this one fixed idea, and I was as dead to outward influence, as the stalest mummy in the pyramids of the Ptolemys.

On arrival at Paris, I made inquiries of the most respectable looking official on the platform relative to the passenger I was in search of. The official in question called a sort of council of war of sous officiers, which resulted in my being informed that the party in question had alighted from the English mail train of the previous evening, and had driven in coach Number 234 to the Hotel du Louvre, Rue Rivoli.

If I desired further information I should apply to the Prefect of Police.

In a whirlwind of triumphant feeling I entered a coach directing the driver to proceed to the hotel in question—I entered.

There was no one to attend to me; I crawled up the steps leading to the Salon.

I stopped a waiter who was hurrying past me.

"Did a tall gentleman in a grey suit, pointed moustache, and yellow gloves arrive here last night?"

"Yess, Monsieur."

"His name. His name?"

"Benson, Monsieur."

"Show me to his room, quick! quick!" I almost screamed.

"Monsieur cannot to see him. He am gone out d'une grand vitesse. He forget dis." The waiter produced from his pocket a Russian leather cigar-case, in burnished letters, the initials, C. B. shone like light.

It was his. I was on the right track.

"Show me to his room. Quick! quick!"

"Monsieur cannot see him. He am gone out."

"Where has he gone? Tell me. Here is a sovereign. Where has he gone to?"

"He leave direction mit Gustave, me tink. I vill to see," and the waiter left me in search of Gustave.

In a moment he returned, carrying a slip of paper, on which was written—

"If Monsier de Cruf calls upon Mr. Charles Benson before 10 o'clock, say that Mr. Benson has gone to 13 Rue ——, where he will remain until Monsieur de C. returns."

Snatching the paper from the hands of the astonished waiter, and forgetful of any aching frame, I hurried down the staircase—into the court-yard—re-entered the coach, which was still in waiting, and shouted to the driver—

"Numero treize, Rue" ——Vite! Vite!"

The agony I endured of mind and body during the journey from the Hotel du Louvre to the Rue —— will never be effaced from my memory. While I write this the recollection of my sufferings is causing every nerve to quiver, every joint to ache. I could not conceive that physical agony could reach so high a pitch without killing that upon which it fed.

Arrived at the Rue ——, the coachman experienced little difficulty in discovering No. 13. I alighted, and having inquired at the porter's lodge for the object of my search, was informed that I should ring at the first door on my right, as the gentleman I had described was visiting the family who resided au premier.

I rang the bell as directed.

"Monsieur Benson."

"Oui, monsieur."

"Peut on voir?"

"Oui, monsieur."

I brushed past her, tried the handle of a door opposite me. It yielded, the door opened, and I saw—

My travelling companion, in the same grey suit, standing at a window. Beside him a young girl, his right hand encircling her waist.

I had entered softly, and neither of them were aware of my presence.

Tiger-like I lay waiting for a spring.

Tiger-like I glared at my prey ere I burst upon it.

He was talking about me.

"He must have been smashed into a mummy."

The girl shuddered.

Little did he imagine that I stood within three paces of him.

"Why did you not seize him, Charles?"

They were conversing in English.

"I tried to do so, but he seemed possessed of the strength of three ordinary men. He knocked me into the corner of the carriage like a racket-ball."

"Poor creature! You should have given him the letter," said the girl, compassionately.

"Not if he was going to jump again. Poor devil it's not giving him much trouble now."

"More, perhaps, than you think," said I.

He turned rapidly round. So did the girl.

He blanched. She screamed.

"Good God!" he said, and threw his arm round, as if to protect her.

I glanced at myself in the opposite mirror.

I was a ghastly sight.

My hair clotted with blood; blood upon my livid face, and where the dark red stain did not show broad streaks of caked grime and dust; my eyes sunk and fiery, as those of a ferret; my apparel in disorder; my right hand in my breast-pocket grasping the letter of my dead wife.

I glared at my own image.

"Good God!" said he what is the meaning of this?"

"I want to have an explanation with you, sir," I replied.

I saw he was preparing for a spring.

"You said I was possessed of the strength of three ordinary men. Don't try it now. I am armed."

"For heaven's sake," sobbed the girl, throwing herself between Benson and me, "don't harm him. He has done you no wrong. He will give you money. Take anything you like—everything."

"Hush!" said Benson to the girl; there is no danger. I have only to shout, and half a dozen gendarmes will spring into this room."

This was brag.

"I have no desire to frighten this young lady, and I apologise for entering thus unexpectedly into her presence. My business is with you, sir; and as to your bravado, it's too absurd."

I had brought him to bay.

"What do you require of me? I do not know you. You have no claim on me. You are laboring under some terrible delusion. My name is Benson. I am a barrister, living in the Middle Temple, London. If you think to frighten me by your threats you are mistaken in your man. I am willing to make every allowance, on account of the terrible accident you have met with, and——"

He was coming towards the door.

I placed my back against it.

"You don't leave this room until you tell me how you came by this."

And as I spoke I drew the letter from my breast-pocket. Thinking it was a weapon, the girl, with a dashing bravery, caught my arm, while Benson jumped aside.

He did not recognize it.

"Tell me how you came to this letter."

"What letter?"

"This is the letter I risked my life to gain. This is the letter you refused to part with. You see I am not a man to be turned aside from a purpose. Tell me how you came by it."

He seemed intensely astonished, bewildered.

"I received it by the post the morning I left London," he replied.

"It's a lie," said I.

"I state the truth," he replied.

"When was it written?"

"The day before I received it."

"It's a lie. That letter must have been written before the 19th of last January, and it was written by the hand of my dead wife."

"You are mad," he said. "That letter was written in this house on the day before yesterday, and was written by this lady," turning as he spoke, to the young girl.

"This ready call on your imagination will not serve your purpose. I know the writing too well; and by heaven I am not to be trifled with. There is that contained in it which demands an explanation, and I will tear it from your tongue."

"Oh! sir," cried the girl. "This is indeed my letter. As I hope for salvation, that letter, in your hand was written by me."

Truth shone from out her eyes. I felt as if I had received a blow.

I seized her hand, drew her towards an open Davenport, and, in a husky, voice cried—

"Copy that letter."

She opened the desk, drew out a sheet of *pink paper*, and prepared to write.

I watched her as she dipped the pen into the ink. I watched her as she wrote the first word. I watched her with unerring, unfaltering exactitude. She copied the letter, copied it as if it 'twere done by a machine. The same large letters, the same official-looking margin, the same word "Fannie." She looked up at me. Truth in her eyes.

I saw my error. I saw that on account of the strange similarity in the writing, I had mistaken her letter to her lover for a letter written by my dead wife.

During the fever that ensued, I found Samaritanism in the hearts of Charles Benson and of the young girl, whose handwriting bore such a fatal resemblance to that of my dead wife.—"London Society."

SAD MEMORIES.

From "*Fly Leaves*," New English Work.

They tell me I am beautiful; they praise my silken hair,
My little feet that silently slip on from stair to stair;
They praise my pretty trustful face and innocent gray eye;
Fond hands caress me oftentimes, yet would that I might die!

Why was I born to be abhorred of man and bird and beast?
The bullfinch marks me stealing by, and straight his song hath ceased;
The shrew-mouse eyes me shudderingly, then flees; and worse than that,
The house-dog he flees after me—why was I born a cat?

Men prize the heartless hound who quite dry-eyed his native land;
Who wags a mercenary tail and licks a tyrant hand.
The leal true cat they prize not, that if e'er compelled to roam
Still flies, when let out of the bag, precipitately home.

They call me cruel. Do I know if mouse or song-bird feels?
I only know they make me light and salutary meals;
And if, as 'tis my nature to, ere I devour I tease 'em,
Why should a low-bred gardener's boy pursue me with a besom?

Should china fall or chandeliers, or anything but stocks—
Nay stocks, when they're in flower-pots—the cat expects hard knocks;
Should ever anything be missed—milk, coals, umbrellas, brandy—
The cat's pitched into with a boot or anything that's handy.

I remember, I remember, how one night I fleeted by,
And gained the blessed tiles and gazed into the cold clear sky.
I remember, I remember, how my various lovers came;
And there, beneath the crescent moon, played many a little game.

They fought—by good St. Catharine, 'twas a fearsome sight to see
The coal-black crest, the glowing orbs, of one gigantic He.
Like bow by some tall bowman bent at Hastings or Poitiers,
His huge back curved, till none observed a vestige of his ears;

He stood, an ebon crescent, flouting yon ivory moon;
Then raised the pibroch of his race, the Song without a Tune;
Gleamed his white teeth, his mammoth tail waved darkly to and fro,
As with one complex yell he burst, all claws, upon the foe.

It thrills me now, that final Miaow—that weird, unearthly din:
Lone maidens heard it far away, and leaped out of their skin,
A potboy from his den o'erhead peeped with a scared wan face;
Then sent a random brickbat down, which knocked me into space.

Nine days I fell, or thereabouts: and, had we not nine lives,
I wis I ne'er had seen again thy sausage-shop, St. Ives!
Had I, as some cats have, nine tails, how gladly I would lick
The hand, and person generally, of him who heaved that brick!

For me they fill the milk-bowl up, and cull the choice sardine:
But ah! I nevermore shall be the cat I once have been!
The memories of that fatal night they haunt me even now;
In dreams I see that rampant He, and tremble at that Miaow.

Greeley Helping Halpine.

From a New York Letter.

Among the good passages of Greeley's life, and that which recommends him most particularly to Roosevelt, to Postmaster Jones, and others, is his advocacy of the claims of the widow of the Irish poet, C. G. Halpine. Halpine died suddenly in the possession of an office worth $70,000 a year, out of which, with a poet's want of thrift, he had saved nothing except some partial payments on a good house in Lexington avenue. He left a half dozen orphan children, who would have been reduced to extreme poverty in a few weeks but for Horace Greeley's influence. Greeley went personally, telegraphed and sent messages to Albany, insisting that Fenton should put Jones, or some of Halpine's friends in the Register's office and let the profits accrue for the whole of the unexpired term in favor of Halpine's family. Fenton had no great friendship for Halpine, and was loth to give away an office of such value for a mere sentimentality when it would have been of the highest use to him as an ambitious politician. Greeley showed great force and industry in bringing influence to bear upon Fenton, and, among other things, he telegraphed to Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan and the leading Generals of the army, imploring them on behalf of a comrade to send despatches to Fenton, at Albany, urging him to do right by the widow and family. So industrious were these things done that Patrick Jones was made trustee of the office, and the whole proceeds thereof for the remainder of the term were secured to the bereaved family.

The Last Lay of Useless Before He Was Laid Out by H. G. and the People.

AIR—"*Put Me in My Little Bed.*"

O, Forney, I am tired now
 I do not care to hear you sing;
You've sung your ancient songs all day,
 So put your head beneath your wing.
You soon will go for Greeley too,
 Because you love the winning side;
What then shall I, poor Useless do
 Whom all men hate, or else deride?
  Chorus—Come, Forney, come,
   Kiss me good night,
  In grief I hang my low-browed head;
   My friends have left for Chappaqua;
  Put Granty in his leetle bed!

The *Sun*, that shines for all true men,
 Has no mild beams to shed on me;
It scorns my stud and bull-pups ten,
 And scolds me 'cause I love a spree.
I wish I now was at Long Branch,
 In Murphy's cottage by the sea.
I must vamose the White House ranch,
 Unless I head off Horace G.
  Come, Forney, come,
  Kiss me good night, &c.

Oh! joy—a happy thought for once
 Soothes this dull head and bosom sore,
Send for Dan Voorhees!—what a dunce,
 I did not think of him before.
I want some Democratic tools
 To clamor for a ticket straight,
To make their party blasted fools,
 And help me run my Coach of State.
  Come, Forney, come,
  Kiss me good night,
  Then go and leave me with the dead,
   My friends are bound for Chappaqua,
   So put me in my little bed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21. QUIVIS.

—A fiendish attempt was made on Saturday last, while the Chappaqua wood-chopper was on his way into the country, to betray him into an oath. The train-boy was the humble instrument of the plotters. The lad commenced by flinging an innocent prize package into the philosopher's lap. He didn't notice it. Then the imp commenced with pictorials, and, one after the other, placed before the wood-chopper abominable carricatures of his philosophic person. He gazed at them all patiently and placidly, and laid them aside after a few minutes' contemplation. Last of all, came a "Comic Life of Horace Greeley," with pictures representing the sage in scandalous proximity to the fair Victoria Woodhull. The passengers clung to their seats, expecting the air to become phosphorous with blasphemous anger. But Horace examined the pictures with a half-sad look,—more in sorrow than in anger,—and said never a word. Whereupon the opinion was generally expressed through the car that he wasn't much of a swearer, after all.